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PREFACE

INDIA: A Reference Annual was first brought out by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in 1953, with the object of providing authentic information on the diverse aspects of our national life and activities. The response both within the country and abroad encouraged the publishers to widen the scope of the *Annual* in successive issues.

Every effort is made to include the latest available information relating to each subject covered in the *Annual.* The present volume incorporates the Annual Financial Statements of the Union and State Governments for 1959-60 and other information available at the time of the presentation of the Budget in Parliament and the State Legislatures.

The *Annual* contains information compiled from official and other authoritative sources. It does not, however, claim to be exhaustive. Readers requiring additional information are referred to the Government reports and publications, reference works and other books which are listed in the *Select Bibliography* at the end of the volume.

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CHAPTER I

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

India, also known as Bharat, is well marked off from the rest of Asia by mountains and the sea, which give the country an unmistakable geographical unity. Bounded by the Himalayas in the north, the country stretches southwards and, at the Tropic of Cancer, tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west. Lying entirely to the north of the Equator between latitudes 8° and 37°10′ north and longitudes 68° and 97°25′ east, it measures about 2,000 miles from north to south and about 1,850 miles from east to west and covers an area of 12,59,765 sq. miles.* Measured by the extent of its territory, India is the seventh largest country in the world. It has a land frontier 9,425 miles long and a coastline of about 3,535 miles.

THE PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

The formidable Himalayas form India's northern boundary, along which lie Sinkiang, Tibet and Nepal. Sikkim and Bhutan are two States in this region which are attached to India by special treaties. A series of mountain ranges in the east separate India from Burma. To the north-east lies East Pakistan between the States of West Bengal and Assam. In the north-west, West Pakistan borders on India. In the south, the Gulf of Mannar and the Palk Strait separate India from Ceylon. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands in the Arabian Sea form part of the Indian Union.

Physical Features

The mainland comprises three well-defined regions: (i) the great mountain zone of the Himalayas, (ii) the Indo-Gangetic Plain and (iii) the southern Peninsula.

The Himalayas comprise three almost parallel ranges interspersed with large plateaus and valleys some of which, like the Kashmir and Kulu valleys, are fertile, extensive and of great scenic beauty. Some of the highest peaks in the world are to be found in these ranges. The high altitudes limit travel only to a few passes, notably the Jelep La and Natu La on the main Indo-Tibet trade route through the Chambi valley, north-east of Darjeeling. The mountain wall extends over a distance of about 1,500 miles with a varying depth of 150 to 200 miles. In the east, between India and Burma and India and Pakistan, the hill ranges are much lower. The Garo, Khasi, Jaintia and Naga hills running almost east-west join the chain of the Lushai and Arakan hills running north-south.

The Indo-Gangetic plain, 1,500 miles long and 150 to 200 miles broad, is formed by the basins of three distinct river systems, the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. It is one of the world's greatest stretches of flat alluvium and also one of the most densely populated areas on earth. There is hardly any variation in relief. Between the Yamuna river at Delhi and the Bay of Bengal, nearly 1,000 miles away, there is a drop of only 700 feet in elevation.

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* Area figure excludes the State of Pondicherry (186 sq. miles).

The Peninsular plateau is marked off from the Indo-Gangetic plain by a mass of mountain and hill ranges, varying from 1,500 to 4,000 ft. in height. The more prominent among these are the Aravalli, Vindhya, Satpura, Maikal and Ajanta. The Peninsula is flanked on one side by the Eastern Ghats, where the average elevation is about 2,000 ft., and on the other by the Western Ghats where it is from 3,000 ft. to 4,000 ft., rising in places to 8,840 feet. Between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea lies a narrow coastal strip, while between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal there is a broader coastal area. The southern point of the plateau is formed by the Nilgiri hills where the Eastern and Western Ghats meet. The Cardamom hills lying beyond may be regarded as a continuation of the Western Ghats.

Geological Structure

Geologically also, India consists of the same three distinct units, namely, the ancient block of the Peninsula, the Himalayas and their associated group of young fold-mountains and the Indo-Gangetic plain lying between these two.

The Peninsula is a region of great geological stability and is remarkably immune from seismic disturbances of any intensity. The basal complex of the larger part of the Peninsula consists of highly metamorphosed rocks of the earliest periods.

The geological sequence in the Himalayas has been almost entirely marine and there is little doubt that the area now occupied by the great mountains was a deep sea till a late period in the geological history of the area. Much of the area is still very imperfectly known geologically, especially in the east, and some aspects of its history are still controversial. The Siwalik formations represent the material derived from the erosion of the mountains themselves and they have filled in the foredeep that formed in front of the rising Himalayas. These deposits are not essentially different from some of those now forming.

The Indo-Gangetic plain is a macro-region of alluvium covering 3,00,000 square miles. The thickness of the alluvial deposits has never been ascertained. Borings to a depth of 1,300 feet have not revealed any rocky bed. The filling is of very unequal depth and varies in character, having been replenished in the east by alluvial deposits brought down from the mountains by the rivers and in the west by windblown materials. Topographically the plains are remarkably homogeneous with little relief for hundreds of miles.

River Systems

Rivers in India are of four major types, *viz.* (*a*) the Himalayan rivers, (*b*) the Deccan rivers, (*c*) coastal rivers and (*d*) rivers of inland drainage basin. The Himalayan rivers are generally snow-fed and have, therefore, continuous flow throughout the year. During the monsoon months the Himalayas receive very heavy precipitation everywhere and the rivers discharge the maximum amount of water during this season, causing frequent floods. The Deccan rivers are generally rain-fed, and therefore, fluctuate very much in volume. A very large number of streams are non-perennial. The coastal streams, specially of the West Coast, are short in length and have limited catchment areas. Most of them are also non-perennial. The streams of the inland drainage basin of western Rajasthan are few and far between. Most of them are of ephemeral character. They drain towards the individual basins or salt lakes like the Sambar or are completely lost in the sands and have no outlet to the sea. The Luni is the only river that drains into the Rann of Kutch.

The Ganga basin is the largest, receiving waters from an area which comprises about one-quarter of the total area of India. Its boundaries are well defined by the Himalayas in the north and the Vindhya mountains in the south. The Ganga has two main headwaters in the Himalayas—the Bhagirathi and the Alakananda, the former rising from the Gangotri glacier at Gaumukh. The Ganga is joined by a number of Himalayan rivers including the Yamuna, Ghagra, Gandak and the Kosi. The westernmost river of the Ganga system is the Yamuna, which rises in the Yamnotri glacier and joins the Ganga at Allahabad. Of the rivers flowing north from central India into the Yamuna or the Ganga, mention may be made of the Chambal, the Betwa and the Sone.

The second largest river basin in India is that of the Godavari. It covers an area which comprises about 10 per cent of the total area of India. The basin of the Brahmaputra in the east and that of the Indus in the west are of about the same size. The Krishna basin is the second largest in Peninsular India. The Mahanadi flows through the third largest basin in the Peninsula. The basin of the Narmada in the uplands of the Deccan and that of the Kaveri in the far south are of about the same size, though of different character and shape.

The two other river systems, which are small but nevertheless agriculturally very important, are those of the Tapti in the north and the Pennar in the south.

Climate

The climate of India is essentially monsoon-tropical and this description is valid notwithstanding local variations such as the winter rains in the north-west, which are entirely subsidiary to the main summer rainfall regime. The seasonal rhythm can be broadly classified as follows (i) the Cold Weather from October to the end of February ; (ii) the Hot Weather from the beginning of March to the beginning or middle of June ; and (iii) the Rainy Season from the beginning or middle of June to the end of September. The Indian Meteorological Department recognises four seasons: (i) The Cold Weather Season (December-March) ; (ii) The Hot Weather Season (April-May) ; (iii) the Rainy Season (June-September) ; and (iv) the season of the retreating south-west monsoon (October-November). Tables 1 and 2 show the normal monthly and annual maximum and minimum temperatures in degrees Fahrenheit in shade at nearly 50 selected stations in India.

The south-west monsoon usually breaks about the beginning of June in the West Coast and arrives elsewhere later. With the exception of the Madras Coast, India receives the major share of its rainfall between June and September from the south-west monsoon. As it retreats there is a spell of dry weather in north India and widespread rainfall in the coastal districts of Madras and Orissa where October and November are often the rainiest months of the year. The South-east Coast of India receives most of its rain during November and December.

The climatic regions of India, based on the dominant factor of rainfall, may be arranged thus: (i) regions with more than 80 inches of annual rainfall such as the West Coast (with a long dry season in the north and a short dry season in the south), Bengal and Assam ; (ii) regions with 40 to 80 inches of rainfall such as the north-east plateau and the middle Ganga valley ; (iii) regions with 20 to 40 inches of rainfall, such as Madras (in which the wettest months are November and December), southern and north-western Deccan (with mean January temperatures of 65°-75° F) and the upper Ganga Plain (with lower January temperatures and higher July ones). To these may be added the Himalayan regions with very heavy rainfall. Table 3 shows normal monthly and annual rainfalls in about 50 selected places in the country.

TABLE 1

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES (°F) IN SHADE AT SELECTED STATIONS IN INDIA

Station	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Abu ..	3,945	65.9	68.0	76.6	84.3	87.9	83.6	75.3	72.0	75.2	79.1	73.7	68.4	75.8
Agra ..	553	73.0	77.7	89.4	100.7	106.8	104.7	94.5	91.6	93.4	93.5	84.8	75.8	90.5
Ahmedabad ..	163	84.8	87.9	97.0	103.8	106.8	101.8	93.1	89.9	92.6	97.2	92.6	86.4	94.5
Ajmer ..	1,593	72.7	77.0	87.7	97.3	102.9	100.4	91.7	87.7	90.0	91.5	83.6	75.4	88.2
Aligarh ..	615	70.9	75.7	86.1	96.6	105.3	102.2	94.2	91.5	92.3	93.1	83.7	74.0	88.8
Allahabad ..	322	74.8	79.2	91.7	102.6	107.1	102.7	92.1	89.4	91.5	90.4	83.4	75.7	90.1
Ambala ..	892	69.1	73.1	84.3	96.0	103.9	103.6	95.5	93.2	94.0	91.8	82.1	72.3	88.2
Bangalore ..	3,021	80.3	85.6	90.3	92.5	91.2	84.4	81.4	81.4	82.1	81.7	79.3	78.2	84.0
Bareilly ..	568	70.8	75.1	87.0	97.8	103.1	100.2	92.1	90.2	90.9	89.7	81.6	73.1	87.6
Bhopal ..	1,643	79.3	82.8	91.2	99.2	104.4	97.3	85.6	84.1	85.9	88.7	83.6	79.0	88.4
Bikaner ..	734	71.7	76.9	88.7	99.5	107.0	107.1	101.2	97.5	98.0	95.7	85.6	75.3	92.0
Bombay (Colaba)	37	83.2	83.1	86.2	89.1	91.1	88.5	85.5	85.0	85.5	88.8	89.4	86.6	86.8
Calcutta (Alipore)	21	79.6	83.7	92.5	96.8	95.6	92.4	89.5	89.0	89.9	89.2	84.2	79.4	88.5
Cherrapunji ..	4,309	60.3	62.2	68.7	71.3	72.1	72.0	72.3	72.5	73.3	71.9	67.5	62.3	68.9
Cuttack ..	87	83.1	88.2	96.6	101.2	101.4	95.5	89.5	89.0	90.0	89.7	85.0	81.2	90.9
Darjeeling ..	7,432	47.0	47.8	55.4	61.2	62.9	64.9	65.7	65.6	64.6	61.7	55.6	50.5	58.6

TABLE I—(*contd.*)

Station	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Dehra Dun ..	2,239	66.1	69.3	79.4	90.0	96.0	93.7	86.5	84.5	84.8	82.9	75.4	68.7	81.4
Gauhati ..	182	74.6	78.0	85.9	87.6	87.7	88.9	89.7	90.3	89.4	87.0	81.3	75.6	84.7
Gorakhpur ..	254	73.0	77.7	90.0	99.3	101.1	96.9	90.9	89.6	90.4	89.1	82.1	74.5	87.9
Hissar ..	725	70.8	76.2	87.8	97.8	105.3	105.6	99.6	96.3	96.7	94.6	84.3	74.2	90.2
Hyderabad (Begumpet) ..	1,778	84.7	89.3	96.7	100.5	103.1	94.6	87.4	85.9	86.2	88.2	85.1	83.5	90.4
Indore ..	1,823	79.5	83.1	92.1	99.6	102.9	95.6	85.1	82.6	85.4	88.7	83.8	79.7	88.2
Jaipur ..	1,431	73.2	77.0	88.3	98.2	105.6	103.1	94.2	90.9	93.1	94.1	85.4	76.4	89.9
Jammu ..	1,200	65.1	68.6	78.9	90.0	99.9	102.5	95.4	91.8	91.9	88.1	78.0	68.0	84.9
Jhansi ..	824	76.1	80.9	92.4	102.6	108.5	104.0	92.7	89.3	91.7	93.1	85.4	78.1	91.2
Jodhpur ..	736	76.3	80.6	90.5	99.4	105.4	103.6	96.9	91.8	94.2	95.5	87.6	79.0	91.7
Jabalpur ..	1,289	77.4	81.4	91.6	100.6	105.4	98.1	86.4	84.5	87.1	87.8	82.2	77.1	88.3
Kanpur ..	413	71.9	77.0	89.4	99.4	106.2	102.7	92.4	89.7	90.9	91.2	92.8	74.0	89.0
Kotah ..	843	77.1	82.0	92.7	101.7	107.6	104.8	93.9	89.6	92.3	94.6	86.7	79.1	91.9
Lucknow ..	371	73.9	78.6	90.8	101.4	105.4	100.2	92.4	90.5	91.9	91.4	83.9	75.9	89.7
Ludhiana ..	812	66.9	71.2	83.2	95.7	104.1	103.7	97.3	94.9	94.9	92.3	81.4	70.8	88.1
Madras ..	51	85.3	88.3	91.4	95.5	101.3	99.6	96.3	94.8	93.9	90.1	85.4	84.1	92.2
Mahabaleshwar	4,534	74.4	77.3	.82.4	85.4	83.8	70.5	65.4	65.6	67.8	74.2	74.0	72.7	74.5

TABLE 1—(*contd.*)

Station	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Mangalore ..	72	89.1	88.2	89.6	91.2	90.8	84.6	83.6	83.9	84.3	85.9	87.8	89.1	87.3
Mussoorie ..	6,940	49.5	50.5	59.7	69.2	76.5	75.1	69.2	68.2	67.5	64.1	59.5	53.6	63.5
Mysore ..	2,518	84.2	88.9	93.7	94.6	91.9	84.9	82.2	83.0	84.2	84.2	82.3	81.9	86.3
Nagpur ..	1,022	83.7	88.2	96.7	104.5	108.7	99.5	88.3	87.3	89.8	91.0	85.5	81.7	92.1
New Delhi ..	714	70.5	74.7	85.0	96.6	104.8	102.4	95.3	93.0	93.5	92.5	83.2	73.7	88.8
Ootacamund ..	7,364	65.9	67.5	70.0	71.5	70.4	64.1	61.8	62.8	64.6	64.6	63.7	65.0	66.0
Pachmarhi ..	3,528	72.0	75.3	84.1	91.9	95.8	87.8	76.5	74.8	77.5	79.3	74.5	71.3	80.1
Patna ..	173	73.0	77.8	89.8	98.9	100.3	96.2	90.7	89.1	89.7	88.6	82.1	74.6	87.6
Poona ..	1,834	86.5	90.5	96.9	100.9	98.8	89.4	82.5	81.7	84.6	89.4	86.5	84.9	89.4
Puri ..	20	80.0	82.9	86.3	87.7	89.6	89.0	87.3	87.6	88.6	88.6	84.6	80.5	86.1
Rajkot ..	432	83.3	86.5	95.1	101.8	104.9	99.4	91.2	88.8	91.8	95.8	91.1	85.1	92.9
Shillong ..	4,921	60.1	62.5	70.4	74.1	74.0	74.5	75.3	75.1	74.3	71.1	66.0	61.6	69.9
Simla ..	7,224	47.5	48.8	57.0	65.9	73.2	75.1	70.9	68.4	68.4	64.3	58.3	50.6	62.4
Srinagar ..	5,205	41.0	44.1	56.9	66.8	77.0	85.4	87.8	86.6	83.5	73.8	62.5	48.2	67.8
Trivandrum ..	200	86.6	87.2	88.7	88.4	87.0	84.2	82.7	83.4	84.5	84.4	84.5	86.2	85.7
Varanasi ..	250	74.2	79.4	91.6	101.8	105.4	100.9	92.2	89.6	91.0	90.5	83.0	75.2	89.6

TABLE 2

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MINIMUM TEMPERATURES (°F) IN SHADE AT SELECTED STATIONS IN INDIA

Station	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Abu ..	3,945	50.7	53.1	61.0	68.3	71.1	68.6	66.1	64.4	64.8	64.4	57.8	52.5	61.9
Agra ..	553	42.6	46.1	55.1	66.8	76.8	82.9	79.9	78.3	74.8	61.6	48.6	43.5	63.1
Ahmedabad ..	163	57.6	60.0	67.5	74.5	79.2	81.0	78.5	76.8	76.0	72.7	65.6	59.6	70.7
Ajmer ..	1,593	45.7	49.9	60.2	71.5	80.2	81.9	78.4	76.0	74.5	64.6	52.7	46.6	65.2
Aligarh ..	615	45.2	50.6	58.4	68.1	79.4	82.6	80.0	78.3	75.9	65.9	54.1	47.1	65.5
Allahabad ..	322	47.1	50.9	61.0	71.4	79.9	82.9	79.8	78.5	76.6	67.1	54.3	47.1	66.4
Ambala ..	892	43.4	47.8	56.5	66.4	75.8	80.7	79.1	78.0	73.9	62.1	49.9	43.8	63.1
Bangalore ..	3,021	57.3	60.0	64.5	69.1	68.9	66.7	65.7	65.6	65.3	64.9	61.7	58.2	64.0
Bareilly ..	568	46.3	50.0	58.6	68.8	77.1	80.4	78.9	78.2	75.7	65.8	53.5	46.6	65.0
Bhopal ..	1,643	49.8	54.6	61.9	71.3	79.0	77.5	74.1	73.2	72.1	65.2	55.2	49.5	65.3
Bikaner ..	734	46.9	51.6	62.4	73.3	81.9	85.0	82.7	80.4	78.1	70.5	57.8	48.8	68.3
Bombay (Colaba)	37	66.7	67.4	71.9	76.1	79.6	78.6	76.7	76.1	75.7	75.6	72.5	68.8	73.8
Calcutta (Alipore)	21	54.6	59.4	68.8	75.5	77.5	78.6	78.6	78.3	78.0	73.8	63.7	55.0	70.2
Cherrapunji ..	4,309	46.1	48.5	54.9	58.9	61.0	64.3	65.3	65.3	64.6	60.5	54.0	48.0	57.6
Cuttack ..	87	59.8	64.8	71.8	77.5	79.9	79.6	78.3	78.1	77.8	74.4	65.8	58.7	72.2
Darjeeling ..	7,432	35.4	36.6	43.0	48.8	52.4	56.5	58.0	57.7	56.0	50.2	43.1	36.6	47.9

TABLE 2—(*contd.*)

Station	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Dehra Dun ..	2,239	44.0	46.6	54.1	62.5	70.1	74.1	73.8	72.9	69.5	60.3	51.1	45.1	60.3
Gauhati ..	182	51.0	53.8	60.2	67.9	72.4	76.5	78.2	78.0	76.2	71.0	61.4	52.7	66.6
Gorakhpur ..	254	48.5	52.1	61.4	71.3	76.9	79.2	79.1	78.7	77.2	69.4	57.3	49.8	66.7
Hissar ..	725	41.4	47.2	56.8	66.7	76.0	82.2	81.2	79.0	74.5	63.2	49.8	43.2	63.4
Hyderabad (Begumpet) ..	1,778	58.7	62.5	68.4	75.1	79.7	75.2	72.5	72.0	71.4	67.7	61.6	56.4	68.4
Indore ..	1,823	49.8	52.3	60.3	69.8	76.3	75.7	72.8	71.4	70.0	63.3	54.6	49.6	63.8
Jaipur ..	1,431	46.8	50.6	55.8	68.8	76.9	80.4	78.2	75.9	72.8	64.3	53.7	47.6	64.6
Jammu ..	1,200	47.8	51.2	59.3	68.9	78.2	82.5	79.3	77.7	75.1	67.2	56.2	49.1	66.0
Jhansi ..	824	49.9	54.2	64.4	75.3	83.1	84.5	79.1	77.2	75.8	68.6	57.5	50.5	68.4
Jodhpur ..	736	48.6	52.6	61.5	70.8	79.4	82.3	80.2	77.0	74.8	65.4	55.4	50.5	66.6
Jabalpur ..	1,289	47.9	51.0	58.8	68.4	77.3	78.6	74.7	73.6	72.3	63.5	52.3	46.5	63.7
Kanpur ..	413	45.7	51.0	60.1	70.6	80.4	83.0	79.9	78.7	76.2	66.0	53.9	46.5	66.0
Kotah ..	843	51.1	55.4	65.2	75.8	84.3	85.1	79.9	77.7	76.4	70.3	59.1	52.1	69.4
Lucknow ..	371	47.1	51.4	60.6	70.8	78.3	81.7	79.5	78.6	76.5	66.5	54.1	47.3	66.0
Ludhiana ..	812	43.7	47.5	56.3	66.5	75.7	80.9	80.3	79.2	74.8	63.2	51.0	44.2	63.6
Madras ..	51	67.1	68.4	72.4	78.1	81.7	81.1	79.3	78.0	77.2	75.0	71.9	68.9	74.9
Mahabaleshwar	4,534	57.1	58.2	62.6	66.1	64.8	62.5	62.3	61.5	60.8	61.3	58.8	56.5	61.0

TABLE 2—(*contd.*)

Station	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Mangalore ..	72	70.6	72.5	75.7	78.5	78.8	74.9	74.3	74.2	74.3	74.6	73.6	71.2	74.4
Mussoorie ..	6,940	36.3	37.5	43.8	51.7	58.7	60.7	60.4	59.9	57.4	51.2	44.5	38.9	50.1
Mysore ..	2,518	60.8	64.2	67.6	70.4	69.9	68.1	67 2	66.8	66.6	67.0	64.4	61.1	66.2
Nagpur ..	1,022	57.7	61.9	69.3	77.2	82.7	79.6	75 5	75.0	74.7	69.0	61.8	57.2	70.1
New Delhi ..	714	43.3	49.2	57.1	67.7	78.8	82.5	80.1	78.4	75.5	64.3	51.8	45.0	64.5
Ootacamund ..	7,364	43.0	43.9	47.9	51.5	52.5	52.4	52.1	51.7	51.0	50.5	48.1	43.9	49.0
Pachmarhi ..	3,528	47.7	50.7	59 4	68.8	75.1	72.0	67.8	66.9	66.1	58.9	50.7	45.8	60.8
Patna ..	173	51.1	54.8	64.3	73.5	78.1	79.9	79.9	79.7	78.9	72.8	61.0	52.3	68.9
Poona ..	1,834	53.0	55.1	61.7	68.3	72.4	73.5	71.7	70.5	68.9	66.3	58.5	53.0	64.4
Puri ..	20	63.7	69.1	75.6	79.1	81.1	80.9	79.8	79.6	79.7	77.0	69.2	62.5	74.8
Rajkot ..	432	51.0	54.3	62.1	69.5	75.2	78.2	76.5	74.8	72.6	68.7	60.6	53.5	66.4
Shillong ..	4,921	38.8	42.4	50.8	57.0	59.1	63.0	64.6	64.0	61.6	54.8	46.2	40.0	53.5
Simla ..	7,224	35.4	36.1	43.6	50.6	57.7	60.1	59.2	59.2	56.3	54.1	44.2	39.3	49.4
Srinagar ..	5,205	24.3	29.5	37.0	44.6	50.9	57.3	64.3	63.4	53.5	40.6	30.9	27.6	43.9
Trivandrum ..	200	74.0	74.8	77.5	78.9	78.9	76.3	75.4	75.7	76.2	75.8	74.6	74.6	76.1
Varanasi ..	250	48.1	52.1	61.5	71.6	79.2	82.0	79.7	78.5	77.3	68.0	55.9	48.2	66.8

TABLE 3

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL (*in inches*)

Station	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Abu ..	3,945	0.26	0.23	0.17	0.11	0.93	4.65	21.99	22.75	9.37	0.76	0.22	0.12	61.56
Agra ..	553	0.57	0.49	0.32	0.21	0.38	2.44	8.55	8.11	4.58	0.71	0.14	0.30	26.74
Ahmedabad ..	163	0.02	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.39	3.66	12.22	8.05	4.16	0.35	0.14	0.04	29.21
Ajmer ..	1,593	0.37	0.26	0.23	0.15	0.64	2.43	6.41	6.75	2.70	0.38	0.19	0.26	20.77
Aligarh ..	615	0.46	0.76	0.57	0.49	0.41	5.39	8.77	7.93	5.30	0.31	0.03	0.43	30.85
Allahabad ..	322	0.85	0.63	0.56	0.17	0.63	5.04	12.56	10.03	8.36	2.34	0.31	0.34	41.82
Ambala ..	892	1.32	1.87	0.94	0.64	0.73	3.04	9.61	7.89	5.11	0.87	0.19	0.76	32.97
Bangalore ..	3,021	0.24	0.26	0.40	1.61	4.16	2.86	3.93	4.98	6.66	5.87	2.67	0.44	34.08
Bareilly ..	568	0.99	0.97	0.61	0.27	0.66	5.23	12.96	11.60	7.50	1.27	0.18	0.41	42.65
Bhopal ..	1,643	0.24	0.15	0.34	0.22	0.57	6.83	19.73	10.94	10.42	1.66	1.01	0.20	52.31
Bikaner ..	734	0.27	0.27	0.23	0.19	0.59	1.21	3.34	3.60	1.31	0.21	0.05	0.20	11.47
Bombay (Colaba)	37	0.14	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.65	19.06	24.27	13.39	10.39	2.54	0.53	0.08	71.21
Calcutta (Alipore)	21	0.37	1.17	1.36	1.75	5.49	11.69	12.81	12.92	9.95	4.48	0.81	0.18	62.98
Cherrapunji ..	4,309	0.75	2.11	7.27	26.23	50.44	106.05	96.34	70.08	43.35	19.42	2.70	0.49	425.23
Cuttack ..	87	0.32	0.78	1.04	1.07	3.57	9.95	12.89	13.40	9.76	5.34	1.62	0.23	59.97
Darjeeling ..	7,432	0.53	1.19	1.88	4.14	9.63	24.18	32.92	26.56	18.90	5.41	0.81	0.27	126.42

TABLE 3—(*contd.*)

Station	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Dehra Dun ..	2,239	2.32	2.47	1.26	0.65	1.45	8.55	26.30	28.79	10.62	1.26	0.35	1.02	85.04
Gauhati ..	182	0.38	1.17	1.99	5.71	9.29	12.30	12.28	10.26	6.59	2.78	0.55	0.16	63.46
Gorakhpur ..	254	0.59	0.63	0.39	0.37	1.38	7.55	13.63	13.75	8.52	2.97	0.19	0.19	50.16
Hissar ..	725	0.50	0.54	0.64	0.26	0.54	1.26	4.28	4.87	2.81	0.61	0.06	0.39	16.76
Hyderabad (Begumpet) ..	1,778	0.31	0.36	0.46	1.17	1.09	4.41	5.99	5.29	6.45	2.45	1.14	0.30	29.42
Indore ..	1,823	0.24	0.14	0.08	0.13	0.51	5.80	11.12	8.15	6.46	1.21	0.61	0.27	34.72
Jaipur ..	1,431	0.44	0.32	0.34	0.17	0.57	2.24	7.74	8.06	3.22	0.48	0.14	0.30	24.02
Jammu ..	1,200	2.29	2.43	2.03	1.29	0.93	2.80	12.79	11.75	3.51	0.76	0.28	1.24	42.10
Jhansi ..	824	0.54	0.45	0.33	0.14	0.37	4.17	11.81	11.59	5.90	0.99	0.29	0.29	36.87
Jodhpur ..	736	0.15	0.24	0.11	0.13	0.41	1.42	3.97	4.84	2.40	0.32	0.11	0.11	14.21
Jabalpur ..	1,289	0.82	0.76	0.56	0.32	0.62	7.03	19.38	16.97	8.41	1.88	0.43	0.37	57.55
Kanpur ..	413	0.56	0.66	0.29	0.22	0.32	3.19	10.75	11.20	6.79	1.30	0.35	0.28	35.91
Kotah ..	843	0.24	0.21	0.17	0.21	0.47	2.64	10.14	9.66	4.71	0.65	0.23	0.21	29.54
Lucknow ..	371	0.76	0.72	0.34	0.25	0.77	4.46	12.00	11.50	7.40	1.28	0.22	0.32	40.02
Ludhiana ..	812	1.51	1.35	0.94	0.65	0.53	2.28	8.07	6.65	3.05	3.95	0.43	0.72	27.21
Madras ..	51	1.41	0.41	0.29	0.61	1.03	1.86	3.60	4.58	4.68	12.04	13.96	5.45	49.92
Mahabaleshwar	4,534	0.14	0.10	0.17	1.18	1.60	42.69	105.33	73.11	28.74	6.35	1.56	0.26	261.23

TABLE 3—(*contd.*)

Station	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Mangalore ..	72	0.11	0.07	0.21	1.53	6.81	37.08	38.90	23.52	10.48	8.15	2.85	0.51	129.59
Mussoorie ..	6,940	2.71	3.41	2.26	1.33	1.67	8.78	27.46	273.4	9.95	1.14	0.17	1.38	87.60
Mysore ..	2,518	0.14	0.24	0.51	2.30	5.59	2.46	2.68	3.29	4.95	5.88	2.74	0.40	31.18
Nagpur ..	1,022	0.37	0.65	0.60	0.60	0.76	8.82	14.60	11.42	8.01	2.17	0.77	0.47	49.24
New Delhi ..	714	0.99	0.83	0.51	0 33	0.52	3.03	7.03	7.23	4.84	0.40	0.10	0.43	26.24
Ootacamund ..	7,364	1.29	0.51	1.28	3.04	6.29	6.57	8.36	5.69	5.83	7.98	6.33	1.72	54.89
Pachmarhi ..	3.528	0.64	0.67	0.56	0.37	0.62	9.04	26.23	23.82	14.19	2.30	0.74	0.43	79.61
Patna ..	173	0.59	0.74	0.42	0.27	1.40	7.14	11.58	13.01	8.60	2.30	0.34	0.22	46.69
Poona ..	1,834	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.59	1.06	4.49	6.56	3.55	5.29	3.54	1.08	0.15	26.49
Puri ..	20	0.41	0.92	0.50	0.58	2.86	7.46	10.32	10.92	9.05	7.21	3.19	0.24	53.66
Rajkot ..	432	0.04	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.50	4.10	10.68	5.10	3.34	0.57	0.23	0.06	24.80
Shillong ..	4,921	0.52	1.06	1.97	5.10	11.29	18.16	13.65	12.49	11.79	6.72	1.60	0.28	84.64
Simla ..	7,224	2.61	2.92	2.36	1.81	2.53	6.04	16.30	16.85	6.68	1.18	0.52	1.24	61.04
Srinagar ..	5,205	2.90	2.84	3.61	3.65	2.38	1.40	2.33	2.42	1.53	1.17	0.44	1.32	25.99
Trivandrum ..	200	0.79	0.76	1.54	4.55	8.78	13.18	7.77	4.73	4.51	10.73	6.98	2.47	66.79
Varanasi ..	250	0.74	0.71	0.37	0.20	0.53	4.56	11.81	12.01	7.22	2.18	0.37	0.27	40.97

POWER RESOURCES

Coal

In India coal occurs mainly in the Gondwana system .of Indian Geology, minor deposits occuring in Tertiary rocks of India. The reserves of all types of coal occuring in seams of one foot or more in thickness within a depth of 1,000 ft. are estimated at 6,000 crore tons.

Lignite

Lignite occurs in Madras, Rajasthan, Saurasthra, Kutch and Kashmir. Of these, the deposits covering an area of 100 sq. miles in and around Neyveli in the South Arcot district of Madras State are estimated at 20,000 lakh tons.

Oil

A tentative estimate places the potential oil-bearing areas in India at 4,00,000 sq. miles. However, the country's oil reserves can be estimated only in the light of the extensive programme of oil exploration which is now in progress.

Water Power

The country's estimated firm hydro-electric potential capable of economic development is 410 lakh kw.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Iron Ore

The iron ore reserves in India, assessed at one-fourth of the total world reserves, are estimated at 2,100 crore tons. India's deposits are the largest as compared to any other country in the world. Large deposits of hematite ores are known in Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Bombay, magnetite ores occurring in Madras, Mysore, Bihar, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh. Extensive reserves of limonite ores associated with spathic ores are present in West Bengal. The proved and indicated reserves of all types of ores amount to about 679 crore tons.

Manganese

India ranks third in her manganese deposits. About 10 crore tons of a total estimated reserve of 11.2 crore tons are in Madhya Pradesh and Bombay.

Chromite

Chromite comes mainly from Bihar, Orissa and Mysore. The total reserves have been estimated at 13.2 lakh tons.

Refractories

Occurrences of magnesite have been reported from a number of places in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The total reserves have been estimated at 1,000 lakh tons. Fire-clays occur in almost all States, those of Bihar and Bengal being the most important. The largest deposits of kyanite in the world occur in Bihar, smaller occurrences being known to exist in Orissa. Other States where kyanite occurs are Bombay, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan. Deposits of sillimanite of potential commercial importance occur in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, and Kerala. Corundum is found in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Mysore, the reserves in Madhya Pradesh alone being of the order of 4 lakh tons including 1 lakh tons of high grade mineral.

Gold

The Kolar Gold Fields in the Mysore State hold probable reserves of about 12.6 lakh tons of ore.

Copper

Copper ore is available in a 80-mile belt in Bihar.

Bauxite

The occurrence of bauxite is widespread in India. The chief areas are Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Madras, and Jammu which together hold probable reserves of about 2,500 lakh tons. According to a recent estimate, high grade bauxite reserves are placed at 280 lakh tons, of which roughly one-third is in Bihar.

Mica

Mica is available in three mica belts of about 1,500 sq. miles in Bihar, 1,200 sq. miles in Rajasthan and 600 sq. miles in Andhra Pradesh. The best quality of mica, perhaps the best in the world, comes from Bihar.

Ilmenite

Workable deposits occur in the beach sands of the eastern and western coasts of India, those on the Kerala coast being known for their extensive occurrence. India's reserves of ilmenite in beach sands have been reckoned at 3,500 lakh tons.

Salt

The main sources of supply of salt are the marine salt works along the coastal region, lake or pit brine salt in Rajasthan and Bombay, and rock salt deposits in Himachal Pradesh.

Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Minerals

Beryl and monazite—two strategic minerals used in atomic fission—are available in Rajasthan and Kerala respectively. Bihar has sites which may prove a workable source of uranium. Minor minerals like alum, apatite, arsenic, asbestos, barytes, feldspar, fuller's earth, garnet, graphite, quartz, saltpetre and steatite, are available on a small scale. Reserves of apatite-bearing rocks are placed at 7 lakh tons in Bihar and 80 lakh tons in Madras, of which 20 lakh tons are economically recoverable. Gypsum is found in Rajasthan, Madras and Bombay. The probable reserves of gypsum have been estimated at about 881 lakh tons.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

India is the world's second most populous country. According to the 1951 census, which covered Sikkim but did not cover the State of Jammu and Kashmir and Part B tribal areas of Assam, the country's population is 35,68,79,394. The following table shows the mid-year estimates of population for the years 1952-58, based on the mean growth rate obtained during 1941-50. The figures include the population of Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir. The 1955-58 figures include also the population of Pondicherry. The growth of population since 1901 is indicated in Table 5.

TABLE 4

MID-YEAR ESTIMATES OF POPULATION

Year	*Crores of persons*	*Year*	*Crores of persons*
1952	36.75	1956	38.74
1953	37.23	1957	39.24
1954	37.71	1958	39.75
1955	38.24		

TABLE 5

GROWTH OF POPULATION (1901—1951)*

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
INDIA	23,54,78,813†	24,89,95,434†	24,81,20,746†	27,54,68,432†	31,48,04,664†	35,68,79,394†
ANDHRA PRADESH ..	1,91,60,038	2,15,34,886	2,15,41,975	2,43,24,106	2,74,25,474	3,12,60,133
ASSAM ..	38,14,188	44,82,864	53,16,590	63,44,456	75,93,037	90,43,707
BIHAR ..	2,74,05,527	2,83,90,520	2,81,19,185	3,13,39,050	3,51,71,879	3,87,83,778
BOMBAY ..	2,84,92,721	3,12,99,130	3,10,19,957	3,54,46,717	4,05,34,309	4,82,65,221
KERALA ..	63,96,262	71,47,673	78,02,127	95,07,050	1,10,31,541	1,35,49,118
MADHYA PRADESH ..	1,68,60,768	1,94,40,965	1,91,71,750	2,13,55,657	2,39,90,608	2,60,71,637
MADRAS ..	1,91,48,846	2,07,83,136	2,15,14,898	2,33,55,841	2,61,32,083	2,99,74,936
MYSORE ..	1,30,58,091	1,35,36,237	1,33,74,390	1,46,31,128	1,62,54,658	1,94,01,193
ORISSA ..	1,03,02,917	1,13,78,875	1,11,58,586	1,24,91,056	1,37,67,988	1,46,45,946
PUNJAB ..	1,32,65,860	1,19,45,019	1,24,65,009	1,36,66,876	1,61,01,189	1,61,34,890
RAJASTHAN ..	1,02,94,090	1,09,83,509	1,02,92,648	1,17,47,974	1,38,63,859	1,59,70,774
UTTAR PRADESH]] ..	4,86,25,310	4,81,52,273	4,66,69,865	4,97,76,754	5,65,31,848	6,32,15,742
WEST BENGAL ..	1,68,48,771	1,79,25,165	1,74,84,371	1,89,07,878	2,32,31,819	2,63,02,386
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	24,649	26,459	27,086	29,463	33,768	30,971
DELHI ..	4,05,819	4,13,851	4,88,452	6,36,246	9,17,939	17,44,072
HIMACHAL PRADESH ..	8,44,270	8,76,562	8,90,046	9,54,276	10,57,711	11,09,466
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS ..	13,882	14,555	13,637	16,040	18,355	21,035
MANIPUR ..	*2,84,465*	*3,46,222*	*3,84,016*	*4,45,606*	*5,12,069*	*5,77,635*
TRIPURA ..	1,73,325	2,29,613	3,04,437	3,82,450	5,13,010	6,39,029

*Figures till 1941 in respect of certain areas affected by reorganisation of States which were not available have been estimated on the assumption that they bear to the population of the districts concerned, in the censuses till 1941, the same proportion as in the 1951 census.

†Includes Sikkim (1,37,725 persons in 1951 census) and excludes (a) Jammu and Kashmir (estimated population of 44.1 lakhs on March 1, 1951), where the 1951 census was not taken and (b) the greater part of the Part B Tribal Areas of Assam (locally estimated population of 5.6 lakhs at the time of the 1951 census for which there is no acceptable basis).

The following table shows the area, population and density of population in India and the component States and Union Territories.

TABLE 6

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY OF INDIA AND THE COMPONENT STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

	Area in sq. miles	Population	Density of population
INDIA ..	12,59,765	36,11,51,669	287(a)
States			
Andhra Pradesh ..	1,05,677	3,12,60,133	296
Assam (*b*) ..	85,062	90,43,707	106
Bihar ..	67,071	3,87,83,778	578
Bombay ..	1,90,668	4,82,63,221	253
Jammu & Kashmir(*b*) ..	85,861	44,10,000	54
Kerala ..	15,006	1,35,49,118	907
Madhya Pradesh ..	1,71,250	2,60,71,637	152
Madras ..	50,128	2,99,74,936	597
Mysore ..	74,861	1,94,01,193	259
Orissa ..	60,250	1,46,45,946	243
Punjab ..	47,062	1,61,34,890	343
Rajasthan ..	1,32,148	1,59,70,774	121
Uttar Pradesh ..	1,13,422	6,32,15,742	557
West Bengal ..	33,927	2,63,02,386	776
Union Territories			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	3,215	30,971	10
Delhi ..	573	17,44,072	3,044
Himachal Pradesh ..	10,922	11,09,466	102
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands ..	11	21,035	1,912
Manipur ..	8,629	5,77,635	67
Tripura ..	4,022	6,39,029	159

(*a*) In working out the Density of India the area and population of Sikkim have been taken into account.

(*b*) The State of Jammu and Kashmir and Part B Tribal Areas of Assam were not included in the 1951 census. The 1941 census population of Jammu and Kashmir was 40.2 lakhs and the statutory estimates of the Registrar-General as on March 1, 1950 and 1951 were 43.7 and 44.1 lakhs respectively. A local estimate of the population of Part B Tribal Areas of Assam (32,289 sq. miles) is 5.6 lakhs.

Table 7 gives the area and population of districts, tehsils and taluks.

TABLE 7

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS, TALUKS/TEHSILS *

ANDHRA PRADESH

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Adilabad Dist. ..	6,501	8,31,600(*a*)
Adilabad ..	580	1,01,611
Asifabad ..	834	92,245
Boath ..	708	72,372(*b*)
Chinoor ..	689	86,117
Khanapur ..	313	43,366
Lakhshattipet ..	734	98,812
Nirmal ..	566	1,21,029
Sirpur ..	856	1,04,091
Utnoor ..	726	34,404
Anantapur Dist. ..	7,384	14,83,591
Anantapur ..	926	1,64,703
Dharmavaram ..	736	1,14,812
Gooty ..	896	2,14,851
Hindpur ..	430	1,53,332
Kadiri ..	1,157	2,19,112
Kalyandurg ..	821	1,18,394
Madakasira ..	417	1,20,209
Penukonda ..	682	1,23,349
Rayadurg ..	682	1,22,035
Tadpatri ..	641	1,32,794
Chittoor Dist. ..	5,931	18,10,377
Chandragiri ..	548	1,65,198
Chittoor ..	778	3,40,717
Kalahasti ..	615	1,36,910
Madanapalle ..	836	1,97,289
Palmaner ..	720	1,69,739
Punganur ..	648	1,47,398
Puttur ..	564	2,30,088
Tiruttani ..	379	2,32,941
Vayalpad ..	802	1,90,097
Cuddapah Dist. ..	5,923	11,61,731
Badvel ..	757	1,08,711
Cuddapah ..	510	1,47,389
Jammalamadugu ..	613	1,22,277
Kamalapuram ..	303	75,588
Prodattur ..	430	1,45,154
Pulivendla ..	569	1,10,794
Rajampet ..	1,038	1,85,942
Rayachoti ..	1,103	1,90,172
Sidhavattam ..	606	75,704
East Godavari Dist.	5,329	24,14,808
Agency ..		
Bhadrachalam ..	911	77,620
Nugur ..	593	35,366
Rampachodavaram	710	40,273
Yellavaram ..	850	54,525
Plains		
Amalapuram ..	353	3,16,767
Kakinada ..	384	3,55,502
Peddapuram ..	602	2,87,764
Pithapuram ..	138	1,47,070
Rajahmundry ..	378	3,21,984
Ramachandrapuram	289	3,46,056
Razole ..	291	3,14,910
Tuni ..	183	1,16,971
Guntur Dist. ..	5,795	25,49,996
Bapatla ..	670	4,03,509
Guntur ..	541	4,42,073
Narasaraopet ..	716	2,66,400
Ongole ..	820	3,33,995
Palnad ..	1,041	1,92,776
Repalle ..	297	1,91,010
Sattenapalle ..	718	2,46,029
Tenali ..	324	3,57,839
Vinukonda ..	644	1,16,365
Hyderabad Dist.	1,825	15,96,750
Hyderabad East ..	269	83,775
Hyderabad West ..	277	11,66,860
Ibrahimpatnam ..	525	1,04,075
Medchal ..	307	78,851
Shahabad ..	342	77,775
Tandur ..	371	85,414
Karimnagar Dist.	N.A.	15,81,667
Huzurabad ..	560	2,42,001
Jagtiyal ..	678	2,03,865
Karimnagar ..	720	3,02,172
Manthani ..	835	86,846
Metpalli ..	368	1,20,635
Parkal ..	556	1,53,499
Sirsilla ..	722	2,28,847
Sultanabad ..	707	2,43,802

* Figures are on the basis of the 1951 census. Changes in district boundaries between March 1, 1951 and November 1, 1956 other than those covered by the Andhra State Act, 1953, Chandernagore (Merger) Act, 1954, States Reorganisation Act, 1956, and Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956, have not been taken into account. The figures of area of districts are as supplied by the Surveyor General, India. The area figures of taluks/tehsils are as supplied by the State authorities for the 1951 census. Changes in district boundaries carried out in Kerala and Madhya Pradesh since November 1, 1956, have been incorporated.

(*a*) This is inclusive of three circles which have been included in the district and exclusive of one circle transferred to Bombay.

(*b*) This is inclusive of Islapur circle which has been transferred to Bombay.

N.A.—Not available.

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Krishna Dist.	..	3,391	17,79,484
Bandar (Masulipatnam)	..	343	2,18,982
Divi	..	465	2,18,089
Gannavaram	..	295	1,98,579
Gudivada	..	230	1,98,940
Kaikalur	..	286	1,19,596
Nandigama	..	679	2,39,639
Nuzvid	..	335	1,07,227
Tiruvur	..	430	1,21,860
Vijayawada	..	436	3,56,572
Kurnool Dist.	..	9,277	16,18,621
Alur	..	613	1,22,558
Adoni	..	766	2,25,220
Banganapalle	..	256	43,447
Cumbum	..	1,048	1,63,845
Dhone	..	836	1,27,234
Koilkuntla	..	573	93,132
Kurnool	..	641	1,98,288
Markapur	..	1,366	1,38,120
Nandikotkur	..	1,092	1,49,738
Nandyal	..	664	1,25,393
Pattikonda	..	747	1,26,922
Sirvel	..	613	1,04,724
Mahbubnagar Dist.		7,201	15,36,337
Achampet	..	1,126	71,664
Alampur	..	435	81,330
Atamakur	..	447	98,330
Gadwal	..	518	1,17,017
Kalvakurti	..	785	1,52,159
Kodangal	..	461	1,51,494
Kollapur	..	661	1,01,759
Mahbubnagar	..	460	1,52,751
Makhtal	..	532	1,34,769
Nagarkurnool	..	561	1,37,377
Pargi	..	390	98,458
Shadnagar	..	459	1,17,733
Wanparti	..	536	1,21,496
Medak Dist.	..	4,093	12,47,066(a)
Andol	..	470	1,53,037
Gajwel	..	386	1,39,253
Medak	..	520	1,52,501
Narayankhed	..	378	84,687
Narsapur	..	426	1,03,961
Sangareddy	..	474	1,46,242
Siddipet	..	619	2,09,473
Vikarabad	..	506	1,22,826
Zahirabad	..	505	1,33,285(*b*)
Nalgonda Dist.	..	N.A.	15,43,975
Bhongir	..	614	1,86,464
Devarkonda	..	1,041	1,63,442
Huzurnagar	..	532	1,25,814

(*a*) This is inclusive of one circle which has been included in the district and exclusive of one circle transferred to Mysore.

(*b*) This is inclusive of Nirna Circle transferred to Mysore.

N.A.—Not available.

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Jangaon	..	872	2,91,165
Miryalguda	..	751	1,28,224
Nalgonda	..	954	2,56,153
Ramannapet	..	684	1,70,909
Suryapet	..	803	2,21,804
Nellore Dist.	..	7,955	17,95,632
Atmakur	..	639	1,31,845
Darsi	..	591	1,18,826
Gudur	..	463	1,12,337
Kandukur	..	801	2,01,316
Kanigiri	..	1,000	1,63,958
Kavali	..	548	1,36,362
Kovur	..	385	1,88,835
Nellore	..	504	2,61,258
Podili	..	564	96,000
Rapur	..	594	88,512
Sulurpet	..	573	95,718
Udayagiri	..	871	1,18,685
Venkatagiri	..	427	81,980
Nizamabad Dist.		2,954	8,33,611(*c*)
Armoor	..	748	1,82,907
Banswada	..	315	86,801
Bodhan	..	291	1,26,096
Kamareddy	..	483	1,36,298
Nizamabad	..	506	1,69,717
Yellareddy	..	438	71,339
Srikakulam Dist.		3,904	21,23,136
Agency			
Parvatipuram	..	294	32,071
Palakonda	..	146	17,714
Salur	..	69	4,349
Plains			
Bobbili	..	391	2,62,748
Cheepurapalli	..	462	2,92,605
Ichapuram	..	87	78,761
Narasannapeta	..	200	1,51,634
Palakonda	..	348	2,81,278
Parvatipuram	..	296	1,60,183
Pathapatnam	..	463	2,03,542
Salur	..	422	1,52,232
Sompeta	..	212	1,30,444
Srikakulam	..	227	1,89,389
Tekkali	..	272	1,66,186
Visakhapatnam Dist.		5,200	20,72,698
Agency			
Golugonda	..	188	24,595
Gudem	..	1,869	1,09,521
Srungavarapukota	..	282	38,649
Veeravalli	..	361	7,340
Plains			
Anakapalle	..	304	2,29,835
Bheemunipatnam	..	337	2,32,619
Golugonda	..	328	1,97,132
Sarvasidhi	..	347	1,41,933

(*c*) This is inclusive of two circles which have been included in the district.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Srungavarapukota ..	375	1,87,108
Veeravalli ..	233	2,80,654
Visakhapatnam ..	196	2,31,907
Vizianagaram ..	359	2,91,405
Warangal Dist. ..	N.A.	15,81,326
Burgampahad ..	569	43,590
Khammam ..	591	2,35,078
Madhira ..	772	1,70,661
Mahbubabad ..	799	2,35,968
Mulug ..	1,347	66,292
Pakhal ..	745	1,06,753
Palvancha ..	1,295	1,31,310
Warangal ..	786	4,72,307
Yellandu ..	755	1,19,367
West Godavari Dist.	2,988	16,97,727
Agency		
Polavaram ..	551	97,245
Plains		
Bhimavaram ..	292	2,36,092
Chintalapudi ..	418	1,00,187
Eluru ..	510	2,60,599
Kovvur ..	391	2,14,522
Narasapur ..	279	2,93,773
Tadepalligudem ..	360	2,17,123
Tanuku ..	214	2,78,186

ASSAM

Unit (*c*)	Area in sq. miles	Population
Cachar Dist. (*a*) ..	2,687	11,15,865
(*b*) ..	2,680	
Hailakandi ..	512	1,95,650
Karimganj ..	709	3,78,324
Silchar ..	1,459	5,41,891
Darrang Dist.(*a*) ..	3,361	9,13,841
(*b*) ..	2,806	
Mangaldai ..	1,272	4,02,501
Tezpur ..	1,534	5,11,340
Garo Hills Dist.(*a*)	3,149	2,42,075
(*b*)	3,152	
Goalpara Dist.(*a*)	3,983	11,08,124
(*b*)	3,979	
Dhubri ..	2,881	7,79,835
Goalpara ..	1,098	3,28,289
Kamrup Dist.(*a*)	3,837	14,90,392
(*b*) ..	3,844	
Barpeta ..	1,254	5,39,423
Gauhati ..	2,590	9,50,969
Lakhimpur Dist.(*a*)	4,927	10,78,157
(*b*)	4,153	
Dibrugarh ..	2,808	8,31,968
North Lakhimpur ..	1,345	2,46,189
Mizo Dist. (*a*) ..	8,134	1,96,202
(*b*) ..	8,143	
Aijal ..	4,861	1,35,985
Lungleh ..	3,282	60,217
Nowgong Dist.(*a*)	2,167	8,86,955
(*b*) ..	2,200	
Sibsagar Dist.(*a*) ..	3,456	12,12,224
(*b*) ..	3,476	
Golaghat ..	1,363	3,33,553
Jorhat ..	1,094	4,34,660
Sibasagar ..	1,019	4,44,011
United Khasi(*a*) ..	5,546	3,63,599
and Jaintia (*b*) ..	5,554	
Hills Dist.		
Jowai ..	1,513	67,631
Shillong ..	4,041	2,95,968
United Mikir and..		
North Cachar(*a*) ..	5,895	1,65,440
Hills Dist. (*b*) ..	5,883	
Mikir Hills ..	3,995	1,25,777
North Cachar ..	1,888	39,663

BIHAR

Unit (*c*)	Area in sq. miles	Population.
Bhagalpur Dist.	2,179	14,29,069
Banka ..	1,194	5,87,760
Sadar ..	929	8,41,309
Champaran Dist...	3,553	25,15,343
Bettiah ..	1,997	10,71,382
Sadar ..	1,528	14,43,961
Darbhanga Dist.	3,345	37,69,534
Madhubani ..	1,504	13,61,699
Sadar ..	880	10,78,089
Samastipur ..	1,216	13,29,746
Dhanbad Dist. ..	1,114	9,05,783
Gaya Dist. ..	4,766	30,70,499
Aurangabad ..	1,270	6,96,115
Jahanabad ..	607	5,82,567
Nawada ..	951	6,13,724
Sadar ..	1,911	11,78,093

(*a*) Figures given by Surveyor-General.
(*b*) Figures given by State authorities.
(*c*) Units are districts and sub-divisions.

Unit(a)		Area in sq. miles	Population
Hazaribagh Dist.		7,010	19,37,210
Chatra	..	1,544	2,63,514
Giridih	..	2,046	7,00,202
Sadar	..	3,404	9,74,494
Monghyr Dist.	..	3,975	28,49,127
Begusarai	..	715	7,93,942
Jamui	..	1,303	5,33,079
Khagaria	..	757	5,84,902
Sadar	..	1,168	9,37,204
Muzaffarpur Dist.		3,018	35,20,739
Hajpur	..	786	9,42,472
Sadar	..	1,222	13,77,181
Sitamarhi	..	1,007	12,01,086
Palamau Dist.	..	4,930	9,85,767
Latehar	..	1,671	2,01,560
Sadar	..	3,250	7,84,207
Patna Dist.	..	2,164	25,28,272
Barh	..	572	5,32,010
Bihar	..	782	8,34,390
Dinapur	..	437	5,33,552
Patna City	..	30	1,61,870
Patna Sadar	..	295	4,66,450
Purnea Dist.	..	4,299	22,52,159(*b*)
Araria	..	991	5,37,600
Kishanganj	..	1,332	5,60,503(*c*)
Sadar	..	2,562	14,27,128(*c*)
Ranchi Dist.	..	7,015	18,61,207
Gumla	..	2,056	4,21,922
Khunti	..	1,545	4,12,950
Sadar	..	2,069	7,44,423
Simdega	..	1,247	2,81,912
Saharsa Dist.	..	2,088	13,08,198
Madhepura	..	1,156	8,76,651
Supaul	..	987	4,31,547
Santhal Parganas Dist.	..	5,461	23,22,092
Deoghar	..	951	4,22,824
Dumka	..	1,474	5,37,200
Godda	..	854	4,47,976
Jamtara	..	696	2,90,056
Pakur	..	699	2,77,421
Rajmahal	..	846	3,46,615
Saran Dist.	..	2,669	31,55,144
Gopalganj	..	786	8,22,854
Sadar	..	1,043	12,56,306
Siwan	..	849	10,75,984

(*a*) Units are districts and sub-divisions.

(*b*) Excludes portions transferred to West Bengal.

(*c*) Includes portions transferred to West Bengal.

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Shahabad Dist.	..	4,404	26,88,440
Bhabua	..	1,237	4,40,138
Buxar	..	683	5,36,754
Sadar	..	920	8,85,270
Sasaram	..	1,483	8,26,278
Singhbum Dist.	..	5,123	16,85,195(*d*)
Dhalbhum	..	1,167	6,13,504
Sadar	..	2,718	6,67,390
Seraikela	..	590	1,99,922

(*d*) Includes Chandil thana and Patamda police station included in the district.

BOMBAY

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population.
Ahmedabad Dist.		3,521	16,85,630
Ahmedabad City	..	108	9,22,060
Daskroj	..	327	1,47,740
Dehgam	..	334	1,30,928
Dhandhuka	..	1,077	1,27,265
Dholka	..	610	1,33,036
Sanand	..	295	65,493
Viramgam	..	650	1,59,108
Ahmednagar Dist.		6,612	14,10,873
Ahmednagar	..	585	2,06,153
Akola	..	575	96,074
Jamkhed	..	337	59,397
Karjat	..	560	74,653
Kopargaon	..	403	1,42,858
Newasa	..	480	92,037
Parner	..	690	1,06,078
Pathardi	..	425	97,575
Rahuri	..	419	88,360
Sangamner	..	625	1,29,331
Sheogaon	..	436	88,096
Shrigonda	..	618	95,007
Shrirampur	..	319	1,35,254
Akola Dist.	..	4,095	9,50,994
Akola	..	739	2,26,856
Akot	..	550	1,47,004
Balapur	..	530	1,19,079
Mangrulpir	..	616	1,10,036
Murtajapur	..	610	1,44,233
Washim	..	1,046	2,03,786
Amravati Dist.	..	4,723	10,31,160
Achalapur	..	490	1,78,312
Amravati	..	833	3,15,410
Chandur	..	694	1,78,329
Daryapur	..	505	1,45,890
Melghat	..	1,546	52,356
Morsi	..	623	1,60,863

Unit		Area in sq. miles.	Population.
Amreli Dist.	..	1,543	3,17,203
Amreli	..	259	82,549
Damnagar	..	146	28,748
Dhari	..	287	44,433
Ghogho	..	225	41,218
Khambha	..	142	19,216
Kodinar	..	203	58,615
Okhamandal	..	274	42,424
Aurangabad Dist.		6,314	11,79,404
Ambad	..	874	1,54,216
Aurangabad	..	666	1,65,080
Bhokardan	..	490	86,333
Gangapur	..	511	85,784
Jafferabad	..	321	45,685
Jalna	..	771	1,81,316
Kannad	..	712	1,06,803
Khuldabad	..	175	33,247
Paithan	..	576	96,921
Sillod	..	737	1,19,194
Vaijapur	..	623	1,04,825
Banaskantha Dist.		4,041	6,96,367
Danta	..	342	40,669
Deesa	..	621	1,10,701
Deodar	..	323	65,003
Dhanera	..	433	65,028
Kankrej	..	304	66,422
Palanpur	..	531	1,39,994
Tharad	..	421	66,371
Wadgam	..	215	73,413
Wav	..	493	68,766
Baroda Dist.	..	2,980	11,94,746
Baroda	..	263	3,48,928
Chhota Udepur	..	434	1,09,426
Dabhoi	..	249	99,819
Jabugam	..	319	83,613
Karjan	..	232	72,838
Naswadi	..	212	72,393
Padra	..	209	1,16,472
Sankheda	..	254	90,441
Savli	..	315	1,08,363
Sinor	..	114	41,387
Waghodia	..	186	51,066
Bhandara Dist.	..	3,582	10,71,657
Bhandara	..	967	3,41,318
Gondia	..	1,105	4,31,970
Sakoli	..	1,551	2,98,369
Bhir Dist.	..	4,261	8,26,046
Ashti	..	581	86,222
Bhir	..	582	1,30,380
Georai	..	618	1,13,794
Kaij	..	692	1,29,920
Manjlegaon	..	595	1,17,020
Mominabad	..	639	1,65,174
Patoda	..	510	83,536
Broach Dist.	..	2,889	7,06,035
Amod	..	179	44,984
Ankleshwar	..	160	62,949
Broach	..	252	1,50,678
Dediapada	..	392	30,051
Hansot	..	154	31,950
Jambusar	..	386	92,320
Jhagadia	..	314	81,201
Nandod	..	436	1,00,170
Sagbara	..	128	16,884
Vagra	..	348	44,717
Valia	..	185	50,131
Buldana Dist.	..	3,746	8,70,168
Chikhali	..	924	2,04,572
Jalgaon	..	474	91,547
Khamgaon	..	710	1,73,732
Malkapur	..	651	2,06,153
Mehkar	..	1,007	1,94,164
Chanda Dist.	..	9,200	9,77,618
Brahmapuri	..	897	1,95,486
Chanda	..	1,174	2,47,042
Gadhchiroli	..	2,870	2,31,236
Sironcha	..	3,089	93,726
Warora	..	1,282	2,10,128
Dangs Dist.	..	670	47,282
East Khandesh Dist.	..	4,575	14,71,351
Amalner	..	325	1,44,672
Bhadgaon	..	197	56,230
Bhusawal	..	329	1,49,055
Chalisgaon	..	460	1,46,444
Chopda	..	368	1,08,291
Edlabad	..	250	45,766
Erandol	..	369	1,27,262
Jalgaon	..	320	1,64,532
Jamner	..	521	1,22,999
Pachora	..	309	1,05,158
Parola	..	282	68,077
Raver	..	361	1,17,674
Yawal	..	368	1,15,191
Gohilwad Dist.	..	4,785	10,20,130
Bhavnagar	..	307	1,81,614
Botad	..	259	59,985
Gadhada	..	255	45,163
Jafrabad	..	149	29,842
Kundla	..	481	1,12,088
Lathi	..	215	55,311
Lilia	..	152	34,365
Mahuva	..	328	1,13,677
Palitana	..	368	1,15,745
Rajula	..	292	59,768
Sihor	..	214	67,347
Talaja	..	324	77,735
Umrala	..	160	38,356
Vallabhipur	..	179	29,214
Greater Bombay Dist.	..	189	29,96,267
Andheri	..	66	5,10,250
Bombay City	..	25	23,29,020
Borivili	..	98	1,56,997

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Halar Dist.	..	3,943	5,74,472
Bhanvad	..	259	41,857
Dhrol	..	157	28,351
Jam-Jodhpur	..	333	54,356
Jamnagar	..	446	1,80,742
Jodia	..	328	52,146
Kalawad	..	441	55,424
Kalyanpur	..	546	49,986
Khambhalia	..	457	64,750
Lalpur	..	444	46,860
Kaira Dist.	..	2,533	16,12,426
Anand	..	260	2,51,365
Balasinor	..	201	79,666
Borsad	..	232	2,19,934
Cambay	..	398	1,34,316
Kapadwanj	..	380	1,77,428
Matar	..	223	77,592
Mehmedabad	..	193	1,09,953
Nadiad	..	241	2,46,470
Petlad	..	183	1,93,833
Thasra	..	252	1,21,869
Kolaba Dist.	..	2,715	9,09,083
Alibag	..	196	1,05,455
Karjat	..	242	70,172
Khalapur	..	157	41,601
Mahad	..	271	92,439
Mangaon	..	363	1,07,633
Mhasla	..	134	37,247
Murud	..	133	39,968
Panvel	..	215	91,386
Pen	..	200	69,665
Poladpur	..	188	51,742
Roha	..	272	70,502
Shrivardhan	..	104	50,885
Sudhagad	..	162	33,066
Uran	..	75	47,322
Kolhapur Dist.	..	2,900	13,08,060
Ajra	..	205	59,025
Bavada	..	261	52,922
Bhudargad	..	253	65,929
Gadhinglaj	..	192	1,11,397
Hatkanangale	..	235	1,69,700
Kagal	..	212	1,10,734
Karvir	..	262	2,66,299
Panhala	..	218	96,379
Radhanagari	..	345	87,205
Shahuwadi	..	407	86,765
Shirol	..	204	1,21,192
Chandgad	..	394	80,513
Kutch Dist.	..	17,022	5,67,606
Abdasa	..	940	54,182
Adhoi	..	51	7,437
Anjar	..	482	73,746
Banni	..	828	2,895
Bhachau	..	641	45,699
Bhuj	..	840	87,130
Khadir	..	118	2,244
Khavda	..	224	6,890
Lakhpat	..	1,485	12,152
Mandvi	..	560	97,024
Mundra	..	396	52,470
Nakhtrana	..	708	55,183
Rapar	..	1,027	70,554
Madhya Saurashtra Dist.	..	4,471	10,45,675
Babra	..	142	47,447
Dhoraji	..	478	1,60,527
Gondal	..	379	92,963
Jam-Kandorna	..	221	31,382
Jasdan	..	450	72,408
Jetpur	..	235	74,026
Kotda-Sangani	..	151	24,037
Kunkavav	..	366	91,406
Lodhika	..	109	16,557
Maliya	..	267	40,197
Morvi	..	609	1,24,597
Paddhari	..	231	27,688
Rajkot	..	344	1,81,619
Wankaner	..	432	60,821
Mehsana Dist.	..	4,334	14,71,662
Chanasma	..	341	1,13,837
Harij	..	158	33,655
Kadi	..	320	1,23,147
Kalol	..	262	1,54,798
Kheralu	..	369	1,43,510
Mehsana	..	291	1,48 578
Patan	..	405	1,68,424
Radhanpur	..	269	45,691
Sami	..	522	48,248
Santalpur	..	393	36,177
Sidhpur	..	257	1,55,731
Vijapur	..	362	2,04,023
Visnagar	..	175	95,843
Nagpur Dist.	..	3,842	12,34,556
Katol	..	614	1,48,315
Nagpur	..	811	6,46,090
Ramtek	..	897	1,46,958
Saoner	..	543	1,34,922
Umrer	..	969	1,58,271
Nanded Dist.	..	4,690	9,58,888(*a*)
Biloli	..	444	1,16,891
Bhoker	..	399	72,780
Deglur	..	529	1,34,217(*b*)
Hadgaon	..	601	1,08,643
Kandhar	..	629	1,45,078
Kinawat	..	609	73,118
Mukhed	..	338	82,086
Mudhol	..	541	1,27,043(*c*)

(a) This is inclusive of one circle included in the district and exclusive of five circles transferred to Andhra Pradesh.

(b) This is inclusive of Bichkonda and Jukkal circles transferred to Andhra Pradesh.

(c) This is inclusive of Mudhol, Bhiansa and Kuber circles transferred to Andhra Pradesh.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Nanded ..	395	1,63,198
Rajura ..	776	75,357
Nasik Dist. ..	6,021	14,29,916
Baglan ..	629	1,19,979
Chandor ..	370	75,798
Dindori ..	496	87,405
Igatpuri ..	377	96,162
Kalwan ..	431	75,005
Malegaon ..	754	2,10,347
Nandgaon ..	431	95,133
Nasik ..	525	2,54,076
Niphad ..	417	1,24,727
Peint ..	342	51,815
Sinnar ..	517	1,07,267
Surgana ..	316	43,823
Yeola ..	409	88,379
Osmanabad Dist.	5,559	12,10,041
Ahmedpur ..	609	1,33,846
Bhoom ..	339	59,619
Kalam ..	474	1,05,869
Latur ..	420	1,19,021
Nilanga ..	536	1,32,835
Omerga ..	576	1,34,283
Osmanabad ..	445	1,15,654
Owsa ..	468	98,087
Parenda ..	406	71,529
Tuljapur ..	605	1,03,390
Udgir ..	632	1,35,908
Panch Mahals Dist.	3,497	11,48,432
Baria ..	420	1,28,072
Dohab ..	335	1,43,383
Godhra ..	381	1,68,991
Halol ..	246	96,305
Jambughoda ..	37	12,650
Jhalod ..	382	93,445
Kalol ..	178	89,052
Limkheda ..	409	93,278
Lunawada ..	360	1,14,083
Santrampur ..	525	1,40,204
Shehera ..	226	68,969
Parbhani Dist. ..	4,850	10,10,864
Basmath ..	482	1,20,883
Gangakhed ..	630	1,45,684
Hingoli ..	730	1,27,279
Jintur ..	669	1,08,497
Kalamnuri ..	583	1,08,839
Parbhani ..	547	1,50,023
Partur ..	588	1,07,387
Pathri ..	618	1,42,272
Poona Dist. ..	6,029	19,50,976
Ambegaon ..	402	98,880
Baramati ..	540	1,34,271
Bhor ..	325	73,711
Dhond ..	516	89,162
Haveli ..	515	1,80,653
Indapur ..	586	1,12,304
Junnar ..	533	1,40,287
Khed ..	539	1,26,457
Maval ..	414	98,386
Mulshi ..	353	68,884
Poona City ..	68	5,94,083
Purandhar ..	426	1,03,399
Sirur ..	611	1,03,108
Vele ..	196	27,391
Ratnagiri Dist. ..	5,021	17,11,964
Chiplun ..	434	1,53,102
Dapoli ..	327	1,29,105
Deogad ..	284	97,918
Guhagar ..	242	87,886
Kankavli ..	299	1,03,101
Khed ..	386	1,24,861
Kudal ..	317	1,01,545
Lanja ..	283	77,921
Malvan ..	256	1,29,814
Mandangad ..	160	48,956
Rajapur ..	496	1,46,541
Ratnagiri ..	358	1,59,377
Sangameshwar ..	499	1,48,331
Sawantwadi ..	516	1,24,291
Vengurla ..	127	79,215
Sabarkantha Dist.	2,831	6,84,017
Bayad ..	264	83,383
Bhiloda ..	187	61,696
Himatnagar ..	298	80,142
Idar ..	422	1,19,138
Khedbrahma ..	143	52,166
Malpur ..	132	28,129
Meghraj ..	138	35,718
Modasa ..	410	89,924
Prantij ..	301	1,12,345
Vijayanagar ..	153	21,376
Satara North Dist.	4,034	11,75,309
Jaoli ..	345	71,086
Karad ..	406	2,07,913
Khandala ..	203	48,095
Khatav ..	509	1,31,360
Koregaon ..	365	1,15,689
Mahabaleshwar ..	87	20,448
Man ..	556	83,478
Patan ..	514	1,46,691
Phaltan ..	456	99,781
Satara ..	353	1,62,529
Wai ..	229	88,239
Satara South Dist.	3,434	10,00,141
Jath ..	874	1,08,270
Khanapur ..	846	1,83,441
Miraj ..	611	2,85,616
Shirala ..	246	79,416
Tasgaon ..	446	1,69,325
Walwa ..	300	1,74,073
Sholapur Dist. ..	5,692	15,05,316
Akalkot ..	537	1,49,647
Barsi ..	628	1,86,777
Karmala ..	622	1,00,089
Madha ..	597	1,22,174
Malsiras ..	588	1,22,830
Mangalwedha ..	441	70,008
Mohol ..	550	1,02,114

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
North Sholapur	..	284	2,25,632
Pandharpur	..	498	1,28,552
Sangola	..	610	1,03,990
South Sholapur	..	462	93,503
Sorath Dist.	..	3,966	10,01,154
Bhesan	..	176	31,423
Junagadh	..	182	1,21,079
Keshod	..	223	63,724
Kutiyana	..	239	50,466
Malia	..	216	52,480
Manavadar	..	201	70,888
Mangrol	..	227	66,029
Mendarada	..	65	17,329
Patan	..	261	1,12,978
Porbandar	..	395	1,27,001
Ranavav	..	206	38,246
Talala	..	185	37,782
Una	..	383	96,026
Vanthali	..	170	58,156
Visavadar	..	300	57,547
Surat Dist.	..	4,509	18,27,842
Bansda	..	234	63,965
Bardoli	..	157	78,283
Bulsar	..	202	1,37,958
Chikhli	..	238	1,23,872
Chorasi	..	221	3,49,032
Dharampur	..	575	1,12,109
Gandevi	..	125	1,09,371
Kamrej	..	147	51,918
Mahuwa	..	138	54,151
Mandvi	..	277	75,205
Mangrol	..	294	74,202
Navsari	..	283	1,99,165
Olpad	..	265	64,568
Palsana	..	58	35,374
Pardi	..	162	1,10,636
Songadh	..	299	61,905
Valod	..	78	36,179
Vyara	..	317	89,949
Thana Dist.	..	3,653	13,61,053
Bassein	..	203	1,33,523
Bhivandi	..	264	1,13,632
Dahanu	..	372	1,31,287
Jawhar	..	310	67,400
Kalyan	..	279	2,73,261
Mokhada	..	242	39,140
Murbad	..	347	69,563
Palghar	..	422	1,48,504
Shahpur	..	635	99,019
Thana	..	84	1,28,862
Umbargaon	..	229	1,13,462
Wada	..	284	55,184
Wardha Dist.		2,429	5,38,903
Arvi	..	890	1,44,390
Hinganghat	..	729	1,43,658
Wardha	..	815	2,50,855
West Khandesh Dist.	..	5,331	11,46,024
Akkalkuwa	..	672	58,561
Akrani	..	232	22,517
Dhulia	..	751	2,30,609
Nandurbar	..	507	1,46,413
Nawapur	..	422	99,360
Sakri	..	926	1,31,510
Shahada	..	447	1,34,552
Shirpur	..	756	1,00,347
Sindkheda	..	494	1,42,469
Taloda	..	198	79,686
Yeotmal Dist.	..	5,246	9,31,982
Darwha	..	1,078	2,11,259
Kelapur	..	1,086	1,66,720
Pusad	..	1,285	2,21,577
Wani	..	862	1,54,969
Yeotmal	..	908	1,77,457
Zalawad Dist.	..	4,230	4,95,928
Chotila	..	157	40,497
Dasada	..	543	57,888
Dhrangadhra	..	399	67,310
Halvad	..	585	40,649
Lakhtar	..	274	33,053
Limbdi	..	663	1,00,485
Muli	..	317	30,502
Sayla	..	291	30,979
Wadhwan	..	281	94,565

JAMMU AND KASHMIR *

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Anantnag Dist.	..	2,814	8,51,606
Anantnag	..	1,034	2,03,827
Khas (including Srinagar City)	..	743	3,33,881
Kulgam	..	588	1,57,372
Pulwama (Awantipura)	..	449	1,56,526
Astore Dist.	..	1,632	17,026
Astore	..	1,632	17,026
Gilgit Leased Area		1,480	22,495
Gilgit Agency	..	14,680	76,526
Chilas	..	2,800	15,364
Ghizar	..	1,500	—
Hunza	..	3,900	15,341
Ishkuman	..	1,600	4,282
Kuh	..	480	8,512
Nagar	..	1,600	14,874
Punial	..	1,600	8,164
Yasin	..	1,200	9,989

* Population of districts and tehsils relates to the 1941 Census.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Baramulla Dist.	3,317	6,12,428
Baramulla	590	1,62,903
Sri Pratapsinghpura (Badgam)	488	1,74,583
Uttarmachipura (Handwara)	2,239	2,74,942
Chenani Jagir	95	11,796
Chenani	95	11,796
Cities		
Jammu	2	50,379
Srinagar	11	2,00,787
Jammu Dist.	1,147	4,31,362
Akhnur	317	88,821
Jammu (including Jammu City)	346	1,56,556
Samba	327	89,464
Sri Ranbirsingpura	157	96,521
Kathua Dist.	1,023	1,77,672
Basohli	614	70,624
Jesmergarh	185	59,670
Kathua	224	47,378
Ladakh Dist.	45,762	1,95,431
Kargil	7,392	52,853
Ladakh	29,848	36,307
Skardu	8,522	1,06,271
Mirpur Dist.	1,627	3,86,655
Bhimbar	698	1,62,503
Kotli	574	1,11,037
Mirpur	355	1,13,115
Muzaffarabad Dist.	2,408	2,64,671
Karnah	1,342	58,863
Muzaffarabad	546	1,25,585
Uri	520	80,223
Poonch Jagir	1,627	4,21,828
Bagh	321	1,01,091
Haveli	479	1,10,733
Mendhar	479	1,01,704
Sadhunti	348	1,08,300
Reasi Dist	1,789	2,57,903
Rampur Rajouri	806	1,40,844
Reasi	983	1,17,059
Udhampur Dist.	5,070	2,94,217
Bhadrawah	553	44,518
Kishtwar	3,021	60,893
Ramban	588	75,793
Ramnagar	525	60,076
Udhampur	383	52,937

KERALA

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Propulation
Alleppey Dist.	705	14,75,772
Ambalapuzha	68	2,20,954
Chengannur	78	1,77,579
Karthigappally	74	1,82,910
Kuttanad	117	1,33,038
Mavelikara	111	2,31,632
Shertalia	123	1,54,774
Thiruvalla	133	2,74,885
Cannanore Dist.	2,096	15,60,119
Cannanore	181	3,18,411
Hosdrug	374	1,71,561
Kasargode	183	4,11,031
Kottayam	594	3,69,580
North Wynad	276	59,580
Taliparamba	509	2,29,956
Kottayam Dist.	2,595	17,56,623
Changanacherry	102	2,02,441
Devicolam	380	95,152
Kanjirapally	134	1,13,463
Kottayam	211	3,43,584
Meenachil	279	2,79,087
Muvattupuzha	255	2,53,007
Peermade	328	96,000
Thodupuzha	362	1,59,892
Udumbanchola	413	31,160
Vaikom	131	1,82,837
Kozhikode Dist.	2,349	20,36,779
Badagara	214	2,62,208
Ernad	863	4,06,215
Kozhikode	373	5,16,372
Quilamdy	292	2,91,883
South Wynad	387	79,551
Tirur	220	4,80,550
Palghat Dist.	1,840	15,94,393
Alathur	219	2,12,704
Chittur	389	2,42,658
Ottapalam	257	2,93,536
Palghat	205	3,01,556
Perinthalmanna	609	2,81,968
Ponnani	162	2,61,971
Quilon Dist.	1,995	15,22,592
Karunagapally	88	2,56,578
Kottarakkara	212	2,50,202
Kunnathur	150	1,85,072
Pathanamthitta	926	2,51,779
Pathanapuram	473	1,81,201
Quilon	147	3,97,760
Trichur Dist.	1,683	22,12,383
Alwaye	151	1,28,866
Chowghat	98	2,61,103
Cochin	53	26,000
Cranganore	29	73,847
Kanayannur	125	3,19,567

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Kunnathunad	..	162	1,87,196
Mukundapuram	..	487	3,84,936
Parur	..	74	1,78,866
Talapally	..	258	2,76,262
Trichur	..	246	3,75,741
Trivandrum Dist.		716	13,56,249
Chirayinkil	..	147	1,95,182
Nedumangad	..	228	2,52,312
Neyyattinkara	..	219	3,69,116
Trivandrum	..	121	4,39,639

MADHYA PRADESH

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Balaghat Dist.	..	3,573	6,93,379
Baihar	..	1,556	1,24,772
Balaghat	..	1,085	2,45,756
Waraseoni	..	916	3,22,851
Bastar Dist.	..	15,132	9,13,746
Antagarh Narayanapur	..	2,885	73,258
Bhanupratappur	..	489	46,706
Bijapur	..	3,299	72,912
Dantewara	..	1,036	1,04,329
Jagdalpur	..	1,935	2,79,965
Kanker	..	941	1,15,283
Kondagaon	..	1,921	1,44,563
Konta	..	1,986	76,730
Betul Dist.	..	3,889	4,51,655
Betul	..	1,598	1,57,670
Bhainsdehi	..	1,340	1,07,316
Multai	..	972	1,86,669
Bhilsa Dist.	..	2,894	3,89,161
Basoda	..	912	1,28,497
Bhilsa	..	721	1,11,149
Kurwai	..	341	53,377
Sironj—Lateri	..	850	96,138
Bhind Dist.	..	1,723	5,27,978
Bhind	..	537	1,91,240
Gohad	..	386	1,06,407
Lahar	..	418	1,34,947
Mehgaon	..	367	95,384
Bilaspur Dist.	..	7,562	17,37,660
Bilaspur	..	2,208	5,57,875
Janjgir	..	1,325	5,78,522
Katghora	..	2,553	2,75,899
Mungeli	..	1,452	2,67,341
Sakti	..	106	58,023

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Chhatarpur Dist.	..	3,380	4,81,140
Bijawar	..	1,378	1,36,697
Chhatarpur	..	1,316	2,41,694
Laundi	..	695	1,02,479
Chhindwara Dist.		4,565	6,46,430
Amarwara	..	1,483	1,40,592
Chhindwara	..	1,981	3,31,354
Sausar	..	1,114	1,74,484
Damoh Dist.	..	2,827	3,57,463
Damoh	..	1,248	2,34,427
Hatta	..	774	1,23,036
Datia Dist.	..	782	1,64,314
Datia	..	414	97,103
Seondha	..	319	67,211
Dewas Dist.	..	2,765	3,45,306
Bagli	..	551	56,194
Dewas	..	393	97,558
Kannod	..	522	55,425
Khategaon	..	413	42,874
Sonakatch	..	497	93,255
Dhar Dist.	..	3,154	5,05,268
Badnawar	..	425	66,008
Dhar	..	748	1,12,139
Kukshi	..	664	1,13,682
Manawar	..	844	1,53,478
Sardarpur	..	489	59,961
Durg Dist.	..	7,576	14,81,756
Bemetara	..	1,567	2,99,235
Chhikhadan	..	137	33,757
Dongargarh	..	302	78,055
Durg	..	1,134	3,38,033
Kawardha	..	339	89,830
Khairagarh	..	310	65,214
Khamariya	..	16	37,127
Rajnandgaon	..	742	2,18,844
Sanjari	..	2,015	3,21,661
Gird Dist.	..	2,014	5,30,299
Bhander	..	252	51,964
Ghatigaon	..	600	59,659
Gird	..	518	3,05,657
Pichhore	..	620	1,13,019
Goona Dist.	..	4,271	4,78,810
Chachaura	..	447	71,550
Goona	..	1,126	1,05,654
Mungaoli	..	879	97,489
Pachhar	..	929	1,20,793
Raghogarh	..	751	83,324
Hoshangabad Dist.		3,867	5,08,788
Harda	..	1,127	1,46,513
Hoshangabad	..	776	1,56,226
Pachmarhi	..	23	5,242
Seoni Malwa	..	521	62,850
Sohagpur	..	1,266	1,37,957

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Indore Dist.	..	1,479	5,96,622
Depalpur	..	396	69,315
Indore	..	360	3,78,334
Mhow	..	298	96,705
Sawer	..	271	52,268
Jabalpur Dist.	..	3,918	10,45,596
Jabalpur	..	999	4,30,381
Murwara	..	1,057	2,67,915
Patan	..	542	1,08,548
Sihora	..	1,181	2,38,752
Jhabua Dist.	..	2,616	3,82,673
Alirajpur	..	N.A.	92,766
Jhabua	..	495	88,588
Jobat	..	284	90,672
Petlawad	..	383	47,129
Thandla	..	403	63,518
Mandla Dist.	..	5,127	5,47,620
Dindori	..	1,561	1,42,472
Mandla	..	2,108	2,55,367
Niwas	..	1,388	1,49,781
Mandsaur Dist.	..	3,961	6,06,601
Bhanpura	..	453	72,866(*a*)
Garoth	..	437	70,193
Jawad	..	578	72,409
Malhargarh	..	311	61,035
Manasa	..	552	81,746
Mandsaur	..	511	1,19,340
Neemuch	..	315	78,691
Sitamau	..	499	80,635
Morena Dist.	..	4,476	6,33,581
Ambah	..	417	1,44,034
Bijeypur	..	1,080	55,646
Joura	..	596	1,17,151
Morena	..	397	1,12,121
Sabalgarh	..	497	1,00,153
Sheopur	..	1,461	95,461
Narsimhapur Dist.		1,979	3,39,110
Gadarwara	..	909	1,74,292
Narsimhapur	..	1,069	1,64,818
Nimar (Khandwa) Dist.	..	4,132	5,23,496
Burhanpur	..	1,138	1,76,410
Harsud	..	1,218	1,02,775
Khandwa	..	1,871	2,44,311
Nimar (Khargone) Dist.	..	5,200	7,58,694
Barwaha	..	450	86,534
Barwani	..	253	82,833

(*a*) Includes Sunel Tappa transferred to Rajasthan.
N.A.—Not available.

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Bhikangaon	..	617	68,770
Kasrawad	..	388	64,281
Khargone	..	679	1,52,760
Maheshwar	..	281	60,007
Kajpur	..	512	1,16,365
Sendhwa	..	518	1,27,144
Panna Dist.	..	2,716	2,58,703
Ajaigarh	..	264	45,410
Panna	..	1,219	1,12,920
Pawai	..	1,306	1,00,373
Raigarh Dist.	..	5,150	8,61,497
Gharghoda	..	519	1,08,007
Jashpur	..	1,764	2,55,328
Kharsia	..	219	86,815
Raigarh	..	324	1,34,473
Sarangarh	..	341	1,42,856
Udaipur	..	677	1,34,018
Raipur Dist.	..	8,214	16,40,006
Baloda Bazar	..	1,780	4,26,289
Dhamatari	..	1,628	2,84,932
Mahasamund	..	3,762	5,44,516
Raipur	..	1,115	3,84,269
Raisen Dist.	..	3,272	3,15,358
Baraily	..	520	70,401
Begumgunj	..	351	41,390
Ghairatgunj	..	361	28,260
Goharguuj	..	672	45,824
Raisen	..	526	43,721
Silwani	..	499	35,584
Udaipur	..	322	50,178
Rajgarh Dist.	..	2,383	4,27,523
Biaora	..	440	75,962
Khilchipur	..	625	1,19,106
Narsingarh	..	517	93,588
Rajgarh	..	423	67,149
Sarangpur	..	349	71,718
Ratlam Dist.	..	1,736	3,83,894
Alot	..	369	72,077
Jaora	..	793	1,19,004
Ratlam	..	501	1,38,313
Sailana	..	475	54,500
Rewa Dist.	..	2,509	6,33,706
Hazur	..	707	1,86,056
Mauganj	..	694	1,70,465
Sirmour	..	526	1,57,977
Teonthas	..	586	1,19,208
Sagar Dist.	..	3,961	6,36,191
Banda	..	512	92,391
Khurai	..	940	1,52,163
Rehli	..	1,254	1,51,644
Sagar	..	1,064	2,39,993

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Satna Dist.	..	2,823	5,55,603
Amar Patan	..	390	1,18,321
Maihar	..	413	89,523
Nagod	..	665	1,09,615
Raghuraj Nagar	..	1,272	2,38,144
Sehore Dist.	..	3,599	5,21,116
Ashta	..	555	83,108
Berasia	..	548	65,678
Budni	..	415	37,325
Huzur	..	517	1,69,987
Ichhawar	..	429	34,829
Nasrullahgunj	..	510	32,746
Sehore	..	607	97,443
Seoni Dist.	..	3,376	4,34,061
Lakhandon	..	1,460	1,53,768
Seoni	..	1,756	2,80,293
Shahdol Dist.	..	5,412	6,50,757
Bandhogarh	..	1,403	1,30,486
Beohari	..	1,051	1,06,457
Pushprajgarh	..	684	66,283
Sohagpur	..	2,281	3,47,531
Shajapur Dist.	..	2,328	4,33,216
Agar	..	565	90,327
Shajapur	..	698	1,41,317
Shujalpur	..	637	1,20,821
Susner	..	495	80,751
Shivpuri Dist.	..	3,981	4,76,092
Karera	..	784	1,54,841
Kolaras	..	857	92,146
Pichhore	..	890	1,28,613
Pohri	..	612	64,587
Shivpuri	..	760	74,905
Sidhi Dist.	..	4,060	4,64,302
Deosar	..	1,479	1,13,656
Gopadbanas	..	1,839	2,66,111
Singrauli	..	754	84,535
Surguja Dist.	..	8,623	8,22,041
Ambikapur	..	1,855	2,77,703
Baikunthpur	..	493	66,513
Bharatpur	..	1,224	24,100
Manendragarh	..	742	77,694
Pal	..	1,352	90,503
Samri	..	632	59,789
Surajpur	..	2,085	2,25,739
Tikamgarh Dist.	..	1,943	3,66,165
Jatara	..	776	1,28,796
Newari	..	403	99,119
Tikamgarh	..	769	1,38,250
Ujjain Dist.	..	2,352	5,44,260
Barnagar	..	453	84,923
Khachraud	..	483	91,394
Mahidpur	..	436	73,277
Tarana	..	409	77,464
Ujjain	..	568	2,17,202

MADRAS

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Chingleput Dist.	..	3,042	18,53,619
Chingleput	..	436	2,24,887
Kancheepuram	..	412	2,96,759
Maduranthakam	..	531	2,44,626
Ponneri	..	626	2,62,910
Saidapet	..	227	3,10,384
Sriperumbudur	..	306	2,05,739
Tiruvallur	..	523	3,08,314
Coimbatore Dist.	..	6,014	31,54,296
Avanashi	..	493	2,72,536
Bhavani	..	572	2,35,170
Coimbatore	..	528	5,62,522
Dharapuram	..	854	3,23,307
Erode	..	599	4,39,641
Gobichettipalayam		1,129	3,94,267
Palladam	..	585	3,51,734
Pollachi	..	709	3,84,677
Kanyakumari Dist.		787	8,26,380
Agasthiswaram	..	107	2,25,405
Kalkulam	..	229	2,87,519
Thovala	..	142	52,980
Vilavancode	..	167	2,60,476
Madras Dist.	..	49	14,16,056
Madurai Dist.	..	4,910	28,91,817
Dindigul	..	894	5,54,767
Kodaikanal	..	361	40,250
Madurai	..	268	5,64,505
Melur	..	484	2,24,211
Nilakkottai	..	410	2,77,187
Palni	..	625	2,72,002
Periyakulam	..	1,106	5,84,430
Tirumangalam	..	721	3,74,465
Nilgiris Dist.	..	984	3,11,729
Coonoor	..	241	1,40,017
Gudalur	..	279	45,598
Ootacamund	..	462	1,26,114
North Arcot Dist.	..	4,674	28,59,157
Arkonam	..	319	2,28,083
Arni	..	176	1,67,510
Chengam	..	652	1,79,128
Cheyyar	..	327	1,98,931
Gudiyatham	..	481	3,48,914
Polur	..	568	2,37,042
Tiruppattur	..	589	3,57,111
Tiruvannamalai	..	375	2,29,420
Vellore	..	432	3,82,988
Walajapet	..	395	3,18,907
Wandiwash	..	340	2,11,123
Ramanathapuram Dist.	..	4,849	20,80,519
Aruppukottai	..	615	2,42,777
Mudukalathur	..	647	1,58,125

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Paramakudi ..	440	1,81,593
Ramanathapuram ..	334	1,63,979
Sattur ..	580	2,14,944
Sivaganga ..	657	2,32,952
Srivilliputtur ..	437	3,03,662
Tirupattur ..	567	2,96,863
Tiruvadanani ..	548	1,85,624
Salem Dist. ..	7,063	33,71,769
Attur ..	651	2,65,471
Dharmapuri ..	946	3,13,113
Harur ..	915	2,21,227
Hosur ..	1,168	2,70,687
Krishnagiri ..	688	2,87,359
Namakkal ..	682	4,23,834
Omalur ..	557	3,87,926
Rasipuram ..	316	1,85,906
Salem ..	377	5,21,220
Tiruchengode ..	603	4,75,287
Yercaud ..	148	19,739
South Arcot Dist. ..	4,204	27,76,767
Chidambaram ..	404	3,89,002
Cuddalore ..	448	4,39,082
Gingee ..	410	2,44,851
Kallakurichi ..	873	3,69,049
Tindivanam ..	561	3,18,106
Tirukoilur ..	584	3,82,221
Villupuram ..	352	3,16,989
Vriddachalam ..	576	3,17,467
Tanjore Dist. ..	3,740	29,82,670
Arantangi ..	398	1,41,387
Kumbakonam ..	212	3,48,104
Mannargudi ..	301	2,48,830
Mayuram ..	282	3,21,493
Nagapattinam ..	240	2,61,236
Nannilam ..	291	2,48,487
Papanasam ..	228	2,16,498
Pattukkottai ..	698	4,01,818
Sirkali ..	171	1,63,891
Tanjore ..	421	3,81,984
Tiruthuraipundi ..	496	2,48,942
Tiruchirapalli Dist.	5,514	29,43,882
Alangudi ..	347	1,76,070
Karur ..	610	3,24,801
Kulathur ..	465	1,47,155
Kulittalai ..	913	4,05,847
Lalgudi ..	373	2,38,931
Musiri ..	675	3,63,680
Perambalur ..	678	2,66,569
Tiruchirapalli ..	328	4,69,145
Tirumayam ..	367	1,53,453
Udayarpalayam ..	749	3,98,231
Tirunelveli Dist.	4,344	25,06,275(*a*)
Ambasamudram ..	498	2,65,046
Kovilpatti ..	1,086	3,66,261
Nanguneri ..	705	3,02,819
Sankaranayinarkoil	635	3,19,145
Shencottah ..	128	65,457(*a*)
Srivaikuntam ..	362	3,01,859
Tenkasi ..	403	3,22,351
Tiruchendur ..	323	2,74,084
Tirunelveli ..	325	2,94,402

(*a*) Excludes portions of Shencottah taluk retained in Kerala

MYSORE

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Bangalore Dist. ..	3,084	21,27,061
Anekal ..	203	98,271
Bangalore Corporation	26	7,78,977
Bangalore North ..	163	1,60,488
Bangalore South ..	229	1,41,222
Channapatna ..	206	1,31,403
Devanhalli ..	226	90,302
Dodballapur ..	312	1,09,754
Hoskote ..	260	1,12,130
Kankanahalli ..	589	1,68,789
Magadi ..	358	1,36,442
Nelamangala ..	256	1,06,514
Ramanagaram ..	244	92,769
Belgaum Dist. ..	5,380	16,46,395
Athani ..	744	1,85,609
Belgaum ..	394	2,81,087
Chikodi ..	479	2,69,834
Gokak ..	596	1,74,650
Hukeri ..	382	1,74,414
Khanapur ..	675	99,872
Parasgad ..	611	1,24,935
Raibag ..	372	91,449
Ramdurg ..	470	90,051
Sampgaon ..	435	1,54,494
Bellary Dist. ..	3,825	7,73,712
Bellary ..	652	1,84,929
Hadagalli ..	587	1,01,961
Harpanahalli ..	611	1,17,633
Hospet ..	384	1,33,238
Kudligi ..	703	1,08,462
Sandur ..	481	52,523
Siruguppa ..	403	74,966
Bidar Dist. ..	2,209	5,51,857(*b*)
Bhalki ..	589	1,40,454
Bidar ..	445	1,52,045(*c*)
Humnabad ..	592	1,68,285
Santpur ..	456	91,357

(*a*) Includes portions retained in Kerala.

(*b*) Excludes Nyalkal circle of Bidar taluk transferred to Andhra Pradesh and includes Nirna circle of Zahirabad taluk included in the district.

(*c*) Includes Nyalkal circle transferred to Andhra Pradesh.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Bijapur Dist.	6,601	13,96,185
Badami	527	1,36,396
Bagalkot	352	1,03,501
Bagewadi	764	1,37,029
Bijapur	1,028	2,09,283
Bilgi	327	59,187
Hungund	512	1,35,526
Indi	854	1,41,279
Jamkhandi	450	1,43,274
Muddebihal	570	1,12,419
Mudhol	349	83,268
Sindgi	830	1,35,023
Chikmagalur Dist.	2,787	4,17,538
Chikmagalur	644	96,344
Kadur	554	1,18,715
Koppa	335	41,406
Mudgere	365	49,026
Narasimharajapura	314	19,750
Sringeri	45	10,282
Tarikere	466	82,015
Chitaldrug Dist	4,185	8,68,370
Challakere	854	1,24,990
Chitaldrug	477	1,38,354
Davangere	366	1,46,151
Harihar	184	63,485
Hiriyur	647	96,845
Holalkere	419	91,964
Hosadurga	517	87,328
Jagalur	377	70,237
Molakalmuru	295	49,016
Coorg Dist.	1,591	2,29,405
North Coorg	609	97,732
South Coorg	986	1,31,673
Dharwar Dist.	5,296	15,75,386
Byadgi	168	58,853
Dharwar	430	1,61,020
Gadag	413	1,44,260
Hangal	299	89,627
Haveri	402	1,24,198
Hirekerur	310	96,568
Hubli	290	1,95,532
Kalghatgi	259	50,860
Kundgol	235	68,817
Mundargi	336	48,963
Nargund	176	33,313
Navalgund	418	75,237
Ranebennur	362	1,20,813
Ron	476	1,27,874
Shiggaon	344	98,004
Shirhatti	367	81,447
Gulbarga Dist.	6,574	12,12,036
Afzalpur	514	72,152
Aland	678	1,34,534
Chincholi	609	92,440
Chitapur	691	1,45,058
Gulbarga	664	1,86,446
Jevargi (Andola)	746	91,214
Seram	365	82,988
Shahpur	627	1,23,830
Shorapur	711	1,23,554
Yadgir	666	1,59,830

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Hassan Dist.	2,638	7,15,135
Alur	164	33,380
Arkalgud	265	85,739
Arsikere	479	1,40,687
Belur	310	70,487
Chennarayapatna	404	1,19,675
Hassan	357	1,32,447
Hole Narsipur	232	79,322
Manjarabad	407	53,398
Kanara Dist.	3,964	5,17,780
Ankola	348	48,181
Bhatkal	129	50,053
Haliyal	315	36,516
Honavar	278	74,490
Karwar	284	78,725
Kumta	235	77,457
Mundgod	257	15,615
Siddapur	333	41,777
Sirsi	556	57,695
Supa	732	18,159
Yellapur	508	19,112
Kolar Dist.	3,188	11,29,875
Bagepalli	361	70,042
Bangarpet	237	91,354
Chikballapur	249	78,885
Chintamani	313	1,05,208
Goribidnur	339	1,27,021
Gudibanda	87	22,907
Kolar	305	1,32,162
Kolar Gold Fields City	30	1,59,084
Malur	248	89,774
Mulbagal	316	93,891
Sidlaghatta	265	75,005
Srinivasapur	321	84,542
Mandya Dist.	1,917	7,17,545
Krishnarajpet	352	1,08,151
Malvalli	307	1,31,616
Maddur	238	1,16,948
Mandya	277	1,24,572
Nagamangala	402	1,01,166
Pandavapura	214	70,395
Srirangapatna	143	64,697
Mysore Dist.	4,622	14,23,679
Chamarajnagar	479	1,72,082
Gundlupet	355	98,320
Heggadevanakote	706	75,399
Hunsur	342	73,689
Kollegal	1,076	1,38,908
Krishnarajnagar	231	1,07,895
Mysore City	14	2,44,323
Mysore	303	95,039
Nanjangud	372	1,70,145
Periapatna	333	72,725
T. Narsipur	223	1,35,016
Yelandur	104	40,138
Raichur Dist.	5,591	9,53,640
Deodrug	595	89,815
Gangavati	514	86,921
Koppal	542	1,30,855

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Kushtagi	..	536	1,00,601
Lingsugur	..	739	1,11,658
Manvi	..	749	1,04,724
Raichur	..	588	1,49,593
Sindhnoor	..	628	75,750
Yelburga	..	545	1,03,723
Shimoga Dist.	..	4,066	6,63,315
Bhadravati	..	257	80,494
Chennagiri	..	458	1,01,922
Honnali	..	338	84,394
Hosanagar	..	539	37,514
Sagar	..	749	71,580
Shikaripur	..	342	64,320
Shimoga	..	409	96,620
Sorab	..	412	65,388
Thirthahalli	..	483	60,083
South Kanara Dist.		3,250	13,30,917
Coondapur	..	600	1,74,415
Karkal	..	629	1,71,919
Mangalore	..	406	4,51,055
Puttur	..	1,246	2,42,969
Udipi	..	357	2,90,559
Tumkur Dist.	..	4,093	11,51,362
Chiknaikanhalli	..	413	91,889
Gubbi	..	466	1,25,699
Koratagere	..	256	78,710
Kunigal	..	383	1,35,433
Madhugiri	..	422	1,31,042
Pavagada	..	523	95,579
Sira	..	584	1,25,932
Tiptur	..	303	94,142
Tumkur	..	403	1,86,469
Turuvekere	..	305	86,467

ORISSA

Unit(a)		Area in sq. miles	Population
Balasore Dist.	..	2,495	11,06,012
Bhadrak	..	1,076	4,47,270
Nilgiri	..	263	78,730
Sadar	..	1,168	5,80,012
Bolangir Dist.	..	3,443	9,17,875
Bolangir	..	868	2,61,724
Patangarh	..	727	1,57,415
Sonepur	..	882	2,41,413
Titlagarh	..	935	2,57,323
Cuttack Dist.	..	4,237	25,29,244
Athgarh	..	556	2,04,483
Jajpur	..	1,115	6,22,530
Kendrapara	..	977	5,26,472
Sadar	..	1,562	11,75,759

(a) Units are districts and sub-divisions.

Unit (a)		Area in sq. miles	Population
Dhenkanal Dist.	..	4,181	8,39,241
Angul	..	902	1,90,432
Athmalik	..	711	84,040
Hindol	..	312	67,926
Khamakhyanagar	..	865	1,76,563
Pal-Lahara	..	450	40,799
Sadar	..	598	1,86,711
Talcher	..	388	92,770
Ganjam Dist.	..	4,828	16,24,829
Agency	..	1,410	1,59,296
Berhampur	..	1,308	1,55,990
Ghumsur	..	102	3,306
Plains	..	3,418	14,65,533
Berhampur	..	899	4,76,440
Chatrapur	..	827	4,71,528
Ghumsur	..	1,589	5,17,565
Kalahandi Dist.	..	5,093	8,58,781
Dharamgarh	..	2,177	4,14,904
Nawapara	..	1,312	2,19,850
Sadar	..	1,568	2,24,027
Keonjhar Dist.	..	3,028	5,88,441
Anandapur	..	539	1,63,719
Champua	..	612	1,36,355
Sadar	..	2,065	2,88,367
Koraput Dist.	..	9,864	12,69,534
Koraput Sadar	..	2,100	2,95,009
Nowrangpur	..	5,572	6,86,390
Rayaghada	..	2,203	2,88,135
Mayurbhanj Dist.		4,022	10,28,825
Bamanghaty	..	737	2,60,220
Kaptipada	..	418	1,45,142
Panchpir	..	761	1,83,444
Sadar	..	2,105	4,40,019
Phulbani Dist.	..	4,279	4,56,895
Balliguda	..	2,173	2,03,639
Baudh	..	1,330	1,67,713
Khondmals	..	779	85,543
Puri Dist.	..	4,001	15,72,262
Khurda	..	971	4,44,671
Nayagarh	..	1,551	4,01,109
Sadar	..	1,521	7,26,482
Sambalpur Dist.		6,769	13,01,804
Bargarh	..	2,252	6,12,037
Deogarh	..	1,044	96,875
Kuchinda	..	944	1,01,447
Rairakhol	..	833	42,624
Sadar	..	1,692	4,48,821
Sundargarh Dist.		3,830	5,52,203
Bonai	..	1,296	1,05,491
Panposh	..	711	1,61,451
Sundargarh	..	1,781	2,85,261

PUNJAB

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Ambala Dist.	..	1,967	9,43,734
Ambala	..	388	2,97,847
Jagadhri	..	489	2,10,372
Kharar	..	355	1,73,407
Naraingarh	..	442	1,22,906
Rupar	..	286	1,39,202
Amritsar Dist.		1,940	13,67,040(*a*)
Ajnala	..	418	1,56,197
Amritsar	..	545	6,76,308
Patti	..	525	2,42,305
Tarn Taran	..	474	2,69,617
Barnala Dist.		N.A.	5,36,728
Barnala	..	449	1,59,276
Dhuri	..	276	1,11,539
Malerkotla	..	240	1,39,383
Phul	..	359	1,26,530
Bhatinda Dist.	..	2,257	6,66,809
Bhatinda	..	846	2,44,245
Faridkot	..	562	1,80,625
Mansa	..	864	2,41,939
Fatehgarh Sahib Dist.	..	N.A.	2,37,397
Amloh	..	93	38,953
Payal	..	134	75,270
Sirhind	..	295	1,23,174
Ferozepur Dist.	..	4,107	13,26,520
Fazilka	..	1,339	3,65,058
Ferozepur	..	680	2,55,342
Moga	..	646	3,05,502
Muktsar	..	926	2,49,434
Zira	..	494	1,51,184
Gurdaspur Dist.		1,363	8,51,294
Batala	..	477	3,40,018
Gurdaspur	..	497	3,14,133
Pathankot	..	366	1,97,143
Gurgaon Dist.	..	2,368	9,67,664
Ballab Garh	..	287	1,28,703
Ferozepur Jhirka	..	312	1,11,496
Gurgaon	..	411	1,69,506
Nuh	..	401	1,37,626
Palwal	..	382	1,64,760
Rewari	..	555	2,55,573
Hissar Dist.	..	5,391	10,45,645
Bhiwani	..	977	2,09,369
Fatehabad	..	919	1,45,634
Hansi	..	803	2,36,792
Hissar	..	1,019	2,32,568
Sirsa	..	1,639	2,21,282
Hoshiarpur Dist.		2,235	10,91,986(*a*)
Dasuya	..	500	1,44,538
Garhshankar	..	509	2,73,560
Hoshiarpur	..	572	2,74,126
Una	..	684	2,96,258
Jullundur Dist.	..	1,334	10,55,600
Jullundur	..	389	4,59,069
Nakodar	..	364	1,62,335
Nawanshahar	..	300	2,24,401
Phillaur	..	280	2,09,795
Kangra Dist.	..	9,569	9,36,042(*a*)
Dera Gopipur	..	495	1,42,008
Hamirpur	..	590	2,11,119
Kangra	..	422	1,56,317
Kulu	..	6,225	1,45,688
Nurpur	..	519	97,480
Palampur	..	724	1,74,451
Kapurthala Dist.		630	2,95,071
Kapurthala	..	525	2,08,475
Phagwara	..	118	86,596
Karnal Dist.	..	3,073	10,79,379
Kaithal	..	1,221	3,41,296
Karnal	..	861	3,25,915
Panipat	..	461	2,26,638
Thanesar	..	554	1,85,530
Kohistan Dist.	..	N.A.	1,47,403
Dera Bassi	..	46	15,854
Kandaghat	..	274	79,507
Nalagarh	..	272	52,042
Ludhiana Dist.	..	1,323	8,08,105
Jagraon	..	420	2,08,646
Ludhiana	..	566	4,22,734
Samrala	..	344	1,76,725
Mohindergarh Dist.		1,343	4,43,074
Dadri	..	571	1,60,718
Mohindergarh	..	401	1,24,887
Narnaul	..	368	1,57,469
Patiala Dist.	..	2,605(*b*)	5,24,269
Nabha	..	240	92,587
Patiala	..	700	2,76,294
Rajpura	..	381	1,55,388
Rohtak Dist.	..	2,329	11,22,046
Gohana	..	553	2,31,749
Jhajjar	..	814	3,24,431
Rohtak	..	517	3,12,058
Sonipat	..	447	2,53,808

(*a*) The district population includes figures for burnt slips whereas the taluk-wise population does not.

(*b*) Includes area figures of Kohistan and Fatehgarh Sahib districts for which separate figures are not available.

N.A.—Not available.

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Sangrur Dist.	..	3,220(c)	6,42,934
Jind	..	471	1,69,644
Narwana	..	576	1,69,985
Sanam	..	543	1,76,094
Sangrur	..	346	1,27,211
Simla Dist.	..	8	46,150

RAJASTHAN

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Ajmer Dist.	..	2,384	6,93,372
Ajmer	..	889	3,82,227
Beawar	..	611	1,77,411
Kekri	..	938	1,33,734
Alwar Dist.	..	3,241	8,61,993
Alwar	..	705	1,82,128
Bansur	..	256	62,539
Behror	..	282	1,08,602
Kot Kasim	..	69	19,661
Lachmangarh	..	449	1,37,964
Mandwar	..	225	68,890
Rajgarh	..	474	1,08,723
Thana Ghazi	..	347	57,066
Tijara	..	319	1,16,420
Banswara Dist.	..	1,948	3,56,559
Bagidora	..	332	70,073
Banswara	..	443	82,160
Gadhi	..	280	67,369
Ghatol	..	805	70,870
Kushalgarh	..	406	66,087
Barmer Dist.	..	10,178	4,41,368
Barmer	..	5,670	2,86,018
Pachpadra	..	856	49,197
Sheo	..	2,448	45,045
Siwana	..	760	61,108
Bharatpur Dist.	..	3,127	9,07,399
Bari	..	397	1,10,737
Baseri	..	380	63,324
Bayan	..	310	72,232
Bharatpur	..	371	1,40,012
Deeg	..	193	62,883
Dholpur	..	232	82,614
Kaman	..	283	83,958
Nadbai	..	173	54,895
Nagar	..	181	54,833
Raja Khera	..	151	45,448
Rupbas	..	213	62,454
Weir	..	237	74,009

(c) Includes area figures of part of Barnala district for which separate figures are not available.

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Bhilwara Dist.	..	4,034	7,27,356
Arwar	..	142	21,155
Asind	..	243	48,069
Badnor	..	195	33,802
Banera	..	268	50,390
Bhilwara	..	302	1,06,142
Hurda	..	237	39,994
Jahazpur	..	405	74,226
Kareda	..	221	34,730
Kotri	..	340	60,442
Mandal	..	211	46,014
Mandalgarh	..	556	74,598
Phulia	..	110	17,215
Raipur	..	180	39,682
Sahadan	..	222	51,611
Shahapura	..	154	29,286
Bikaner Dist.	..	10,319	3,30,329
Bikaner	..	3,912	1,94,864
Kolayat (Magra)	..	1,281	23,541
Lunkaransar	..	3,135	39,813
Nokha	..	1,822	72,111
Bundi Dist.	..	2,158	2,80,518
Bundi	..	316	61,448
Hindoli	..	452	51,484
Nainwa	..	438	55,712
Patan	..	457	71,770
Talera	..	510	40,104
Chittorgarh Dist.		4,040	5,87,724
Achnara	..	225	31,270
Bari Sadri	..	162	42,702
Begun	..	360	45,507
Bhadesar	..	235	47,006
Bhensrorgarh	..	347	28,020
Chittorgarh	..	204	60,464
Chhoti Sadri	..	264	38,772
Dungla	..	153	42,194
Gangrar	..	224	46,928
Kanera	..	80	7,152
Kapasin	..	153	46,128
Nimbahera	..	219	44,339
Partabgarh	..	394	69,445
Rashmi	..	161	37,797
Churu Dist.	..	6,445	5,23,276
Churu	..	600	83,007
Dungargarh	..	1,156	51,743
Rajgarh	..	845	87,198
Ratangarh	..	655	76,241
Sardarshahr	..	1,551	76,728
Sujangarh	..	1,092	1,03,525
Taranagar	..	682	44,834
Dungarpur Dist.		1,466	3,08,243
Aspur	..	318	63,871
Dungarpur	..	706	1,44,569
Sagwara	..	436	99,803
Ganganagar Dist.		8,134	6,30,130
Anupgarh	..	832	27,673
Bhadra	..	469	66,287

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Ganganagar	539	1,32,567
Hanumangarh	1,147	1,04,406
Karanpur	317	68,635
Nohar	232	83,562
Padampur	324	58,629
Raisinghnagar	510	43,574
Suratgarh	788	44,797
Jaipur Dist.	6,293	16,56,097
Amber	456	1,29,546
Arain	337	24,392
Bairath	504	1,28,974
Baswa	243	92,061
Chaksu	371	76,589
Dausa	400	1,05,236
Jaipur	553	4,25,216
Jamwarmgarh	514	1,07,716
Kishengarh	382	52,428
Kotputli	176	65,410
Lalsot	336	86,754
Phagi	586	76,253
Phulera	763	1,42,264
Rupnagar	315	27,065
Sambhar	110	22,371
Sarwar	314	28,694
Sikrai	194	65,128
Jaisalmer Dist.	15,041	1,02,743
Bap	3,920	32,886
Jaisalmer	3,620	27,897
Ramgarh	2,800	10,760
Samkhaba	4,100	13,482
Vinjorai	1,622	17,718
Jalore Dist.	4.911	4,59,467
Jalore	1.552	1,87,362
Jaswantpura	1.360	1,51,024
Sanchore	1,818	1,21,081
Jhalawar Dist.	2,404	4,04,124(*a*)
Aklera	239	41,106
Bakani	220	36,941
Dag	251	35,747
Gangadhar	188	32,544
Jhalra Patan	259	54,048
Khanpur	317	56,094
Manohar Thana	237	42,356
Pachpahar	181	33,907
Pirawa	251	41,067
Jhunjhunu Dist.	2,282	5,88,621
Chirawa	109	31,175
Churi Ajitgarh	93	21,870
Jhunjhnu	1,373	3,62,896
Khetri	352	81,244
Udaipur (Wati)	395	91,496
Jodhpur Dist.	8,637	6,91,786
Bilara	792	1,06,609
Jodhpur	2,870	3,81,937
Phalodi	3.573	1,10,858
Shergarh	1,789	92,922

(*a*) Includes Sunel Tappa transferred from Madhya Pradesh.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Kotah Dist.	4,746	6,70,060
Antah	201	31,581
Atru	330	47,198
Baran	204	60,638
Barod	158	24,311
Chechat	145	20,928
Chhabra	310	40,727
Chhipa Barod	327	45,621
Digod	159	25,581
Itawa	148	21,271
Kanwas	289	25,311
Kishanganj	600	35,601
Ladpur	563	1,20,068
Mangrol	179	32,531
Pipalda	300	42,739
Ramganj Mandi	157	28,130
Sangod	197	34,464
Shahabad	590	33,360
Nagaur Dist.	6,883	7,63,829
Didwana	1,159	1,56,570
Merta	1,600	1,69,756
Nagaur	2,608	2.06,572
Nawa	560	97,397
Parbatsar	840	1,33,534
Pali Dist.	4,797	6,60,856
Bali	834	1,54,294
Desuri	710	1,09,660
Jaitaran	860	1,22,476
Pali	1,024	92,873
Sendra	73	10,843
Sojat	1,172	1,70,710
Sawaimadhopur Dist.	4,070	7,65,172
Bamanwas	267	48,809
Gangapur	258	73,713
Hindaun	236	90,918
Karauli	482	84,824
Khandar	416	37,213
Mahuwa	186	63,546
Malarna	418	67,942
Mandrail	208	20,105
Nadoti	240	44,533
Sapotra	501	55,742
Sawaimadhopur	637	1,01,871
Toda Bhim	208	75,956
Sikar Dist.	3,027	6,77,782
Danta Ramgarh	500	1,03,392
Fatehpur	260	58,411
Lachmangarh	465	92,130
Neem-ka Thana	1,031	2,37,950
Ramgarh	156	28,583
Sikar	609	1,57,316
Sirohi Dist.	1,973	2,89,791
Abu Road	304	52,429
Bhawari	225	28,768
Pindwara	209	33,535
Reodhar	479	57,534
Sheoganj	345	50,178
Siro hi	453	67,347

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Tonk Dist.	..	2,754	4,00,947
Aligarh	..	158	20,875
Malpura	..	638	75,490
Niwai	..	413	59,580
Todarai Singh	..	542	71,036
Tonk	..	576	1,25,586
Uniara	..	358	48,380
Udaipur Dist.	..	6,806	11,91,232
Amet	..	176	40,418
Bhim	..	223	54,561
Bhopalsagar	..	263	32,703
Deogarh	..	175	37,362
Khamnor	..	316	95,091
Kherwara	..	448	67,758
Kotra	..	764	44,133
Kumbhalgarh	..	320	59,756
Lasadia	..	333	55,632
Mavli	..	301	75,584
Phalasia	..	300	44,260
Rajasmand	..	212	62,586
Relimagra	..	212	48,913
Saira	..	257	52,432
Salumbar	..	350	69,767
Sarada	..	308	68,256
Udaipur	..	464	1,88,661
Vallabhnagar	..	792	93,359

UTTAR PRADESH

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Agra Dist.	..	1,861	15,01,391
Agra	..	219	5,11,609
Bah	..	338	1,51,863
Etmadpur	..	278	2,05,156
Fatehabad	..	241	1,39,566
Firozabad	..	203	1,99,211
Kheragarh	..	308	1,44,677
Kiraoli	..	273	1,49,309
Aligarh Dist.	..	1,941	15,43,506
Atrauli	..	351	2,69,697
Hathras	..	291	2,76,813
Iglas	..	214	1,43,086
Khair	..	402	2,37,331
Koil (Aligarh)	..	355	3,88,621
Sikandara Rao	..	337	2,27,958
Allahabad Dist.	..	2,800	20,48,250
Chail	..	303	5,48,408
Handia	..	297	2,43,177
Karchhana	..	521	2,54,983
Manjhanpur	..	274	1,64,022
Meja	..	658	2,06,446
Phulpur	..	289	2,27,128
Sirathu	..	233	1,59,780
Soraon	..	264	2,44,306
Almora Dist.	..	5,501	7,72,896
Almora	..	4,136	2,80,928
Champawat	..	600	64,737
Pithoragarh	..	653	2,04,973
Ranikhet	..	..	2,22,258
Azamgarh Dist.	..	2,213	21,02,423
Azamgarh	..	313	3,47,726
Ghosi	..	364	3,58,923
Lalganj	..	384	3,14,815
Mohammadabad	..	358	3,69,240
Phulpur	..	441	4,00,170
Sagri	..	350	3,11,549
Bahraich Dist.	..	2,641	13,46,335
Bahraich	..	931	5,23,101
Kaisarganj	..	683	4,20,910
Nanpara	..	1,022	4,02,324
Ballia Dist.	..	1,182	11,94,657
Ballia	..	446	4,70,419
Bansdih	..	374	3,53,187
Rasra	..	421	3,71,051
Banda Dist.	..	2,950	7,90,247
Baberu	..	610	1,85,668
Banda	..	614	1,89,285
Karwi	..	822	1,82,093
Mau	..	317	77,439
Naraini (Girwan)	..	523	1,55,762
Bara Banki Dist.		1,724	12,64,204
Fatehpur	..	500	3,32,955
Haidarganj	..	290	2,27,567
Nawabganj	..	360	3,05,778
Ramsanehighat	..	584	3,97,904
Bareilly Dist.	..	1,591	12,69,233
Aonla	..	317	2,39,591
Baheri	..	369	2,03,990
Bareilly	..	441	5,36,190
Faridpur	..	244	1,49,538
Nawabganj	..	221	1,39,924
Basti Dist.	..	2,821	23,87,603
Bansi	..	614	5,20,490
Basti	..	553	5,06,309
Domariaganj	..	586	4,37,483
Harraiya	..	500	3,94,376
Khalilabad	..	565	5,28,945
Bijnor Dist.	..	1,866	9,84,196
Bijnor	..	482	2,73,492
Dhampur	..	458	3,41,434
Nagina	..	457	1,67,468
Najibabad	..	438	2,01,802

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Budaun Dist. ..	1,998	12,51,152
Bisauli ..	360	2,60,675
Budaun ..	454	3,20,302
Dataganj ..	419	2,41,350
Gunnaur ..	359	1,90,122
Sahaswan ..	422	2,38,703
Bulandshahr Dist.	1,887	14,99,884
Anupshahr ..	456	3,86,746
Bulandshahr ..	476	4,55,701
Khurja ..	459	3,40,199
Sikandrabad ..	521	3,17,238
Dehra Dun Dist.	1,201	3,62,005
Chakrata ..	447	59,752
Dehra Dun ..	742	3,02,253
Deoria Dist. ..	2,087	21,02,627
Deoria ..	493	5,30,605
Hata ..	546	4,84,686
Padrauna ..	559	5,48,667
Salempur ..	495	5,38,669
Etah Dist. ..	1,715	11,24,351
Aliganj ..	517	2,99,015
Etah ..	482	3,09,881
Jalesar ..	227	1,45,068
Kasganj ..	487	3,70,387
Etawah Dist. ..	1,669	9,70,695
Auraiya ..	415	2,41,093
Bharthana ..	417	2,33,881
Bidhuna ..	429	2,16,993
Etawah ..	427	2,78,728
Faizabad Dist. ..	1,710	14,81,796
Akbarpur ..	539	4,41,190
Bikapur ..	460	3,49,437
Faizabad ..	355	3,66,577
Tanda ..	350	3,24,592
Farrukhabad Dist.	1,645	10,92,641
Chhibramau ..	418	2,54,251
Farrukhabad ..	485	3,79,806
Kaimganj ..	364	2,14,160
Kannauj ..	393	2,44,424
Fatehpur Dist. ..	1,625	9,08,985
Fatehpur ..	642	3,58,151
Khaga ..	485	2,74,627
Khajuha ..	514	2,76,207
Garhwal Dist. ..	5,631	6,39,625
Chamoli ..	3,595	2,16,972
Lansdowne ..	1,056	2,64,066
Pauri ..	961	1,58,587
Ghazipur Dist. ..	1,308	11,41,278
Ghazipur ..	558	4,88,237
Mohammadabad ..	313	2,85,846
Saidpur ..	428	3,67,195

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Gonda Dist. ..	2,830	18,77,484
Gonda ..	619	4,94,032
Tarabganj ..	663	4,43,032
Utraula ..	1,560	9,40,420
Gorakhpur Dist.	2,439	22,38,588
Bansgaon ..	531	5,52,188
Gorakhpur ..	655	8,23,664
Maharajganj ..	682	4,81,652
Pharenda ..	569	3,81,084
Hamirpur Dist. ..	2,776	6,65,429
Charkhari ..	159	33,461
Hamirpur ..	416	1,09,316
Kulpahar ..	591	1,32,982
Mahoba ..	354	90,034
Maudaha ..	604	1,44,816
Rath ..	655	1,54,820
Hardoi Dist. ..	2,320	13,61,562
Bilgram ..	588	3,24,319
Hardoi ..	632	3,87,734
Sandila ..	555	3,34,654
Shahabad ..	539	3,14,855
Jalaun Dist. ..	1,762	5,55,239
Jalaun ..	514	2,13,388
Kalpi ..	480	1,19,202
Konch ..	409	1,30,604
Orai ..	358	92,045
Jaunpur Dist. ..	1,554	15,17,173
Jaunpur ..	288	3,43,378
Kerakat ..	246	2,58,285
Machhlishahr ..	344	2,79,986
Mariahu ..	320	3,07.058
Shahganj ..	361	3,28,466
Jhansi Dist. ..	3,888	8,77,607
Garautha ..	594	1,08,688
Jhansi ..	482	2,32,642
Lalitpur ..	1,059	1,87,061
Mahroni ..	887	1,27,293
Mau Ranipur ..	424	1,19,260
Moth ..	438	1,02,663
Kanpur Dist. ..	2,357	19,39,867
Akbarpur ..	368	1,88,897
Bhognipur ..	380	1,87,396
Bilhaur ..	387	2,10,605
Derapur ..	403	2,08,480
Ghatampur ..	423	2,12,326
Kanpur ..	418	9,32,163
Kheri Dist. ..	2,972	10,58,343
Lakhimpur ..	1,053	4,37,556
Muhamdi ..	663	3,04,325
Nighasan ..	1,251	3,16,462
Lucknow Dist. ..	977	11,28,101
Lucknow ..	387	7,45,758
Malihabad ..	327	2,14,687
Mohanlalganj ..	275	1,67,656

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Mainpuri Dist. ..	1,680	9,93,890
Bhongaon ..	459	2,83,778
Jasrana (Mustafabad)	317	1,71,813
Karhal ..	218	1,16,767
Mainpuri ..	386	2,12,611
Shikohabad ..	294	2,08,921
Mathura Dist. ..	1,467	9,12,264
Chhata ..	407	1,78,240
Mat ..	331	2,00,876
Mathura ..	410	3,15,047
Sudabad ..	308	2,18,101
Meerut Dist. ..	2,322	22,81,217
Baghpat ..	400	4,17,317
Ghaziabad ..	445	4,25,187
Hapur ..	407	3,70,854
Mawana ..	421	2,78,163
Meerut ..	286	4,85,235
Sardhana ..	341	3,04,461
Mirzapur Dist. ..	4,372	10,17,289
Chunar ..	562	2,54,021
Dudhi ..	988	1,18,856
Mirzapur ..	1,186	4,32,098
Robertsganj ..	1,633	2,12,314
Moradabad Dist.	2,289	16,60,955
Amroha ..	383	2,93,198
Bilari ..	333	2,94,951
Hasanpur ..	569	2,38,678
Moradabad ..	316	3,68,476
Sambhal ..	475	3,41,521
Thakurdwara ..	240	1,24,131
Muzaffarnagar Dist.	1,683	12,21,768
Budhana ..	288	2,64,962
Jansath ..	440	2,80,264
Kairana ..	438	3,13,748
Muzaffarnagar ..	468	3,62,794
Nainital Dist. ..	2,635	3,35,414
Haldwani ..	1,279	97,572
Kashipur ..	189	51,205
Kichha ..	820	91,978
Nainital ..	433	94,659
Pilibhit Dist. ..	1,352	5,04,428
Bisalpur ..	365	2,10,384
Pilibhit ..	466	2,66,817
Puranpur ..	512	87,227
Pratapgarh Dist.	1,459	11,10,734
Kunda ..	543	3,85,522
Patti ..	467	3,38,907
Pratapgarh ..	437	3,86,305

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Rae Bareli Dist.	1,758	11,56,704
Dalmau ..	472	3,28,804
Maharajganj ..	464	2,92,608
Rae Bareli ..	375	2,50,065
Salon ..	444	2,85,227
Rampur Dist. ..	895	5,43,324
Bilaspur ..	205	38,230
Huzur ..	180	2,39,711
Milak ..	156	93,251
Shahabad ..	167	91,803
Suar ..	130	50,176
Tanda ..	61	30,153
Saharanpur Dist.	2,132	13,53,636
Deoband ..	385	2,66,960
Nakur ..	430	2,27,913
Roorkee ..	706	4,10,787
Saharanpur ..	626	4,47,976
Shahjahanpur Dist.	1,762	10,04,378
Jalalabad ..	361	2,04,222
Pawayan ..	591	2,27,729
Shahjahanpur ..	395	3,07,735
Tilhar ..	413	2,64,692
Sitapur Dist. ..	2,206	13,80,472
Biswan ..	558	3,23,359
Misrikh ..	596	3,26,149
Sidhauli ..	542	3,41,556
Sitapur ..	511	3,89,408
Sultanpur Dist. ..	1,707	12,82,160
Amethi ..	366	2,41,541
Kadipur ..	439	3,15,658
Musafirkhana ..	397	3,05,189
Sultanpur ..	508	4,19,772
Tehri Garhwal Dist.	4,526	4,12,047
Deo Prayag ..	—	1,29,148
Pratap Nagar ..	—	90,568
Rawain ..	—	1,06,058
Tehri ..	—	86,273
Unnao Dist. ..	1,774	10,67,055
Hansanganj ..	440	2,67,104
Purwa ..	551	3,25,162
Safipur ..	409	2,39,945
Unnao ..	402	2,34,844
Varanasi Dist. ..	1,962	19,78,634
Bhadohi ..	418	3,88,741
Chakia ..	474	1,14,467
Chandauli ..	510	4,32,230
Varanasi ..	596	10,43,466

WEST BENGAL

Unit(c)		Area in sq. miles	Population
Bankura Dist.	(a)	2,653	13,19,259
	(b)	2,646.9	
Sadar	..	1,933.4	9,65,363
Vishnupur	..	713.5	3,53,896
Birbhum Dist.	(a)	1,754	10,66,889
	(b)	1,742.9	
Rampurhat	..	606.0	4,28,730
Sadar	..	1,136.9	6,38,159
Burdwan Dist.	(a)	2,717	21,91,667
	(b)	2,705.4	
Asansol	..	624.1	7,69,265
Kalna	..	385.1	3,05,751
Katwa	..	409.3	3,14,594
Sadar	..	1,286.9	8,02,057
Calcutta Dist.	(a)	10	25,48,677
	(b)	32.32	
Calcutta Municipal Area	..	28.34 (Acres)	25,20,921
Cooch Behar Dist.	(a)	1,291	6,71,158
	(b)	1,322.6	
Dinhata	..	271.9	1,61,054
Mathabhanga	..	343.0	1,48,691
Mekliganj	..	198.9	91,835
Sadar	..	284.8	1,71,865
Tufanganj	..	224.0	97,713
Darjeeling Dist.	(a)	1,854	7,18,332(d)
	(b)	1,199.7	
Kalimpong	..	407.9	93,441
Kurseong	..	164.2	65,713
Sadar	..	361.2	1,69,631
Siliguri	..	266.4	1,16,475
Hooghly Dist.	(a)	1,217	16,04,229
	(b)	1,208.4	
Arambag	..	412.5	3,70,416
Chandernagore	..	4.0	49,909
Sadar	..	446.1	4,54,573
Serampur	..	349.8	7,29,331
Howrah Dist.	(a)	575	16,11,373
	(b)	560.1	
Sadar	..	174.1	9,28,456
Uluberia	..	386.0	6,82,917
Jalpaiguri Dist.	(a)	2,407	9,14,538
	(b)	2,374.4	
Alipur Duars	..	1,078.5	3,68,396
Sadar	..	1,295.9	5,46,142
Malda Dist.	(a)	1,429	9,37,580
	(b)	1,392.0	
Sadar	..	1,392.0	9,37,580
Midnapur Dist.	(a)	5,264	33,59,022
	(b)	5,253.1	
Contai	..	911.6	7,39,841
Ghatal	..	368.5	3,11,382
Jhargram	..	1,185.9	4,61,703
Sadar	..	2,038.0	10,57,658
Tamluk	..	749.1	7,88,438
Murshidabad Dist.	(a)	2,095	17,15,759
	(b)	2,072.1	
Jangipur	..	437.1	4,31,979
Kandi	..	454.3	3,45,681
Lalbagh	..	521.9	3,93,871
Sadar	..	658.8	5,44,228
Nadia Dist.	(a)	1,527	11,44,924
	(b)	1,509.0	
Ranaghat	..	540.2	4,42,053
Sadar		968.8	7,02,871
Purulia Dist.	..	2,408	11,69,097
24 Parganas Dist.	(a)	5,306	46,09,309
	(b)	5,639.9	
Bangaon	..	319.8	2,08,742
Barasat	..	384.0	3,93,980
Barrackpur	..	119.1	8,77,900
Basirhat	..	817.9	7,13,619
Diamond Harbour		1,262.4	9,01,120
Sadar	..	1,106.7	15,13,948
West Dinajpur Dist.	(a)	1,378	7,20,573
	(b)	1,385.5	
Balurghat	..	585.6	3,28,114
Raiganj	..	799.9	3,92,459

DELHI

Area: 573 sq. miles
Population: 17,44,072

(a) Figures given by Surveyor-General. (b) Figures given by State authorities.

(c) Units are districts and sub-divisions.

(d) Includes portions transferred from Purnea-district of Bihar.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Bilaspur Dist.	..	448	1,26,099
Bilaspur Sadar	..	215	48,247
Ghumarwin	..	236	77,852
Chamba Dist.	..	3,135	1,76,050
Bhattyat	..	250	42,003
Chamba	..	1,429	75,970
Churaha	..	1,456	58,077
Mahasu Dist.	..	4,721	3,30,614
Arki	..	156	32,371
Chini	..	2,390	28,972
Chopal	..	375	30,756
Jubbal	..	105	11,286
Kasumpti	..	151	26,563
Kotkhai Sani / Kunar Sain	..	296	52,825
Rampur	..	853	41,665
Rohru	..	580	46,362
Solan	..	108	28,569
Theog	..	163	31,245
Mandi Dist.	..	1,523	3,10,626
Chachiot	..	351	49,362
Joginder Nagar	..	445	54,819
Karsog	..	252	31,224
Mandi Sadar	..	202	71,875
Sirkaghat	..	202	69,707
Sunder Nagar	..	168	33,639
Sirmoor Dist.	..	1,095	1,66,077
Nahan	..	214	25,041
Pachhad	..	316	34,823
Paonta	..	231	42,311
Rainka	..	380	63,902

MANIPUR

Unit(*a*)		Area in sq. miles	Population
Hills Dist.	..		1,75,368
Churachandpur	..		42,695
Mao	..		28,445
Tamenlong	..		37,688
Tengnoupal	..		24,049
Ukrul	..		42,491
Manipur Plains Dist.	..		4,02,267
Jiribum	..		7,541
Sadar	..		2,70,962
Thonbal	..		1,23,754

TRIPURA

Unit(*b*)		Area in sq. miles	Population
Agartala	..	602	2,23,416
Amarpur	..	527	21,602
Belonia	..	394	40,209
Dharamanagar	..	274	65,903
Kailasahar	..	852	75,266
Kamalpur	..	240	30,372
Khowai	..	538	55,560
Sabroom	..	238	23,680
Sonamura	..	205	44,544
Udaipur	..	246	58,477

(*a*) Units are sub-divisions.
(*b*) Units are divisions.

Birth and Death Rates

Since many births and deaths go unregistered, there is a difference in the figures of births and deaths based on the registration data and those provided by the census data. The following table gives India's birth and death rates per thousand for the last fifty years in decennial averages:

TABLE 8

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES (DECENNIAL AVERAGES)

Decade		Registered		Estimated by Reverse Survival Method	
		Birth rate	Death rate	Birth rate	Death rate
1901—10	..	37	—	48.1	42.6
1911—20	..	37	34	49.2	48.6
1921—30	..	34	26	46.4	36.3
1931—40	..	34	23	45.2	31.2
1941—50	..	28	20	39.9	27.4

The following table shows the birth, death and infant mortality rates since 1947 based on the registration data.

TABLE 9

BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Year	Per thousand of population		Per thousand live births
	Birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality
1947	26.4	19.7	146
1948	25.2	17.0	130
1949	26.4	15.8	123
1950	24.5	16.1	127
1951 ..	24.9	14.4	124
1952	25.4	13.8	116
1953	24.8	14.4	118
1954	24.4	12.5	113
1955	27.0	11.7	100
1956(*a*)	27.4	11.4	108

(*a*) Provisional

Between 1941 and 1951, births had occurred at an average rate of 40 per thousand per annum, deaths at an average rate of 27 per thousand per annum and the natural increase of population at an average rate of 13 per thousand per annum. The highest birth rate was in Central India (44) and the lowest in South India (36 or 37). The highest death rate was in Central India (34) and the lowest in South India (21 or 22). The highest natural increase rate was in North-West India (16-17) and West India (16) and the lowest in Central India (10).

Maternity Pattern

The following table shows the indices of child birth, child survival and child loss in respect of completed maternity experience for the former States of Travancore-Cochin and Madhya Pradesh based on information collected by the two Governments during the 1951 census.

TABLE 10

CHILD BIRTH, SURVIVAL AND LOSS INDEX

Natural Division/State	Child birth index	Child survival index	Child loss index
East Madhya Pradesh	6.1	3.6	2.5
North-West Madhya Pradesh	6.3	3.6	2.7
South-West Madhya Pradesh	6.6	3.6	3.0
Travancore-Cochin	6.6	4.6	2.0

An experimental survey undertaken in 61 districts in 1952-53 subsequent to the Census, and an analysis of registration data of 30 municipal towns in 1951, has shown the following results in respect of first births, second births, third births, fourth births and births of a higher order.

TABLE 11

FREQUENCY OF BIRTHS

	Number per 1,000 births which are			
	First births	Second births	Third births	Fourth births & births of higher order
South India (27 Districts) ..	228	215	181	376
West India (7 Districts) ..	209	180	167	444
Central India (22 Districts) ..	210	189	162	439
North-West India (5 Districts) ..	231	206	151	412
30 Municipal towns of India ..	209	196	167	428

Generally speaking, first births account for more than one-fifth of all births, second births for nearly another one-fifth, third births about one-sixth and fourth births and births of a higher order over two-fifths. Treating births occurring to mothers who have already given birth to three or more children as 'improvident maternity', the incidence of such improvident maternity in India compared with other countries as reported in the Census Report of 1951 was as follows:

TABLE 12

INCIDENCE OF IMPROVIDENT MATERNITY

Country	Incidence of improvident maternity
India	42.8
USA	19.2
UK	14.3
France	19.7
Germany (Federal Republic)	12.3
Japan	33.9

Age Structure and Sex Ratio

The following table shows the percentage of different age-groups to the total population.

TABLE 13

AGE STRUCTURE

	Age group	Percentage to total population
Infants and young children	0 to 4	13.5
Boys and girls	5 to 14	24 8
Young men and women	15 to 24	17.4
	25 to 34	15.6
Middle-aged men and women ..	35 to 44	11.9
	45 to 54	8.5
Elderly persons	55 to 64	5.1
	65 to 74	2.2
	75 and over	1.0
Total		100.0

Table 14 gives the breakup of the population according to age, sex and civil condition, and Table 15 the sex ratio.

TABLE 14

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION*

(In thousands)

Age-group	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Below 1 year	5,821	5,668	5,821	5,668	—	—	—	—
1 — 4 years	17,939	17,908	17,939	17,908	—	—	—	—
5 — 14 „	44,703	41,989	41,804	35,737	2,833	6,118	66	134
15 — 24 „	30,672	30,052	16,628	5,184	13,660	24,041	384	827
25 — 34 „	27,875	26,633	3,701	773	23,122	23,731	1,052	2,129
35 — 44 „	22,032	19,529	1,150	304	19,323	15,346	1,559	3,879
45 — 54 „	15,719	13,898	604	173	13,077	8,313	2,038	5,412
55 — 64 „	9,065	8,624	229	89	6,777	3,334	1,989	5,201
65 — 74 „	3,867	3,976	104	37	2,533	1,092	1,230	2,847
75 and over	1,630	1,756	46	18	883	371	701	1,367
Age not stated	111	117	51	60	45	42	15	15
TOTAL ..	1,79,434	1,70,150	88,147	65,951	82,253	82,388	9,034	21,811

*Excluding displaced persons. Figures have been rounded off to nearest thousand.

TABLE 15

SEX RATIO (1921—1951)

(females per thousand males)

	General Population				Rural Population				Urban Population			
	1921	1931	1941	1951	1921	1931	1941	1951	1921	1931	1941	1951
North India	909	904	907	910	919	917	923	925	826	807	805	820
East India	986	967	951	945	1,011	994	988	977	690	666	643	719
South India	1,011	1,010	1,001	999	1,020	1,019	1,005	1,004	988	979	981	977
West India	941	941	941	938	977	973	977	987	821	835	833	838
Central India	972	968	966	973	978	976	974	979	914	898	912	939
North-West India	853	863	871	883	861	876	887	895	802	789	795	843
INDIA	956	951	946	947	972	969	966	966	847	839	830	860

The number of females for every 1,000 males for the ten largest cities in 1951 were: Greater Calcutta (602), Greater Bombay (596), Madras (921), Delhi (750), Hyderabad (989), Ahmedabad (764), Bangalore (883), Kanpur (699), Poona (833) and Lucknow (783).

India's high juvenile proportion (38·3 per cent) is exceeded only by the countries of Africa (39.1 per cent), South and Central America (40·1 per cent), South-West Asia (40·6 per cent) and South East Asia (40·9 per cent), while the proportion for European and North American countries ranges between 21·8 and 27·6 per cent. The proportion of people aged 55 and above is only 8·3 per cent in India as compared to 21·4 per cent in France and 21·1 per cent in the U.K.

Density

The density of population in India and its component States and Union Territories has already been given in Table 6. The variation and density of population between 1921 and 1951 were as follows :—

TABLE 16

VARIATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION (1921—1951)

	Percentage Increase (+) / Decrease (—)
1921—31	+ 11.0
1931—41	+ 14.3
1941—51	+ 13.4
	Density
1921	193
1931	213
1941	246
1951	287

THE SOCIAL PATTERN

Religions

The number of persons in 1951 professing the different religions in India are shown in the table below :—

TABLE 17

POPULATION ACCORDING TO RELIGION*

Religion	Number (in lakhs)	Percentage to total population
Hindu	3,032	84.99
Muslim	354	9.93
Christian	82	2.30
Sikh	62	1.74
Jain	16	0.45
Buddhist	2	0.06
Zoroastrian	1	0.03
Other religions (tribal)	17	0.47
Other religions (non-tribal)	1	0.03
ALL RELIGIONS	3,567	100.00

Languages

The 1951 census enumerated a total of 845 languages or dialects including 720 Indian languages or dialects spoken by less than a lakh

* Exclusive of people living in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and Part B Tribal Areas of Assam where the 1951 census was not taken.

persons each and 63 non-Indian languages. Some 32·4 crore persons or 91 per cent of the population speak one or the other of the fourteen languages* specified in the Constitution. About 1·2 crore persons (3·2 per cent) speak one or the other of the 23 tribal languages or dialects and nearly 1·8 crore persons (5·0 per cent) speak one or the other of the other Indian languages or dialects spoken by a lakh or more persons each. No all-India totals were available in the 1951 census separately for persons speaking Hindi, Urdu, Hindustani or Punjabi. The number of persons speaking the various languages specified in the Constitution and the percentage of each language-group to the total population are shown in Table 18.

TABLE 18

PEOPLE SPEAKING THE LANGUAGES SPECIFIED IN THE CONSTITUTION

Languages	Number of persons (in lakhs)	Percentage to total
Hindi, Urdu, Hindustani, Punjabi	1,499†	46.3
Telugu	330	10.2
Marathi	270	8.3
Tamil	265	8.2
Bengali	251	7.8
Gujarati	163	5.0
Kannada	145	4.5
Malayalam	134	4.1
Oriya	132	4.1
Assamese	50	1.5
Kashmiri	0.05	..
Sanskrit	0.01	..

Rural and Urban Population

Of the 35·69 crores who constitute the total population of the areas of the country where census was taken in 1951 only 6·19 crores or 17·3 per cent live in cities and towns, while the remaining 29·50 crores or 82·7 per cent live in villages. There has been, between 1921 and 1951, a slow but steady shift towards urbanisation as shown below :—

TABLE 19

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION (1921—1951)

Year	Percentage of total population	
	Rural	Urban
1921	88.6	11.4
1931	87.9	12.1
1941	86.1	13.9
1951	82.7	17.3

* Fourteen languages have been specified in the Constitution. Since some persons preferred to return Hindustani, instead of Hindi or Urdu, the 1951 census enumerated 15 instead of 14 languages.

† The number of persons speaking Hindi in India excluding the Punjab, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh was 1,088 lakhs. The corresponding figures for Urdu, Hindustani and Punjabi were 136 lakhs, 82 lakhs and 8 lakhs respectively.

There are 3,018 towns and 5,58,088 villages in the country. 26·5 per cent of the total rural population lives in small villages (under 500 persons), 48·8 per cent in medium-sized villages (between 500 and 2,000 persons), 19·4 per cent in large villages (between 2,000 and 5,000 persons) and 5·3 per cent in very large villages (over 5,000 persons). 38·0 per cent of the urban population lives in cities (population of one lakh and over), 30.1 per cent in major towns (population between 20,000 and one lakh), 28·6 per cent in minor towns (population between 5,000 and 20,000) and 3·3 per cent in townships (population under 5,000).

The figures of towns and villages classified according to their population are given below:—

TABLE 20

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Towns and villages with a population of						Number
Less than	..	..	500			3,80,019
Between	..	..	500	and	1,000	1,04,268
Between	..	..	1,000	and	2,000	51,769
Between	..	..	2,000	and	5,000	20,508
Between	..	..	5,000	and	10,000	3,101
Between	..	..	10,000	and	20,000	856
Between	..	..	20,000	and	50,000	401
Between	..	..	50,000	and	1,00,000	111
1,00,000 and above		..				71
TOTAL		..				5,61,104

There are in India 71 distinctively urban localities which have a population of one lakh and over as shown in the table below. Of these, 31 are town groups (a group of towns which adjoin one another so closely as to form a single inhabited urban locality for demographic purposes) and 40 isolated towns. The population of these localities according to the 1951 census is as follows:—

TABLE 21

CITIES WITH POPULATION OF OVER A LAKH EACH

City	Population (1951)	City	Population (1951)
Greater Calcutta (W. Bengal)	45,78,071	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	2,91,130
Greater Bombay (Bombay)	28,39,270	Patna (Bihar)	2,83,479
Madras (Madras)	14,16,056	Sholapur (Bombay)	2,77,087
Delhi (Delhi)	13,84,211	Jabalpur (MP)	2,56,998
Hyderabad (AP)	10,85,722	Tiruchirapalli (Madras)	2,55,623
Ahmedabad (Bombay)	7,93,813	Mysore (Mysore)	2,44,323
Bangalore (Mysore)	7,78,977	Gwalior (MP)	2,41,577
Kanpur (UP)	7,05,383	Meerut (UP)	2,33,183
Poona (Bombay)	5,88,545	Surat (Bombay)	2,23,182
Lucknow (UP)	4,96 861	Jamshedpur (Bihar)	2,18,162
Nagpur (Bombay)	4,49,099	Baroda (Bombay)	2,11,407
Agra (UP)	3,75,665	Bareilly (UP)	2,08,083
Madurai (Madras)	3,61,781	Salem (Madras)	2,02,335
Banaras (UP)	3,55,777	Coimbatore (Madras)	1,97,755
Allahabad (UP)	3,32,295	Ajmer (Rajasthan)	1,96,633
Amritsar (Punjab)	3,25,747	Trivandrum (Kerala)	1,86,931
Indore (MP)	3,10,859	Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	1,80,717

TABLE 21—(*contd.*)

City	Population (1951)	City	Population (1951)
Jullundur (Punjab)	1,68,816	Hubli (Mysore)	1,29,609
Moradabad (UP)	1,61,854	Jhansi (UP)	1,27,365
Vijayawada (AP)	1,61,198	Guntur (AP)	1,25,255
Kolar Gold Fields (Mysore)	1,59,084	Amravati (Bombay)	1,24,064
Kozhikode (Kerala)	1,58,724	Mangalore (Mysore)	1,17,083
Ludhiana (Punjab)	1,53,795	Alleppey (Kerala)	1,16,278
Saharanpur (UP)	1,48,435	Bhagalpur (Bihar)	1,14,530
Dehra Dun (UP)	1,44,216	Tirunelveli (Madras)	1,13,486
Aligarh (UP)	1,41,618	Visakhapatnam (AP)	1,08,042
Bhavnagar (Bombay)	1,37,951	Ranchi (Bihar)	1,06,849
Kolhapur (Bombay)	1,36,835	Vellore (Madras)	1,06,024
Rampur (UP)	1,34,277	Mathura (UP)	1,05,773
Gaya (Bihar)	1,33,700	Rajahmundry (AP)	1,05,276
Warangal (AP)	1,33,130	Shahjahanpur (UP)	1,04,835
Gorakhpur (UP)	1,32,436	Jamnagar (Bombay)	1,04,419
Rajkot (Bombay)	1,32,069	Cuttack (Orissa)	1,02,505
Bikaner (Rajasthan)	1,30,293	Bhopal (MP)	1,02,333
Ujjain (MP)	1,29,817	Tanjore (Madras)	1,00,680
Kharagpur (W. Bengal)	1,29,636		

PEOPLE OF INDIAN ORIGIN ABROAD

Emigration of persons of Indian parentage out of India is governed by the Indian Emigration Act 1922 and the Rules made thereunder and the special notifications and executive instructions issued from time to time in that behalf.

The following table* shows the number of outgoing and returning emigrants during the years 1953-57.

TABLE 22

INDIAN EMIGRANTS (1953-57)

Country	Number of emigrants who left India					Number of emigrants who returned from abroad				
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Burma ..	531	402	315	55	43	200	10	12	5	4
Ceylon ..	189	306	151	129	148	174	223	67	—	104
Malaya ..	5,501	42	16	22	83	766	1,311	1,372	1,262	1,518
Africa ..	1,058	346	737	495	287	44	53	52	41	36
Others ..	3,570	2,666	3,272	3,128	2,614	417	940	570	865	1,234
Total ..	10,849	3,762	4,491	3,829	3,175	1,601	2,537	2,073	2,173	2,896

*Figures given in the two previous issues (1957 and 1958) of the Reference Annual represented the number of passengers. The present figures are those of emigrants.

The following table shows the number of people of Indian origin in countries where they number one thousand and over:

TABLE 23

NUMBER OF PERSONS OF INDIAN ORIGIN ABROAD

Name of country	Number of persons of Indian origin	Name of country	Number of persons of Indian origin
	Commonwealth Countries		
Aden (1955)	15,817	New Zeland (1958)	1,800
Australia (1958)	2,500	Nyasaland (1954)[1]	6,000
British Honduras (1946)	2,000	Rhodesia (Northern)[1]	3,500
British Guiana (1954)	2,10,000	Rhodesia (Southern)[1]	4,700
Br. North Borneo (1954)[2]	2,000	Sarawak (1958)[3]	2,000
Brunei (1958)[3]	2,000	Singapore (1958)[3]	98,267
Canada (1955)	3,750	South Africa (1951)	3,65,524
Ceylon (1958)	8,29,619	St. Lucia (1954)	3,000
Fiji Islands (1958)	1,69,403	St. Vincent (1954)	2,000
Grenada	6,000	Tanganyika (1954)	68,000
Hong Kong (1955)	2,500	Trinidad	2,67,000
Jamaica (1954)	26,000	Uganda (1954)	50,000
Kenya (1954)	1,27,000	United Kingdom[3]	—
Federation of Malaya (1958)[2]	7,40,436	Zanzibar and Pemba (1948)	15,812
Mauritius (1955)	3,75,918		
	Other Foreign Countries		
Bahrein (1954)	3,000	Muscat (1947)	1,145
Belgian Congo (1950)	1,227	Nepal (1941)	10,441
Burma (1958)[4]	7,00,000	Philippines (1958)	1,675
Dutch Guiana (1955)	70,000	Portuguese East Africa	12,600
Ethiopia (1954-55)[5]	1,645	Reunion (1955)[1]	2,500
Indo-China (1950)	2,300	Ruanda Urundi (1950)	1,963
Indonesia (1958)	30,000	Saudi Arabia (1956)	5,000
Italian Somaliland (1947)	1,000	Sudan (1956)	2,000
Kuwait (1954)	2,500	Thailand (1958)	10,000
Madagascar (1956)	14,000	USA (1955)	5,063

[1] Approximate. [2] Includes Pakistanis. [3] Latest figures not available. [4] Estimated
[5] Includes Eritrea also.

CHAPTER II

NATIONAL EMBLEM, FLAG, ANTHEM, SONG AND CALENDAR

NATIONAL EMBLEM

The National Emblem of India is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Asoka as it is preserved in the Sarnath museum. In the original, raised by the Emperor to mark the hallowed spot where the Buddha first preached to his disciples the eight-fold path of salvation, there are four lions, standing back to back, mounted on an abacus with a frieze carrying sculptures in high relief of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion, separated by intervening wheels (*Chakras*) over a bell-shaped lotus. Carved out of a single block of polished sandstone, the Capital was crowned by the Wheel of the Law (*Dharma Chakra*).

In the National Emblem adopted by the Government of India on January 26, 1950, only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from view. The wheel (*Chakra*) appears in relief in the centre of the abacus with a bull on the right and a horse on the left and the outlines of the other wheels (*Chakras*) on the extreme right and left. The bell-shaped lotus has been omitted. The words, "Satyameva jayate", from the *Mundaka Upanishad* meaning "Truth alone triumphs", are inscribed below the Emblem in the Devanagari script.

NATIONAL FLAG

The National Flag is a horizontal tricolour of deep saffron on the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom in equal proportions. The ratio of the width to the length of the Flag is two to three. In the centre of the white band there is a wheel in navy blue to represent the *Charkha*. Its design is that of the wheel (*Chakra*) which appears on the abacus of the Sarnath Lion Capital. Its diameter approximates to the width of the white band and it has 24 spokes.

The National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on July 22, 1947 and was presented to the nation, on behalf of the women of India, at the midnight session of the Assembly on August 14, 1947.

Use of the Flag

Rules and regulations to ensure the proper use and display of the Flag have been drawn up by the Government of India. These prohibit the dipping of the Flag to any person or thing. The regimental colour, the State flag, the organisational or institutional flag will be used for this purpose when necessary.

No other flag or emblem should be placed above the National Flag or to its right. All flags are placed to the left of the National Flag if they are hung in a line. When other flags are raised, the National Flag must be the highest.

When other flags are flown along with the National Flag on the same halyard, the latter should be at the top. The Flag should not be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free. When carried in a procession it must be borne high on the right shoulder of the standard-bearer and carried in front of the procession.

When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from a window sill, balcony, or the front of a building, the saffron end should be at the top.

Normally, the National Flag should be flown on all important Government buildings such as high courts, secretariats, commissioners' offices, collectorates, jails and the offices of the district boards and municipalities. The frontier areas may fly the National Flag at some special points. The President of the Indian Republic and the Governors of States have their personal flags.

The use of the Flag will, however, be unrestricted on certain special occasions such as Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, during the National Week and on any other days of national rejoicing.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Rabindranath Tagore's song *Jana-gana-mana* was adopted as the National Anthem of India on January 24, 1950. The song was first sung on December 27, 1911, during the Indian National Congress session at Calcutta. The song was first published in January 1912 under the title *Bharat Vidhata* in the *Tattvabodhini Patrika*, of which Tagore himself was the editor. The poet translated it into English in 1919 under the title *Morning Song of India*. The complete song consists of five stanzas. The first stanza, which has been adopted by the Defence Forces and is usually sung on ceremonial occasions, reads as follows:

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.

Punjaba-Sindhu-Gujarata-Maratha-
Dravida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga-
Uchchhala-jaladhi-taranga
Tava subha name jage
Tava subha asisa mage
Gahe tava jaya-gatha.

Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka, jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata
Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he,
Jaya jaya jaya jaya he.

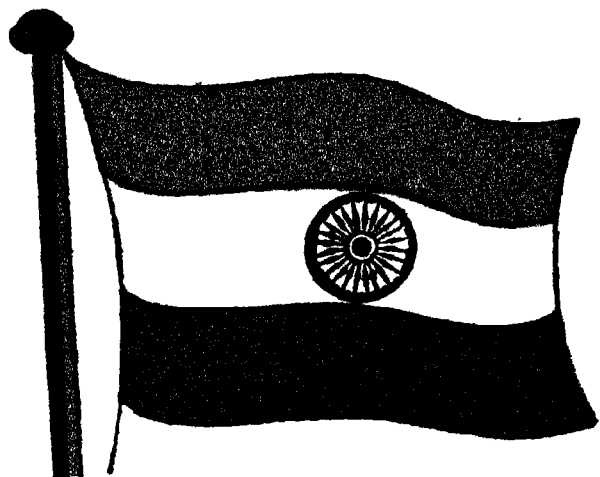
The following is an English rendering of the stanza quoted above:

Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people,
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny.

Thy name rouses the hearts of the Punjab, Sind,
Gujarat and Maratha, of Dravid, Orissa and Bengal;
It echoes in the hills of the Vindhyas and Himalayas,
Mingles in the music of Jamuna and Ganga,
And is chanted by the waves of the Indian Sea.

They pray for Thy blessings and sing Thy praise,
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny,
Victory, Victory, Victory to Thee.

NATIONAL SONG

At the same time as the National Anthem was adopted, it was decided that Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's *Vande Mataram*, which was a source of inspiration to the people in their struggle for freedom, shall have an equal status with *Jana-gana-mana*. *Vande Mataram* occurs in Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel *Ananda Math*, published in 1882. The first political

सत्यमेव जयते

occasion on which it was sung was the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress. The following is the text of its first stanza:

Vande Mataram!

Sujalam, suphalam, malayaja-shitalam,
Shasyashyamalam, Mataram!

Shubhrajyotsna-pulakitayaminim,
Phullakusumita-drumadala-shobhinim
Suhasinim, sumadhura-bhashinim,
Sukhadam, varadam, Mataram!

The following English translation of the stanza is by Sri Aurobindo:

I bow to thee, Mother,
Richly watered, richly fruited,
Cool with the winds of the south,
Dark with the crops of the harvests,
The Mother!

Her nights rejoicing in the glory of the moonlight,
Her lands clothed beautifully with her trees in flowering bloom,
Sweet of laughter, sweet of speech,
The Mother, giver of boons, giver of bliss!

NATIONAL CALENDAR

In November 1952, a Committee was appointed to examine the different calendars in use in the country and to submit proposals for an accurate and uniform calendar for the whole of India. The Committee submitted its report in 1955. As a result of the decision taken by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments, the Gregorian Calendar continues to be used as hitherto for official and like purposes, the uniform National Calendar being adopted with effect from March 22, 1957 along with the Gregorian Calendar, for the following official purposes:

(i) The Gazette of India
(ii) News broadcasts by the All India Radio
(iii) Calendars issued by the Government of India
(iv) Communications issued by the Government of India and addressed to members of the public.

The State Governments have also been requested to use progressively the uniform National Calendar along with the Gregorian Calendar.

CHAPTER III

CONSTITUTION

The Constituent Assembly of India first met on December 9, 1946. It adopted a resolution on objectives on January 22, 1947, and appointed a number of committees to report on the various aspects of the proposed Constitution. On the basis of their reports, the Drafting Committee of the Assembly prepared a Draft Constitution which was published in February 1948. This was presented for general discussion on November 4, 1948. Meanwhile, the passing of the Indian Independence Act and the transfer of power on August 15, 1947, had freed the Constituent Assembly from all the limitations under which it had been born and enabled it to proceed with the task of framing the Constitution as a sovereign body. The Constitution, comprising 395 Articles and eight Schedules, was finalised and adopted by the Assembly on November 26, 1949.* It came into force on January 26, 1950.

The preamble to the Constitution embodies the resolve of the people of India to secure for all citizens: "*Justice*, social, economic and political; *Liberty* of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship ; *Equality* of status and of opportunity ; and to promote among them all *Fraternity* assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation".

THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY

India is a Union of States and its territory comprises the territories of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir ; the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands ; and such other territories as may be acquired.**

CITIZENSHIP AND FRANCHISE

The Constitution provides† for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India. Birth within the territory of the Indian Union, descent from Indian parents, or residence for a period of five years at the commencement of the Constitution entitles one to be a citizen of India. Articles 6 and 7 enable displaced migrants from Pakistan who fulfil certain conditions to become citizens. Persons of Indian origin residing abroad can also become citizens by registering themselves as such with Indian diplomatic

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* For broad details about the amendments to the Constitution, see under 'Amendment of the Constitution' at the end of this Chapter.

** Before the adoption of the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, there were 10 States specified in the First Schedule to the Constitution as Part A States, 8 as Part B States, 9 as Part C States and one Part D Territory. Chapter XXX in 'INDIA 1957' may be consulted for details about the reorganisation of States.

† These provisions of the Constitution deal only with broad qualifications for citizenship at the time of its commencement, leaving details to be filled in by Parliamentary legislation. This has since been done by the Citizenship Act, 1955, which provides for the acquisition of citizenship after the commencement of the Constitution by birth, descent, registration, naturalisation and as a result of incorporation of territory. The Act provides for the termination and deprivation of citizenship under certain circumstances. It empowers the Union Government to extend, on a reciprocal basis, all or any of the rights of an Indian citizen to the citizens of other Commonwealth countries and the Republic of Ireland.

or consular representatives in the countries of their residence. No such person who voluntarily acquires the citizenship of any foreign State is entitled to this right.

Article 326 of the Constitution confers the right of vote on every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than twenty-one years of age on a fixed date and is not otherwise disqualified under the Constitution or any law of the appropriate Legislature on the ground of non-residence, unsoundness of mind, crime or corrupt or illegal practice.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Part III of the Constitution enumerates seven broad categories of "Fundamental Rights". The right to equality (Articles 14 to 18) includes equality before the law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, and equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. "Untouchability" has been abolished, and Parliament has enacted a law making the practice of untouchability a punishable offence.

Article 19 guarantees to the citizen his right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association or union, movement, residence, acquisition, holding and disposal of property and the right to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. The Constitution does not, however, bar the State from making laws prescribing reasonable restrictions on the exercise of these rights in the interest of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence or in the interest of the general public or for the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe. The conferment of these rights does not affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any new law relating to the professional or technical qualifications necessary for practising any profession or carrying on any occupation, trade or business or the carrying on by the State, or by a corporation owned or controlled by the State, of any trade, business, industry or service whether to the exclusion, complete or partial, of citizens or otherwise.

Three other basic principles of common law which the Constitution has recognised in Articles 20-21 as fundamental rights are: (i) No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once; (ii) No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself; and (iii) No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. The right against exploitation (Articles 23 and 24) prohibits all forms of forced labour, child labour and traffic in human beings.

Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion for all (Articles 25 to 28) and the right of minorities to conserve their own culture, language and script and to receive education and establish and administer educational institutions of their choice (Articles 29 and 30) are guaranteed by the Constitution.

The right to property is protected by Article 31 which provides that "no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law." This does not, however, deprive the State of its right to compulsory acquisition of private property for a public purpose, after payment of compensation. The Article was amended in 1955 so as to keep outside the purview of law courts the question whether the compensation provided by a specific law is adequate or not.

The right to constitutional remedies (Article 32) provides that the fundamental rights are justiciable and any citizen can move the Supreme Court for their enforcement.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY*

The Directive Principles of State Policy, though not enforceable through courts of law, are regarded as " fundamental in the governance of the country ". These lay down that the State shall strive " to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting, as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice—social, economic and political—shall inform all the institutions of the national life." These principles further require the State to direct its policy in such a manner as to secure the right of all men and women to an adequate means of livelihood, equal pay for equal work, and, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, to make effective provision for securing the right to work, education and public assistance in the event of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement or other cases of undeserved want. The State is also required to secure to workers humane conditions of work, a decent standard of life, and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities.

In the economic sphere, the State is to direct its policy in a manner as to secure the distribution of ownership and control of the material resources of the community to subserve the common good and to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to common detriment. The State is also enjoined to guard against the abuse of workers' health and strength and to protect childhood and youth from being forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength, against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

Among the other directives of State Policy are the organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines ; promotion of cottage industries in rural areas ; raising the level of nutrition and improvement in the standards of living and public health ; prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs ; provision for free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of fourteen ; organisation of village panchayats ; separation of judiciary from the executive ; promulgation of a uniform civil code for the whole country ; protection of national monuments ; promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections ; and the promotion of international peace and security, just and honourable relations between nations, respect for international law and treaty obligations, and settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

THE UNION†

EXECUTIVE

According to the provisions contained in Part V of the Constitution, the Union Executive consists of the President, the Vice-President and the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at its head.

President

The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and of the Legislative Assemblies (*Vidhan Sabhas*) of the States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by the single transferable vote. The President must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age, and eligible for election as a

* The extent to which these directives have been implemented after the inauguration of the Constitution can be seen from some of the succeeding chapters, particularly those dealing with executive, judiciary, education, health, social welfare, Scheduled Castes and Tribes, land reform, co-operative movement, community development, labour and others.

† For details about the functioning of the Union Government, see Chapters IV and V.

member of the House of the People (*Lok Sabha*). His term of office is five years and he is eligible for re-election. The President may be removed from office by impeachment for any violation of the Constitution, which under Article 60 it is his duty to preserve, protect and defend. In his capacity as the head of the State, the President is empowered to make appointments; summon, prorogue, address, send messages to Parliament and dissolve the House of the People ; issue ordinances during recess of Parliament, make recommendations for introducing or moving money bills and give assent to bills; and grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases. The executive power of the Union vested in him is exercised by him either directly or through officers of the Government in accordance with the Constitution.

Vice-President

The Vice-President is elected by the members of both Houses of Parliament assembled at a joint sitting on the basis of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. He must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age and eligible for election as a member of the Council of States (*Rajya Sabha*). His term of office is also five years. The Vice-President acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States and acts as President when the latter is unable to discharge his functions due to illness, absence or any other cause, or till the election of a new President when a vacancy is caused by the death, resignation or removal of the President. While so acting he exercises all the powers and discharges all the functions vested in the President. He, however, ceases to perform the functions of the Chairman of the Council during this period.

Council of Ministers

Article 74 of the Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President who also appoints the other Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. Although the Council holds office during the pleasure of the President, it is collectively responsible to the House of the People. It is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation and information relating to them and, if the President so requires, submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

Attorney-General

The Attorney-General, appointed by the President, advises the Government of India on legal matters and performs such other duties of a legal character as may be referred or assigned to him by the President. He also discharges the other functions entrusted to him by or under the Constitution. He holds office at the pleasure of the President and has the right of audience in all courts in the country.

PARLIAMENT

The Legislature of the Union, which is called " Parliament ", consists of the President and the two Houses known as the Council of States (*Rajya Sabha*) and the House of the People (*Lok Sabha*).

Council of States (Rajya Sabha)

The Council of States consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President and the rest elected. The Council of

States is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring on the expiration of every second year. The elections to the Council are indirect, the alloted quota of the representatives of each State, as provided in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution, being elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of that State in accordance with the system of representation by means of the single transferable vote. The representatives of the Union Territories are chosen in such manner as Parliament by law prescribes. The nominated members are persons having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art and social service. To fill a seat in the Council, the candidate must be a citizen of India and not less that 30 years of age.

House of the People (Lok Sabha)

The House of the People consists of not more than 500 members directly elected from territorial constituencies in the States (the representatives of the State of Jammu and Kashmir being appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Legislature of the State), and not more than 20 members to represent the Union Territories chosen in such manner as Parliament by law provides. The number of seats to each State is so allotted that the ratio between the number and the population of the State is, as far as practicable, the same for all States. During a period of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution, the President can nominate two members to the House of the People to represent the Anglo-Indian community if in his opinion it is not adequately represented.

The House of the People, unless sooner dissolved, has a maximum duration of five years from the date appointed for its first meeting. This may be extended by a maximum of one year by a Parliamentay law while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation.

JUDICIARY*

The Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice and not more than ten judges appointed by the President.† The Judges hold office till the age of 65. For appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court, a person must be a citizen of India and must have been for at least five years a judge of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession; or an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession for at least ten years ; or, he must be, in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist. Provision has also been made for the appointment of a judge of a High Court as an *ad hoc* judge of the Supreme Court and for retired judges of the Supreme Court to sit and act as judges of that Court. The Constitution debars a retired judge of the Supreme Court from practising in any court of law or before any other authority in India.

A judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed from office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament, supported by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, has been presented to the President for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

Articles 148-151 provide for the appointment of a Comptroller and Auditor-General of India by the President to keep watch on the accounts of the Union and the States. His duties and powers are prescribed by or under law made by Parliament. His reports, submitted to the President

* For details about the organisation, functions and powers etc., of the Judiciary, see Chapter VI.

† The number originally prescribed by the Constitution was seven. It was later raised to ten by the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956.

and the Governors of States, are laid before each House of Parliament and the Legislatures of States.

THE STATES*

The system of Government in the States, as embodied in Part VI of the Constitution, closely resembles that of the Union.

EXECUTIVE

The State Executive consists of the Governor and a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at its head.

Governor

The Governor of a State is appointed by the President of India for a term of five years and holds office during his pleasure. Only Indian citizens above 35 years of age are eligible for appointment to this office. The Governor is debarred from being a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the State Legislature and from holding any other office of profit.

Council of Ministers

The Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is, by or under the Constitution, required to exercise his functions in his discretion. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor who also appoints other Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers, which holds office during the pleasure of the Governor, is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

Advocate-General

The Advocate-General, who advises the Government of the State on such legal matters and performs such other legal duties as are referred or assigned to him by the Governor or entrusted to him by the Constitution or any other law, is appointed by the Governor and holds office during his pleasure.

LEGISLATURE

For every State there is a Legislature which consists of the Governor and the two Houses (except in the case of Assam, Kerala, Orissa and Rajasthan which have only one House—the Legislative Assembly). Parliament can, by law, provide for the abolition of an existing Legislative Council or for the creation of one where one does not exist if the proposal is supported by a resolution of the concerned Legislative Assembly passed in the manner prescribed in the Constitution.

Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad)

The Legislative Council of a State comprises not more than one-third of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of that State, and in no case less than 40 members. Nearly one-third of the members of the Council are elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly, one-third by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards and other local authorities, one-twelfth by registered teachers in educational institutions not lower than secondary schools and a further one-twelfth

* For details about the functioning of the State Governments, See Chapters IV and V.

by registered graduates of more than three years' standing. The remaining members nominated by the Governor are chosen from among those who have distinguished themselves in the fields of literature, science, art, co-operative movement and social service. Like their counterpart at the Centre, the Legislative Councils are permanent, one-third of their members retiring on the expiration of every second year.

Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)

According to Article 170, the Legislative Assembly of a State consists of not more than 500, and not less than 60 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State. The demarcation of territorial constituencies is to be done in such a manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is, as far as practicable, the same throughout the State. The normal term of an Assembly is five years unless it is dissolved earlier.

JUDICIARY*

There is a High Court in each State which stands at the head of the State's judicial administration. Each High Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the President may, from time to time, deem necessary to appoint. The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the State, and in the event of appointment of a judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned. They hold office until they attain the age of 60 and are removable in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court of India. To be eligible for appointment as a judge, one must have held a judicial office in India for ten years or must have practised as an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession for a similar period. The Constitution also provides for the establishment of subordinate courts.

THE UNION AND THE STATES

Relations—legislative and administrative—between the Union and the States are described in Part XI of the Constitution. The power of establishing new States or altering the area, boundaries or names of any existing State is vested in the Union Parliament. It can do so by passing an appropriate law for the purpose on the recommendation of the President, who, in his turn, is required to refer the matter to the legislatures of the States concerned for the expression of their views within a period specified in the reference or within such further period as the President may allow. Any such law shall be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution for purposes of Article 368.

Legislative Relations

The distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States is governed by the provisions of the Seventh Schedule consisting of three Lists—the Union List, the State List and the Concurrent List—under which the known sphere of legislative activity has been mapped out by enumerating, as exhaustively as possible, the various categories or subject-matters of legislation. The Union List contains 97 entries pertaining to subjects of all-India importance such as defence, foreign affairs, communications, currency and coinage, banking and insurance, customs duties, etc., in regard to which Parliament has exclusive power to make laws. The State Legislatures have exclusive authority to make laws in regard to the 66 entries in the State List which includes such subjects as maintenance of law and order,

* For details about the judicial system in the States, see Chapter VI.

administration of justice, local government, public health and sanitation, education, agriculture, forests and fisheries, trade and industry, etc. The third or the Concurrent List which consists of 47 entries deals with subjects of common interest to the Union and the States, such as the legal system, economic planning and social security, trade and industry, electricity, newspapers, books, etc., in regard to which both Parliament and the State Legislatures can make laws.

Territorially, the legislative jurisdiction of Parliament extends to the whole or any part of the territory of India, while that of the legislature of a State to the whole or any part of that State. Parliament also legislates for any part of the territory of India which is not in a State on matters which fall under the exclusive purview of State Legislatures.

The Constitution provides that if any law made by the legislature of a State is repugnant to any provision of a law made by Parliament or to any provision of an existing law with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List, then the law made by Parliament shall prevail and the law made by the legislature of that State, shall, to the extent of the repugnancy, be void. As regards powers of legislation on subjects which have not been enumerated in either of the three Lists, usually known as 'residuary powers,' they have been exclusively vested in the Union Parliament.

The Constitution further provides that if the Council of States declares by a resolution supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting that Parliament should make laws in respect of any matters contained in the State List, Parliament can make laws for these also and such laws will remain in force for a period not exceeding one year unless continued under a fresh resolution and shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of six months after the resolution has ceased to be in force. Parliament exercises such a right if a proclamation of emergency is in operation and a law made thereunder shall have effect for six months.

Administrative Relations

Although the executive authority of the Union and the States is coordinate with their respective legislative powers, the Constitution envisages the Union Government entrusting the administration of some of its functions to State Governments or to officers thereof and issuing directions therefor. To this end, the Constitution places the States under the constitutional obligation of so exercising their executive power as (i) to secure compliance with laws passed by Parliament and earlier Central laws applicable to them, and (ii) not to impede or prejudice the exercise by the Union of its executive power, the Government of India having the power to give directions for this purpose. The President may, with the consent of a State, entrust the Union's executive functions to the State Government or to officers thereof. The Union Government has also the right to construct and maintain highways or other means of communication of national or military importance within the territory of a State and may also direct a State Government to take measures for the protection of railways within its borders. The adjudication of disputes regarding the use, distribution or control of the waters of, or in, any inter-State river or river valley may also be provided by law by Parliament. The President can, in the public interest, establish inter-State Councils for enquiring and advising on inter-State disputes, investigating and discussing subjects of common interest and making recommendations for better co-ordination of policy and action.

FINANCE

Part XII of the Constitution deals with provisions relating to finance, property, contracts and suits. It lays down a broad scheme for distribution of revenues between the Union and the States.

The Union Government has powers to raise money by taxes and duties mentioned in items 82 to 92A in the Union List and to collect fees in respect of any of the matters in the Union List excluding court fees. The State Governments have similar powers with respect to items 45 to 63 in the State List and to collect fees in respect of any of the matters in the State List excluding court fees. Apart from these, the Constitution mentions the following specific categories of taxes in which the Union and the States have a common interest and whose proceeds accrue to them in different proportions:

(i) Duties which are levied by the Union, but are collected and wholly appropriated by the States, viz., non-judicial stamp duties and excise duties on medicinal and toilet preparations (Article 268).

(ii) Taxes which are levied and collected by the Union but whose net proceeds are wholly assigned to the States. These include succession and estate duties on property other than agricultural land, terminal taxes on goods and passengers carried by rail, sea or air, taxes on railway fares and freights, taxes other than stamp duties on transactions in stock exchanges and futures markets, on the sale or purchase of newspapers and on advertisements published therein and taxes on the sale and purchase of goods in the course of inter-State trade or commerce (Article 269).

(iii) Taxes which are levied and collected by the Union but whose net proceeds are shared between the Union and the States. Taxes on income other than agricultural income come under this category (Article 270).

(iv) Taxes which are levied and collected by the Union but whose proceeds may be shared with the States as provided by Parliament by law, e.g., Union excise duties other than those on medicinal and toilet preparations (Article 272).

The Constitution empowers the Union Government to borrow on the security of the Consolidated Fund within limits prescribed by Parliament. The Union can also grant loans to State Governments and guarantee loans raised by them. The States have powers to raise their own loans on the security of their respective Consolidated Funds.

The Constitution provides for the appointment of a Finance Commission by the President, at stated intervals, to make recommendations to him in regard to the distribution of the net proceeds of taxes which are, or may be, divided between the Union and the States and in regard to the principles which govern the grants-in-aid to the States*.

There is also provision for an independent authority to audit the accounts of both the Union and the States. Exemption of Union property from State taxation and State property from Union taxation, adjustment in respect of certain expenses and pensions, privy purses of the rulers of former princely States and restrictions as to imposition of taxes on the sale or purchase of goods in the course of inter-State trade or import and export transactions with foreign countries form the subject matter of some of the other financial provisions. The rest of the provisions in this Part deal with property, contracts, rights, liabilities, obligations and suits involving the Union and the States.

* The first Finance Commission under this provision was set up in November 1951, and submitted its report in February 1953. The second Commission with Shri K. Santhanam as Chairman was appointed on April 2, 1956. It submitted its report to the President on September 30, 1957. Later the report was laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on November 14 along with a memorandum on the Government's acceptance of the Commission's unanimous recommendations. For details, see Chapter XIX.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Part XIII of the Constitution embodies the general principles of freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of the Union. Although Article 302 empowers the Union Parliament to impose certain restrictions on this freedom in the public interest, neither Parliament nor any State Legislature has power to make any law which authorises any preference or discriminates between one State and another. Such discrimination is, however, possible under parliamentary law to deal with scarcity of goods in any part of the country. Subject to these restrictions, the State legislatures are empowered to impose reasonable restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse as may be required in the public interest. Parliament also has the power to appoint any authority it considers appropriate to enforce the foregoing provisions.

PUBLIC SERVICES†

Part XIV deals with recruitment, conditions of service, tenure of office and dismissal, removal or reduction in rank of persons serving the Union or a State It also provides for the appointment of a Public Service Commission for the Union and for each of the States.

ELECTIONS

The superintendence and control of all elections to Parliament and to the legislatures of the States, and of the President and Vice-President of the Union, are vested in an Election Commission consisting of a Chief Election Commissioner and such other Commissioners as necessary appointed by the President. The President also appoints Regional Commissioners in consultation with the Election Commission. The conditions of tenure and service of the Commissioners are determined by the President. The procedure for the removal from office of the Chief Election Commissioner is the same as in the case of a judge of the Supreme Court.

Parliament, in respect of elections to its two Houses, and the State legislatures in respect of elections to the State legislatures are empowered to make provisions by law in regard to all matters relating to them. The validity of any such law cannot be called in question in any court.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Article 343 of the Constitution provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in the Devanagari script and the form of numerals for official purposes shall be the international form of Indian numerals. English will, however, continue to be the official language for a period of not more than 15 years from the commencement of the Constitution. The President is authorised under Article 344 to constitute, after the expiration of five years from the commencement of the Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of ten years from such commencement, a special Commission to examine the growth and development of Hindi and make recommendations as to its progressive use for all or any of the official purposes of the Union with a view to replacing English completely at the end of the stipulated period.* The Constitution also provides that the recommendations of the Commission will be examined by a Parliamentary Committee of 30 members (20 members from the House of the People and 10 from the Council of States) elected by the respective Houses in accordance with the system of proportional representation.

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† For details, see Chapter V.

* For a brief summary of the recommendations of the Official Language Commission, see Appendices.

The Constitution further lays down that the legislature of a State may, by law, adopt any one or more of the regional languages † in use in that State or Hindi as the language to be used for all or any of the official purposes. For communication between one State and another and between a State and the Union, the language for the time being authorised for use in the Union shall be used. The need for the use of the English language in the proceedings of the Supreme Court and the High Courts and in bills, enactments and other laws has been recognised. Article 348 makes special provisions on the subject. The proviso to Article 343 also empowers the President to authorise the use of Hindi in addition to English for any of the official purposes of the Union even during the stipulated period of 15 years.

EMERGENCY AND OTHER SPECIAL PROVISIONS

According to Article 352, if at any time the President of India is satisfied that there has arisen a grave emergency created by war or internal disturbance which threatens the security of India or any part of its territory, he can by declaration (a) give directions to the constituent States as to how their authority is to be exercised and (b) suspend from operation several Articles (268 to 280) of the Constitution under which it is obligatory on the Union Government to make certain contributions to the States. It is, however, necessary that the President's Proclamation is laid before each House of Parliament for approval within a period of two months. During the period of such an emergency, Parliament has the power to legislate with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List.

Another occasion on which the President can by proclamation assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of a State is in the event of failure of the State's constitutional machinery. This he does either on receipt of a report from the Governor or when he is otherwise satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution (Article 356).

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Besides the general provisions which guarantee equal civil and political rights to all citizens, the Constitution contains special provisions to safeguard the interests of, and assist, minorities such as the Anglo-Indian community and certain weaker and backward sections like the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes to progress more rapidly. These provisions include reservation of seats in Parliament and the State legislatures for an initial period of ten years, preferential treatment in the matter of public employment and extended educational facilities.* A special responsibility has been placed on the Union Government to promote the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and it has been vested with adequate powers to carry out its obligations in this respect. Article 224(1) read along with the Fifth Schedule details provisions as to the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in the States other than Assam.

Tribal Areas in Assam

Another special provision which the Constitution makes is with regard to the administration of the tribal areas of Assam. Article 244(2) read along with the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution provides for the consti-

† The Eighth Schedule to the Constitution recognises the following fourteen as the languages of India: Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

* See Chapter XIV for the implementation of these safeguards and a review of the administration of the tribal areas.

tution of certain autonomous districts and autonomous regions in these areas. The Governor of Assam who is specially entrusted with the task of administering these areas on behalf of the President is empowered to constitute councils for these districts and regions. These councils are empowered to make their own rules for the administration of their respective areas. They have powers of legislation with respect to disposition of land, administration of villages, inheritance of property, marriage and social customs, etc. They can constitute village councils or courts for the trial of suits and disputes, administer district and regional funds and establish and manage schools, dispensaries, markets and fisheries. Certain powers of assessment and collection of taxes on land, professions, trades and employment, vehicles and boats are also vested in the councils. The Governor of Assam is empowered to appoint a Commission to enquire into and report on the administration of the autonomous districts and regions. If necessary, the Governor may also place one of his Ministers in special charge of their welfare. The areas specified in Part B of the Sixth Schedule (the North East Frontier Agency and the Naga Hills District-Tuensang Area) are administered by the President acting through the Governor of Assam as his agent; to these areas the provisions of Article 249 (dealing with the President's regulation-making power for the peace, progress and good government of the Union Territories of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands) apply.

Special Officers

Article 338 provides for the appointment of a Special Officer by the President for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is the duty of this officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for these sections under the Constitution and to report to the President on their working. The President is further required to place these reports before both the Houses of Parliament. The appointment of another Special Officer is envisaged under Article 350B. He is required to perform similar duties with regard to constitutional safeguards provided for linguistic minorities.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

Article 368 provides that an amendment to the Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament ; and when the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President for his assent and upon such assent being given to the Bill, the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill. The only provisions, for the amendment of which ratification by the legislatures of not less than one-half of the States has been prescribed in addition, relate to the election of the President, the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the States, the representation of the States in Parliament and the procedure for amendment of the Constitution.

Since its inauguration on January 26, 1950, there have been seven amendments to the Constitution. The Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, besides making minor changes in Articles 15, 19, 85, 87, 174, 176, 341, 342, 372 and 375, added two new Articles 31A and 31B and a Ninth Schedule after the Eighth. Among the more notable features of this Act are : (i) the addition of a saving clause to Article 15 (prohibition of discrimination) enabling the State to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes ; and (ii) the substitution of clause (2) in Article 19 by a new clause broadening the State's power to

impose "reasonable restrictions" on the citizens' right to freedom of speech and expression, in the interest of "friendly relations with foreign States" and in relation to "defamation or incitement to an offence," besides security of State, public order, decency and morality, etc., which were included in the original clause as well. The two new Articles added after Article 31 (right to property) provided for the saving of laws relating to acquisition of estates and the validation of certain land reform Acts and Regulations passed by the States and specified in the Ninth Schedule.

The Constitution (Second Amendment) Act, 1952, sought to amend Article 81 with a view to readjusting the scale of representation in the House of the People, necessitated by the completion of the 1951 census. The Constitution (Third Amendment) Act passed in 1954 substituted entry 33 of the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule by a new one, including food-stuffs, cattle fodder and raw cotton and jute as additional items whose production and supply can be controlled by the Centre, if expedient in the public interest.

The Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955, amended Articles 31, 31A, 305 and added a few more entries to the Ninth Schedule. The amendment to Article 31(2) provided that when the State compulsorily acquires private property for a public purpose, the scale of compensation prescribed by the authorising legislation would not be called in question in a court of law. Article 31A was amended so as to exclude the temporary taking over of a property by the State either in public interest or to secure its better management from the compensation clause. The amendment to Article 305 was in the nature of a saving clause for laws providing for State monopolies. Seven new entries were also added to the Ninth Schedule.

The Constitution (Fifth Amendment) Act, 1955, substituted the proviso to Article 3 by a new one empowering the President to fix a time limit for State Legislatures to express their views on proposed Central laws affecting the area and boundaries, etc., of their respective States. The Constitution (Sixth Amendment) Act passed in 1956 added a new entry, i.e., 92A, to the Union List of the Seventh Schedule relating to taxes on the sale and purchase of goods in the course of inter-State transactions and the relevant clauses under Articles 269 and 286 on the same subject.

The Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, necessitated by the reorganisation of States, involved not only the establishment of new States and alterations in State boundaries but also the abolition of the three categories of the States and the classification of certain areas as "Union Territories." This led to the amendment of Article 1 and the First Schedule to the Constitution. Among the other important Articles which were affected by this amendment were Article 80 (composition of the Council of States) and the Fourth Schedule dealing with the allocation of seats in the Council to the States ; Articles 81 and 82 which were substituted by new ones ; Article 131 on the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; Article 168 providing for bicameral legislatures in certain States ; and Articles 216, 217, 220, 222 and 224 dealing with the High Courts. Two new Articles, 350 A and 350B, were added with a view to implementing the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission regarding constitutional safeguards for linguistic minorities.

CHAPTER IV

LEGISLATURE

India is a Sovereign Democratic Republic with a parliamentary form of government based on universal adult franchise. Sovereignty rests with the people. The executive authority is ultimately accountable for all its decisions and actions to the people through their elected representatives in the legislature.

UNION PARLIAMENT

The total number of members in the Council of States, as constituted at present, is 232, of whom 220 are the elected representatives of the States and the Union Territories and 12 are nominated by the President. The present strength of the House of the People is 506, consisting of 500 members directly elected from the fourteen States (including six from Jammu and Kashmir appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Legislature of the State) and the four Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura, and six members nominated by the President to represent Anglo-Indians, the Part B Territories of the Sixth Schedule and the Union Territories of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

The State-wise allocation of seats in the two Houses and the strength of political parties in the House of the People, as on March 1, 1959, is shown in the following table:

TABLE 24

States and Territories	No. of seats in Council of States	House of the People						
		No. of seats†	Con.§	PSP	CPI	JS	OP††	Ind.
Andhra Pradesh ..	18	43	37	—	2	—	2	2
Assam ..	7	12	9	2	—	—	—	1
Bihar ..	22	53	40	3	—	—	9	1
Bombay ..	27	66	37	5	4	2	9	9
Kerala ..	9	18	6	1	9	—	—	2
Madhya Pradesh ..	16	36	35	—	—	—	1	—
Madras ..	17	41	31	—	2	—	—	8
Mysore ..	12	26	23	1	—	—	1	1
Orissa ..	10	20	7	2	1	—	7	3
Punjab ..	11	22	20	—	1	—	—	1
Rajasthan ..	10	22	19	—	—	—	—	3
Uttar Pradesh ..	34	86	69	4	1	2	1	9
West Bengal ..	16	36	23	2	6	—	2	3
Jammu & Kashmir ..	4	6(1)	—	—	—	—	5	—
Delhi ..	3	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh ..	2	4(1)	3	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur ..	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tripura ..	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL ..	220*	500‡	366	20	27	4	37	44

* Exclusive of the 12 nominated seats.

† Figures in brackets indicate the number of vacant seats.

‡ Exclusive of the six nominated seats. § For abbreviations, refer to p. 68.

†† In the column 'OP' are included:
Andhra Pradesh: Peoples' Democratic Front 2. *Bihar*: Jharkhand 6; Chhota Nagpur

The names of the members of the two Houses, as on March 1, 1959, are given below:

COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA)

ANDHRA PRADESH—18

1. Makkineni Basavapunnaiah
2. B. Gopala Reddi
3. Akbar Ali Khan
4. Alluri Satyanarayana Raju
5. Veeramachineni Prasad Rao
6. J.V.K. Vallabharao
7. Raj Bahadur Gour
8. V.C. Kesava Rao
9. Adduru Balarami Reddy
10. Narotham Reddy
11. Villuri Venkataramana
12. Smt. Yashoda Reddy
13. A. Chakradhar
14. K.L. Narasimham
15. Narla Venkateswara Rao
16. S. Channa Reddy
17. Mudumala Henry Samuel
18. Smt. Seeta Yudhvir

ASSAM—7

19. Smt. Bedavati Buragohain
20. S.C. Deb
21. Lila Dhar Barooah
22. Smt. Pushpalata Das
23. Purna Chandra Sharma
24. Joy Bhadra Hagjer
25. M. Tayyebulla

BIHAR—22

26. Theodore Bodra
27. Smt. Lakshmi N. Menon
28. Kailash Bihari Lall
29. Mahesh Saran
30. Purna Chandra Mitra
31. Rajendra Pratap Sinha
32. R.D. Sinha Dinkar
33. R.G. Agarwala
34. M. John
35. Kishori Ram
36. Mazhar Imam
37. Ganga Sharan Sinha
38. Tajamul Husain
39. Mohammad Umair
40. Ahmad Hussain
41. Smt. Jahanara Jaipal Singh
42. Devendra Prasad Singh
43. Kamta Singh
44. Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha
45. Braja Kishore Prasad Sinha
46. Rama Bahadur Sinha
47. Sheel Bhadra Yajee

BOMBAY—27

48. Narsingrao Balbhimrao Deshmukh
49. Rajabhau Vithalrao Dangre
50. P.N. Rajabhoj
51. Waman Sheodas Barlingay
52. Abid Ali
53. Babubhai M. Chinai
54. Venkat Krishna Dhage
55. M.D.D. Gilder
56. Lavji Lakhamshi
57. Premji Thobhanbhai Leuva
58. Deokinandan Narayan
59. Jethalal Harikrishna Joshi
60. D.H. Variava
61. T.R. Deogirikar
62. G.R. Kulkarni
63. Dhairyashilrao Yeshwantrao Pawar
64. Raghu Vira
65. Manilal Chaturbhai Shah
66. Jadavji Keshavji Modi
67. M.D. Tumpalliwar
68. Rohit Manushankar Dave
69. Khandubhai Desai
70. Ramrao Madhaorao Deshmukh
71. Bhaurao Dewaji Khobaragade
72. Dahyabhai Vallabhbhai Patel
73. Sonusing Dhansing Patil
74. Lalji Pendse

KERALA—9

75. K. Madhava Menon
76. P. Narayanan Nair
77. N.C. Sekhar
78. P.J. Thomas
79. M.N. Govindan Nair
80. K.P. Madhavan Nair
81. Smt. K. Bharathi
82. A. Subba Rao
83. P.A. Solomon

MADHYA PRADESH—16

84. R.P. Dube
85. Ratanlal Kishorilal Malviya
86. Awadhesh Pratap Singh
87. Bhanu Pratap Singh
88. Gopikrishna Vijaivargiya
89. Mohammad Ali
90. Smt. Krishna Kumari
91. Raghubir Sinh
92. Ram Sahai
93. Smt. Rukmani Bai
94. Banarsi Das Chaturvedi
95. Dayaldas Kurre
96. Smt. Seeta Parmanand
97. Trimbak Damodar Pustake
98. Vishnu Vinayak Sarwate
99. Niranjan Singh

MADRAS—17

100. Smt. Ammu Swaminadhan
101. T.V. Kamalaswamy
102. P.S. Rajagopal Naidu

Santhal Parganas Janata Party (CNSJP) 3. *Bombay*: Peasants and Workers Party 4; Scheduled Castes Federation 5. *Madhya Pradesh*: Hindu Mahasabha 1. *Mysore*: Scheduled Castes Federation 1. *Orissa*: Ganatantra Parishad 7. *Uttar Pradesh*: Socialist Party 1. *West Bengal*: Forward Bloc (Marxist) 2. *Jammu & Kashmir*: National Conference 5.

103. N. Ramakrishna Iyer
104. T. Bhaskara Rao
105. T.S. Pattabiraman
106. Dawood Ali Mirza
107. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar
108. Smt. T. Nallamuthu Ramamurthy
109. Abdul Rahim
110. S. Venkataraman
111. T.S. Avinashilingam Chettiar
112. S. Chattanatha Karayalar
113. N.M. Lingam
114. B. Parameswaran
115. G. Rajagopalan
116. H.D. Rajah

MYSORE—12

117. B.C. Nanjundaiya
118. Raghavendrarao
119. B. Shiva Rao
120. Smt. Violet Alva
121. Janardhan Rao Desai
122. N.S. Hardiker
123. S.V. Krishnamoorthy Rao
124. M. Govinda Reddy
125. Smt. Annapurna Devi Thimmareddy
126. Mulka Govinda Reddy
127. B.P. Basappa Shetty
128. Mohammed Valiulla

ORISSA—10

129. Prafulla Chandra Bhanj Deo*
130. Biswanath Das
131. Govind Chandra Misra
132. Swapnananda Panigrahi
133. Bhagirathi Mahapatra
134. Maheswar Naik
135. Abhimanyu Rath
136. Bibudhendra Misra
137. Harihar Patel
138. Dibakar Patnaik

PUNJAB—11

139. Anup Singh
140. Udham Singh Nagoke
141. M.H.S. Nihal Singh
142. Raghbir Singh Panjhazari
143. Chaman Lall
144. Jugal Kishore
145. Zail Singh
146. Jagan Nath Kaushal
147. Smt. Amrit Kaur
148. Darshan Singh Pheruman
149. Madho Ram Sharma

RAJASTHAN—10

150. Adityendra
151. Jai Narain Vyas
152. Vijay Singh
153. Abdul Shakoor
154. Smt. Sharda Bhargava
155. K.L. Shrimali
156. Jaswant Singh
157. Keshvanand
158. Tikaram Paliwal
159. Sadiq Ali

*Since died on March 5, 1959

UTTAR PRADESH—34

160. Amar Nath Agrawal
161. Amolakh Chand
162. Jogesh Chandra Chatterji
163. Mohammad Faruqi
164. R.C. Gupta
165. Akhtar Husain
166. Smt. Anis Kidwai
167. Jashaud Singh Bisht
168. Smt. Chandravati Lakhanpal
169. Jaspat Roy Kapoor
170. Jagannath Prasad Agrawal
171. Z.A. Ahmad
172. Faridul Haq Ansari
173. M.P. Bhargava
174. Nawab Singh Chauhan
175. Ahmad Said Khan
176. Purushottam Das Tandon
177. Braj Bihari Sharma
178. Bal Krishna Sharma
179. Gopinath Singh
180. Hira Vallabha Tripathi
181. Hriday Nath Kunzru
182. Har Prasad Saksena
183. P.N. Sapru
184. Smt. Savitry Devi Nigam
185. Ram Kripal Singh
186. Mohammad Ibrahim
187. Dharam Prakash
188. A. Dharam Das
189. Shyam Dhar Misra
190. Tarkeshwar Pande
191. Govind Ballabh Pant
192. Ajit Pratap Singh
193. Sham Sundar Narain Tankha

WEST BENGAL—16

194. C.C. Biswas
195. Rajpat Singh Doogar
196. Nalinaksha Dutt
197. Abdur Rezzak Khan
198. Mriganka Mohan Sur
199. Nihar Ranjan Ray
200. P.D. Himatsingka
201. Mehr Chand Khanna
202. Surendra Mohan Ghose
203. Humayun Kabir
204. Satyendra Prosad Ray
205. Ansaruddin Ahmad
206. Atindra Nath Bose
207. Santosh Kumar Basu
208. Bhupesh Gupta
209. Smt. Maya Devi Chettry

JAMMU AND KASHMIR—4

210. Trilochan Dutta
211. Mohammad Jalali
212. Budh Singh
213. Pir Mohammed Khan

DELHI—3

214. Onkar Nath
215. S.K. Dey
216. Ahmed Ali

HIMACHAL PRADESH—2

217. Smt. Lila Devi
218. Anand Chand

MANIPUR—1

219. L. Lalit Madhob Sharma

TRIPURA—1

220. Abdul Latif

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT—12

221. S.N. Bose
222. Prithvi Raj Kapoor
223. M. Satyanarayana
224. A.R. Wadia
225. Tara Chand
226. B.V. (Mama) Warerkar
227. Smt. Rukmini Devi Arundale
228. N.R. Malkani
229. Kakasaheb Kalelkar
230. P.V. Kane
231. A.N. Khosla
232. Maithilisharan Gupta

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE (LOK SABHA)

ANDHRA PRADESH (43)

S. No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party*
1.	Adilabad	K. Ashanna	Con.†
2.	Adoni	P. Venkatasubbaiah	Con.
3.	Anantapur	T. Nagi Reddy	CPI
4.	Chittoor	M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar	Con.
5.	Chittoor (R)	M.V. Gangadhara Siva	Con.
6.	Cuddapah	V. Rami Reddy	Con.
7.	Eluru	Smt. Mothey Vedakumari	Con.
8.	Golugonda	M. Suryanarayanamurthi	Con.
9.	Golugonda (R)	K. Veeranna Padalu	Con.
10.	Gudivada	D. Balarama Krishnaiah	Con.
11.	Guntur	K. Raghuramaiah	Con.
12.	Hindupur	K.V. Ramakrishna Reddy	Con.
13.	Hyderabad	Vinayak Rao K. Koratkar	Con.
14.	Kakinada	M. Thirumala Rao	Con.
15.	Kakinada (R)	B.S. Murthy	Con.
16.	Karimnagar	M. Sriranga Rao	Con.
17.	Karimnagar (R)	M.R. Krishna	Con.
18.	Khammam	T.B. Vittal Rao	PDF
19.	Kurnool	Osman Ali Khan	Con.
20.	Mahabubabad	E. Madhusudan Rao	Con.
21.	Mahbubnagar	J. Rameshwar Rao	Con.
22.	Mahbubnagar (R)	Puli Ramaswamy	Con.
23.	Markapur	C. Bali Reddy	Con.
24.	Masulipatnam	M. Venkatakrishna Rao	Con.
25.	Medak	P. Hanumantha Rao	Con.
26.	Nalgonda	D. Venkateswara Rao	PDF
27.	Nalgonda (R)	D. Rajiah	Con.
28.	Narsapur	Uddaraju Ramam	CPI
29.	Nellore	R. Lakshmi Narasa Reddy	Con.
30.	Nellore (R)	B. Anjanappa	Con.
31.	Nizamabad	H.C. Heda	Con.
32.	Ongole	R. Narapa Reddy	Con.
33.	Parvathipuram	Dippala Suri Dora	Ind.
34.	Parvathipuram (R)	B. Satyanarayana	Con.
35.	Rajahmundry	D. Satyanarayana Raju	Con.
36.	Rajampet	T.N. Vishwanatha Reddy	Con.
37.	Secunderabad	Ahmed Mohiuddin	Con.
38.	Srikakulam	B. Rajagopala Rao	Con.
39.	Tenali	N.G. Ranga	Con.
40.	Vicarabad	Smt. Sangam Lakshmi Bai	Con.
41.	Vijayavada	Smt. Kommaraju Atchamamba	Con.
42.	Visakhapatnam	Vijayaram Raju	Ind.
43.	Warangal	Sadath Ali Khan	Con.

* Party affiliations are as at the time of elections.

† *Abbreviations*: Con. (Congress) ; PDF (People's Democratic Front) ; Ind. (Independent) ; PSP (Praja Socialist Party) ; CPI (Communist Party of India) ; SCF (Scheduled Castes Federation) ; JS (Jan Sangh) ; PWP (Peasants and Workers Party) ; HM (Hindu Mahasabha) ; GP (Ganatantra Parishad) ; FB (Forward Bloc) ; NC (National Conference) ; Soc. (Socialist) ; (R) Reserved seat (in double member constituencies) for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

S. No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party
		ASSAM (13)	
44.	Autonomous Districts	Hoover Hynniewta	Ind.
45.	Cachar	Dwarikanath Tewari	Con.
46.	Cachar (R)	Nibaran Chandra Laskar	Con.
47.	Darrang	B. Bhagawati	Con.
48.	Dhubri	Amjad Ali	PSP
49.	Dibrugarh	Jogendra Nath Hazarika	Con.
50.	Gauhati	Hem Barua	PSP
51.	Goalpara	Smt. Manjula Devi	Con.
52.	Goalpara (R)	Dharanidhar Basumatari	Con.
53.	Jorhat	Smt. Mafida Ahmed	Con.
54.	Nowgong	Liladhar Kotoki	Con.
55.	Sibsagar	Profulla Chandra Borooah	Con.
56.	—	Chowkhamoon Gohain*	—
		BIHAR (53)	
57.	Aurangabad	Satyendra Narayan Sinha	Con.
58.	Bagaha	Bibhuti Mishra	Con.
59.	Banka	Smt. Shakuntala Devi	Con.
60.	Barh	Smt. Tarkeshwari Sinha	Con.
61.	Begusarai	Mathura Prasad Mishra	Con.
62.	Bhagalpur	Banarsi Prasad Jhunjhunwala	Con.
63.	Buxar	Kamal Singh	Ind.
64.	Champaran	Bipin Bihari Varma	Con.
65.	Champaran (R)	Bhola Raut	Con.
66.	Chapra	Rajendra Singh	PSP
67.	Chatra	Smt. Vijaya Raje	Janata
68.	Darbhanga	Shree Narayan Das	Con.
69.	Darbhanga (R)	Rameshwar Sahu	Con.
70.	Dhanbad	Prabhat Chandra Bose	Con.
71.	Dumka	Suresh Chandra Choudhury	Jharkhand
72.	Dumka (R)	Debi Soren	Jharkhand
73.	Gaya	Brajeshwar Prasad	Con.
74.	Giridih	S.A. Matin	Janata
75.	Gopalganj	Syed Mahmud	Con.
76.	Hajipur	Rajeshwar Patel	Con.
77.	Hajipur (R)	Chandramani Lal Choudhry	Con.
78.	Hazaribagh	Smt. Lalita Rajyalakshmi	Janata
79.	Jainagar	Shyam Nandan Mishra	Con.
80.	Jamshedpur	Monindra Kumar Ghosh	Con.
81.	Katihar	Bholanath Biswas	Con.
82.	Kesaria	Dwarka Nath Tiwary	Con.
83.	Khagaria	Jiyalal Mandal	Con.
84.	Kishanganj	Mohammad Tahir	Con.
85.	Lohardaga (R)	Ignace Beck	Jharkhand
86.	Madhubani	Anirudha Sinha	Con.
87.	Maharajganj	Mahendra Nath Singh	Con.
88.	Monghyr	Banarsi Prasad Sinha	Con.
89.	Monghyr (R)	Nayantara Das	Con.
90.	Muzaffarpur	Asoka Mehta	PSP
91.	Nalanda	Kailash Pati Sinha	Con.
92.	Nawada	Smt. Satyabhama Devi	Con.
93.	Nawada (R)	Ramdhani Das	Con.
94.	Palamau	Gajendra Prasad Sinha	Con.
95.	Patna	Sarangadhara Sinha	Con.
96.	Pupri	Digvijaya Narain Singh	Con.
97.	Purnea	Phani Gopal Sen	Con.
98.	Rajmahal (R)	Paika Murmu	Con.
99.	Ranchi East	M.R. Masani	Jharkhand
100.	Ranchi West (R)	Jaipal Singh	Jharkhand
101.	Saharsa	Lalit Narayan Mishra	Con.
102.	Saharsa (R)	Bholi Sardar	Con.
103.	Samastipur	Satya Narayan Sinha	Con.

* Nominated by the President to represent Part B Tribal Areas of Assam.

S. No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party
104.	Sasaram	Ram Subhag Singh	Con.
105.	Sasaram (R)	Jagjivan Ram	Con.
106.	Shahabad	B.R. Bhagat	Con.
107.	Singhbhum (R)	Shambhu Charan Godsora	Jharkhand
108.	Sitamarhi	J.B. Kripalani	PSP
109.	Siwan	Jhulan Sinha	Con.
		BOMBAY (66)	
110.	Ahmedabad	Indulal K. Yajnik	Ind.
111.	Ahmedabad (R)	Karsandas Parmar	Ind.
112.	Ahmednagar	R.K. Khadilkar	Ind.
113.	Akola	G.B. Khedkar	Con.
114.	Akola (R)	L.S. Bhatkar	Con.
115.	Amravati	P.S. Deshmukh	Con.
116.	Anand	Smt. Maniben V. Patel	Con.
117.	Aurangabad	Ramananda Tirtha	Con.
118.	Banaskantha	Akbarbhai Chavda	Con.
119.	Baramati	K.M. Jedhe	Con.
120.	Baroda	Fatesinharao P. Gaekwad	Con.
121.	Bhandara	R.M. Hajarnavis	Con.
122.	Bhandara (R)	B.R. Wasnik	Con.
123.	Bhir	R.D. Patil	Con.
124.	Bombay City Central	S.A. Dange	CPI
125.	Bombay City Central (R)	G.K. Manay	SCF
126.	Bombay City North	V.K. Krishna Menon	Con.
127.	Bombay City South	S.K. Patil	Con.
128.	Broach	Chandra Shankar	Con.
129.	Buldana	S.R. Rane	Con.
130.	Bulsar (R)	Nanubhai N. Patel	Con.
131.	Chanda	V.N. Swami	Con.
132.	Dhulia	U.L. Patil	JS
133.	Dohad (R)	Jaljibhai K. Dindod	Con.
134.	East Khandesh	Naushir Bharucha	PSP
135.	Girnar	Smt. Jayaben Vajubhai Shah	Con.
136.	Gohilwad	Balvantray G. Mehta	Con.
137.	Halar	Jai Sukh Lal Hathi	Con.
138.	Jalna	A.V. Ghare	Ind.
139.	Kaira	Fatesinhji Ghodasar	Ind.
140.	Karad	Dajisaheb Ramrao Chavan	PWP
141.	Khed	B.D. Salunke	SCF
142.	Kolaba	R.B. Raut	PWP
143.	Kolhapur	Bhausaheb R. Mahagaonkar	PWP
144.	Kolhapur (R)	S.K. Dige	SCF
145.	Kopergaon	B.C. Kamble	Ind.
146.	Kutch	Bhavanji A. Khimji	Con.
147.	Madhya Saurashtra	Manubhai Shah	Con.
148.	Malegaon	Yadav Narayan Jadhav	PSP
149.	Mandvi (R)	Chhaganlal M. Kedaria	Con.
150.	Mehsana	Purushotamdas R. Patel	Ind.
151.	Miraj	Balasaheb Patil	PWP
152.	Nagpur	M.S. Aney	Con.
153.	Nanded	Harihar Rao Sonule	Con.
154.	Nanded (R)	D.N.P. Kamble	SCF
155.	Nasik	Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad	SCF
156.	Osmanabad	V.S. Naldurker	Con.
157.	Panchmahals	Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi	Con.
158.	Parbhani	N.K. Pangarkar	Con.
159.	Patan	Motisinh B. Thakore	Ind.
160.	Poona	N.G. Goray	PSP
161.	Rajpur	Nath Bapu Pai	PSP
162.	Ramtek	K.G. Deshmukh	Con.
163.	Ratnagiri	P.R. Assar	JS
164.	Sabarkantha	Gulzarilal Nanda	Con.
165.	Satara	Nana Patil	CPI
166.	Sholapur	J.G. More	Ind.

S. No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party
167.	Sholapur (R)	T.H. Sonavane	Con.
168.	Sorath	Narendrabhai Nathwani	Con.
169.	Surat	Morarji Desai	Con.
170.	Thana	S.V. Parulekar	CPI
171.	Thana (R)	L.M. Matera	CPI
172.	Wardha	Kamalnayan J. Bajaj	Con.
173.	West Khandesh (R)	Laxman Vedu Valvi	PSP
174.	Yeotmal	D.Y. Gohokar	Con.
175.	Zalawad	Ghanshyamlal Oza	Con.
		KERALA (18)	
176.	Ambalapuzha	P.T. Punnoose	CPI
177.	Badagara	K.B. Menon	PSP
178.	Chirayinkil	M.K. Kumaran	CPI
179.	Ernakulam	A.M. Thomas	Con.
180.	Kasargod	A.K. Gopalan	CPI
181.	Kottayam	Mathew Maniyangadan	Con.
182.	Kozhikode	K.P. Kuttikrishnan Nair	Con.
183.	Manjeri	B. Pocker	Ind.
184.	Mukundapuram	T.C.N. Menon	CPI
185.	Muvattupuzha	G.T. Kottukapally	Con.
186.	Palghat	V. Eacharan	Con.
187.	Palghat (R)	P. Kunhan	CPI
188.	Quilon	V.P. Nayar	CPI
189.	Quilon (R)	P.K. Kodiyan	CPI
190.	Tellicherry	M.K. Jinachandran	Con.
191.	Thiruvella	P.K. Vasudevan Nair	CPI
192.	Trichur	K.K. Warior	CPI
193.	Trivandrum	S. Easwara Iyer	Ind.
		MADHYA PRADESH (36)	
194.	Balaghat	C.D. Gautam	Con.
195.	Baloda Bazar	Vidya Charan Shukla	Con.
196.	Baloda Bazar (R)	Smt. Minimata Agamdas Guru	Con.
197.	Bastar (R)	Surti Kistaiya	Con.
198.	Bhopal	Smt. Maimoona Sultan	Con.
199.	Bilaspur	Resham Lal Jangde	Con.
200.	Chhindwara	B.L. Chandak	Con.
201.	Chhindwara (R)	N.M. Wadiwa	Con.
202.	Durg	Mohanlal Bakliwal	Con.
203.	Guna	Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia	Con.
204.	Gwalior	Radha Charan Sharma	Con.
205.	Gwalior (R)	Suriya Prashad	Con.
206.	Hoshangabad	Raghunath Singh Kalidhar	Con.
207.	Indore	K.L. Khadiwala	Con.
208.	Jabalpur	Govind Das	Con.
209.	Janjgir	Amar Singh Saigal	Con.
210.	Jhabua (R)	Amar Singh Damar	Con.
211.	Khajuraho	Ram Sahai Tiwari	Con.
212.	Khajuraho (R)	Motilal Malviya	Con.
213.	Mandla (R)	M.G. Uikey	Con.
214.	Mandsaur	Manakbhai Agrawal	Con.
215.	Nimar	Ramsingh Bhai Varma	Con.
216.	Nimar (Khandwa)	Babulal Tiwari	Con.
217.	Raipur	Birendra Bahadur Singh	Con.
218.	Raipur (R)	Smt. Kesar Kumari Devi	Con.
219.	Rewa	Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya	Con.
220.	Sagar	Jwala Prasad Jyotishi	Con.
221.	Sagar (R)	Smt. Sahodra Bai Rai	Con.
222.	Shahdol	Anand Chandra Joshi	Con.
223.	Shahdol (R)	Kamal Narayan Singh	Con.
224.	Shajapur	Liladhar Joshi	Con.
225.	Shajapur (R)	K.B. Malvia	Con.
226.	Shivpuri	Braj Narayan	HM

S. No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party
227.	Surguja	Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh	Con.
228.	Surguja (R)	Babunath Singh	Con.
229.	Ujjain	Radhelal Vyas	Con.
		MADRAS (41)	
230.	Chidambaram	R. Kanakasabai Pillai	Con.
231.	Chidambram (R)	L. Elayaperumal	Con.
232.	Chingleput	A. Krishnaswami	Ind.
233.	Chingleput (R)	N. Siva Raj	Ind.
234.	Coimbatore	Smt. Parvathi M. Krishnan	CPI
235.	Cuddalore	T.D. Muthukumarasami Nayudu	Ind.
236.	Dindigul	M. Gulam Mohideen	Con.
237.	Dindigul (R)	S.C. Balakrishnan	Con.
238.	Gobichettipalayam	K.S. Ramaswamy	Con.
239.	Karur	K. Periaswami Gounder	Con.
240.	Krishnagiri	C.R. Narasimhan	Con.
241.	Kumbakonam	C.R. Pattabhi Raman	Con.
242.	Madras North	S.C.C. Anthony Pillai	Ind.
243.	Madras South	T.T. Krishnamachari	Con.
244.	Madurai	K.T.K. Tangamani	CPI
245.	Nagapattinam	K.R. Sambandam	Con.
246.	Nagapattinam (R)	M. Ayyakkannu	Con.
247.	Nagercoil	P. Thanulingam Nadar	Con.
248.	Namakkal	E.V.K. Sampath	Ind.
249.	Namakkal (R)	S.R. Arumugham	Con.
250.	Nilgiris	C. Nanjappan	Con.
251.	Perambalur	M. Palaniyandy	Con.
252.	Periyakulam	R. Narayanaswami	Con.
253.	Pollachi	P.R. Ramakrishnan	Con.
254.	Pudukottai	R. Ramathan Chettiar	Con.
255.	Ramanathapuram	P. Subbiah Ambalam	Con.
256.	Salem	S.V. Ramaswamy	Con.
257.	Srivilliputhur	U. Muthuramlinga Thevar	Ind.
258.	Srivilliputhur (R)	R.S. Arumugam	Con.
259.	Tanjore	A. Vairavan	Con.
260.	Tenkasi	M. Sankarapandian	Con.
261.	Tindivanam	N.P. Shanmuga Gounder	Ind.
262.	Tiruvannamalai	R. Dharmalingam	Ind.
263.	Tiruchendur	T. Ganapathy	Con.
264.	Tiruchengode	P. Subbarayan	Con.
265.	Tiruchirapalli	M.K.M. Abdul Salam	Con.
266.	Tirunelveli	P.T. Thanu Pillai	Con.
267.	Tirupathur	A. Doraiswami Gounder	Con.
268.	Tiruvallur	R. Govindarajulu Naidu	Con.
269.	Vellore	N.R.M. Swamy	Con.
270.	Vellore (R)	M. Muthukrishnan	Con.
		MYSORE (26)	
271.	Bangalore (Rural)	H.C. Dasappa	Con.
272.	Bangalore City	N. Keshava	Con.
273.	Belgaum	B.N. Datar	Con.
274.	Bellary	T. Subrahmanyam	Con.
275.	Bijapur South	R.B. Bidari	Con.
276.	Bijapur North	M.S. Sugandhi	Ind.
277.	Chikodi	D.A. Katti	SCF
278.	Chitaldurg	J.M. Mohamed Imam	PSP
279.	Dharwar North	D.P. Karmarkar	Con.
280.	Dharwar South	T.R. Neswi	Con.
281.	Gulbarga	Mahadevappa Rampure	Con.
282.	Gulbarga (R)	Shankar Deo	Con.
283.	Hassan	H. Siddananjappa	Con.
284.	Kanara	Joachim Alva	Con.
285.	Kolar	K.C. Reddy	Con.
286.	Kolar (R)	Dodda Thimmaiah	Con.

S. No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party
287.	Koppal	S.A. Agadi	Con.
288.	Mandya	M.K. Shivananjappa	Con.
289.	Mangalore	K.R. Achar	Con.
290.	Mysore	M. Shankaraiya	Con.
291.	Mysore (R)	S.M. Siddiah	Con.
292.	Raichur	G.S. Melkote	Con.
293.	Shimoga	K.G. Wodeyar	Con.
294.	Tiptur	C.R. Basappa	Con.
295.	Tumkur	M.V. Krishnappa	Con.
296.	Udipi	U.S. Malliah	Con.
		ORISSA (20)	
297.	Angul	B. P.G. Deb Barma	GP
298.	Balasore	Bhagabat Sahu	Con.
299.	Balasore (R)	Kanhu Charan Jena	Con.
300.	Bhubaneswar	N.C. Samantasinhar	Con.
301.	Cuttack	Nityanand Kanungo	Con.
302.	Dhenkanal	Surendra Mahanty	GP
303.	Ganjam	Uma Charan Patnaik	Ind.
304.	Ganjam (R)	Mohan Nayak	Con.
305.	Kalahandi	Pratap Keshari Deo	GP
306.	Kalahandi (R)	B.C. Prodhan	GP
307.	Kendrapara	Surendranath Dwivedy	PSP
308.	Kendrapara (R)	Baishnab Charan Mullick	PSP
309.	Keonjhar	Lakshmi Narayan Bhanja Deo	Ind.
310.	Koraput	Jaganatha Rao	Con.
311.	Koraput (R)	T. Sanganna	Con.
312.	Mayurbhanj (R)	Ram Chandra Majhi	Ind.
313.	Puri	Chintamani Panigrahi	CPI
314.	Sambalpur	Shraddhakar Supakar	GP
315.	Sambalpur (R)	Banamali Kumbhar	GP
316.	Sundargarh (R)	Kalo Chandramani	GP
		PUNJAB (22)	
317.	Ambala	Smt. Subhadra Joshi	Con.
318.	Ambala (R)	Chuni Lal	Con.
319.	Amritsar	Gurmukh Singh Musafir	Con.
320.	Bhatinda	Hukam Singh	Con.
321.	Bhatinda (R)	Ajit Singh Bhatinda	Con.
322.	Ferozepore	Iqbal Singh	Con.
323.	Gurdaspur	Diwan Chand Sharma	Con.
324.	Gurgaon	Prakash Vir Shastri	Ind.
325.	Hissar	Thakurdas Bhargava	Con.
326.	Hoshiarpur	Baldev Singh	Con.
327.	Jhajjar	Pratap Singh Daulta	CPI
328.	Jullundur	Swaran Singh	Con.
329.	Jullundur (R)	Sadhu Ram	Con.
330.	Kaithal	Mool Chand Jain	Con.
331.	Kangra	Hem Raj	Con.
332.	Kangra (R)	Daljit Singh	Con.
333.	Ludhiana	Ajit Singh Sarhadi	Con.
334.	Ludhiana (R)	Bahadur Singh	Con.
335.	Mohindergarh	Ram Krishan	Con.
336.	Patiala	Achint Ram	Con.
337.	Rohtak	Ranbir Singh	Con.
338.	Taran Taran	Surjit Singh Majithia	Con.
		RAJASTHAN (22)	
339.	Ajmer	Mukat Behari Lal Bhargava	Con.
340.	Alwar	Shobha Ram	Con.
341.	Banswara (R)	P.B. Bhogji Bhai	Con.
342.	Barmer	Raghunath Singh	Ind.
343.	Bharatpur	Raj Bahadur	Con.

S. No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party
344.	Bhilwara	Ramesh Chandra Vyas	Con.
345.	Bikaner	Karni Singh	Ind.
346.	Bikaner (R)	Pannalal Barupal	Con.
347.	Dausa	G.D. Somani	Con.
348.	Jaipur	Harish Chandra Sharma	Ind.
349.	Jalore	Suraj Ratan Damani	Con.
350.	Jhunjhunu	Radheshyam R. Morarka	Con.
351.	Jodhpur	Jaswantraj Mehta	Con.
352.	Kotah	Nemi Chandra Kasliwal	Con.
353.	Kotah (R)	Onkar Lal	Con.
354.	Nagaur	Mathuradas Mathur	Con.
355.	Pali	Harish Chandra Mathur	Con.
356.	Sawai Madhopur	Hiralal Shastri	Con.
357.	Sawai Madhopur (R)	Jagan Nath Prasad Pahadia	Con.
358.	Sikar	Rameshwar Tantia	Con.
359.	Udaipur	Manikya Lal Varma	Con.
360.	Udaipur (R)	Deen Bandhu Parmar	Con.

UTTAR PRADESH (86)

S. No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party
361.	Agra	Achal Singh	Con.
362.	Aligarh	Jamal Khwaja	Con.
363.	Aligarh (R)	Nardeo Snatak	Con.
364.	Almora	Jang Bahadur Singh Bist	Con.
365.	Allahabad	Lal Bahadur Shastri	Con.
366.	Amroha	Hifzur Rahman	Con.
367.	Azamgarh	Kalika Singh	Con.
368.	Azamgarh (R)	Viswanath Prasad	Con.
369.	Bahraich	Jogendra Singh	Con.
370.	Balrampur	Atal Bihari Vajpayee	JS
371.	Balia	Radha Mohan Singh	Con.
372.	Banda	Dinesh Singh	Con.
373.	Barabanki	Ram Sewak Yadav	Ind.
374.	Barabanki (R)	Ramanand Shastri	Con.
375.	Bareilly	Satish Chandra	Con.
376.	Basti	K.D. Malaviya	Con.
377.	Basti (R)	Ram Garib	Ind.
378.	Bijnor	Abdul Lateef	Con.
379.	Bilhaur	Jagdish Awasthi	Ind.
380.	Bisauli	Badan Singh	Con.
381.	Budaun	Raghubir Sahai	Con.
382.	Bulandshahr	Raghubar Dayal Mishra	Con.
383.	Bulandshahr (R)	Kanhaiya Lal Balmiki	Con.
384.	Chandauli	Prabhu Narain Singh	Soc.
385.	Dehra Dun	Mahavir Tyagi	Con.
386.	Deoria	Ramji Verma	PSP
387.	Domariaganj	Ram Shankar Lal	Con.
388.	Etah	Rohanlal Chaturvedi	Con.
389.	Etawah	Arjun Singh Bhadauria	Ind.
390.	Etawah (R)	Tula Ram	Con.
391.	Faizabad	Raja Ram Misra	Con.
392.	Faizabad (R)	Panna Lal	Con.
393.	Farrukhabad	Mulchand Dube	Con.
394.	Fatehpur	Ansar Harvani	Con.
395.	Ferozabad	Braj Raj Singh	Ind.
396.	Garhwal	Bhakt Darshan	Con.
397.	Ghazipur	Har Prasad Singh	Con.
398.	Ghosi	Umrao Singh	Con.
399.	Gonda	Dinesh Pratap Singh	Con.
400.	Gorakhpur	Sinhasan Singh	Con.
401.	Gorakhpur (R)	Mahadeo Prasad	Con.
402.	Hapur	Krishna Chandra Sharma	Con.
403.	Hamirpur	M.L. Dwivedi	Con.
404.	Hamirpur (R)	Lachhi Ram	Con.
405.	Hardoi	Chheda Lal Gupta	Con.
406.	Hardoi (R)	Shivadin Drohar	JS

S. No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party
407.	Hata	Kashi Nath Pandey	Con.
408.	Jalesar	Krishna Chandra	Con.
409.	Jaunpur	Birbal Singh	Con.
410.	Jaunpur (R)	Ganpat Ram	Con.
411.	Jhansi	Smt. Sushila Nayar	Con.
412.	Kaisarganj	Bhagwan Din Misra	Con.
413.	Kanpur	S.M. Banerjee	Ind.
114.	Kheri	Khushwaqt Rai	PSP
415.	Lucknow	Pulin Behari Banerjee	Con.
416.	Maharajganj	Shibban Lal Saxena	Ind.
417.	Mainpuri	Banshi Das Dhanagar	PSP
418.	Mathura	Mahendra Pratap	Ind.
419.	Meerut	Shah Nawaz Khan	Con.
420.	Mirzapur	J.N. Wilson	Con.
421.	Mirzapur (R)	Rup Narain	Con.
422.	Moradabad	Ram Saran	Con.
423.	Musafirkhana	B.V. Keskar	Con.
424.	Muzaffarnagar	Sumat Prasad	Con.
425.	Nainital	C.D. Pande	Con.
426.	Phulpur	Jawaharlal Nehru	Con.
427.	Phulpur (R)	Masuriya Din	Con.
428.	Pilibhit	Mohan Swarup	PSP
429.	Pratapgarh	Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay	Con.
430.	Rae Bareli	Feroze Gandhi	Con.
431.	Rae Bareli (R)	Baij Nath Kureel	Con.
432.	Rampur	S. Ahmad Mehdi	Con.
433.	Rasra	Sarjoo Pandey	CPI
434.	Saharanpur	Ajit Prasad Jain	Con.
435.	Saharanpur (R)	Sunder Lal	Con.
436.	Salempur	Bishwa Nath Roy	Con.
437.	Sardhana	Vishnu Sharan Dublish	Con.
438.	Shahjahanpur	Bishanchandar Seth	Ind.
439.	Shahjahanpur (R)	Narain Din	Con.
440.	Sitapur	Smt. Uma Nehru	Con.
441.	Sitapur (R)	Paragi Lal	Con.
442.	Sultanpur	Govind Malaviya	Con.
443.	Tehri Garhwal	Manabendra Shah	Con.
444.	Unnao	Vishwambhar Dayal Tripathi	Con.
445.	Unnao (R)	Smt. Ganga Devi	Con.
446.	Varanasi	Raghunath Singh	Con.

WEST BENGAL (36)

S. No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party
447.	Asansol	Atulya Ghosh	Con.
448.	Asansol (R)	Mono Mohan Das	Con.
449.	Bankura	Ram Goti Banerji	Con.
450.	Bankura (R)	Pashupati Mandal	Con.
451.	Barasat	Arun Chandra Guha	Con.
452.	Barrackpore	Bimal Comar Ghose	PSP
453.	Basirhat	Smt. Renu Chakravartty	CPI
454.	Basirhat (R)	Paresh Nath Kayal	Con.
455.	Berhampore	Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri	Ind.
456.	Birbhum	Anil Kumar Chanda	Con.
457.	Birbhum (R)	Kamal Krishna Das	Con.
458.	Burdwan	Subiman Ghose	FB
459.	Calcutta Central	Hirendra Nath Mukerjee	CPI
460.	Calcutta East	Sadhan Chandra Gupta	CPI
461.	Calcutta—North-West	Asoke Kumar Sen	Con.
462.	Calcutta—South-West	Biren Roy*	Ind.
463.	Contai	Pramathanath Banerjee	PSP
464.	Cooch Behar	Nalini Ranjan Ghosh	Con.
465.	Cooch Behar (R)	Upendranath Barman	Con.
466.	Darjeeling	T. Manaen	Con.
467.	Diamond Harbour	Purnendu Sekhar Naskar	Con.
468.	Diamond Harbour (R)	Kansari Halder	CPI

* Since unseated as a result of an election petition.

S. No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party
469.	Ghatal	Nikunja Behari Maiti	Con.
470.	Hooghly	Prabhat Kar	CPI
471.	Howrah	Mohammed Elias	CPI
472.	Malda	Smt. Renuka Ray	Con.
473.	Midnapur	Narasingha Malla Deb	Con.
474.	Midnapur (R)	S. Hansda	Con.
475.	Murshidabad	Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh	Con.
476.	Nabadwip	Smt. Ila Palchoudhuri	Con.
477.	Purulia	Bibhuti Bhusan Das Gupta	Ind.
478.	Serampore	Jitendra Nath Lahiri	Con.
479.	Tamluk	Satis Chandra Samanta	Con.
480.	Uluberia	Aurobindo Ghosal	FB
481.	West Dinajpur	Chapalakanta Bhattacharya	Con.
482.	West Dinajpur (R)	Mardi Selku	Con.
		JAMMU & KASHMIR (6)*	
483.	—	Abdul Rashid	NC
484.	—	Vacant	NC
485.	—	Smt. Krishna Mehta	NC
486.	—	Abdur Rahman	NC
487.	—	Mohammad Akbar	NC
488.	—	A.M. Tariq	NC
		DELHI (5)	
489.	Chandni Chowk	Radha Raman	Con.
490.	Delhi Sadar	Brahm Perkash	Con.
491.	New Delhi	Smt. Sucheta Kripalani	Con.
492.	Outer Delhi	C. Krishnan Nair	Con.
493.	Outer Delhi (R)	Naval Prabhakar	Con.
		HIMACHAL PRADESH (4)	
494.	Chamba	Padam Dev	Con.
495.	Mahasu	Vacant	—
496.	Mahasu (R)	Nek Ram Negi	Con.
497.	Mandi	Joginder Sen—Mandi	Con.
		MANIPUR (2)	
498.	Inner Manipur	Laisram Achaw Singh	Ind.
499.	Outer Manipur	Rungsung Suisa	Con.
		TRIPURA (2)	
500.	Tripura	Dasaratha Deb	CPI
501.	Tripura (R)	Bangshi Thakur	Con.
		ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (1)*	
502.	—	Lachman Singh	—
		LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (1)*	
503.	—	Koyilat Nallakoya	—
		ANGLO-INDIANS (2)*	
504.	—	Frank Anthony	—
505.	—	A.E.T. Barrow	—
		NAGA HILLS TUENSANG AREA (1)*	
506.	—	Vacant	—

*Nominated by the President.

Officers of Parliament

The principal officers of Parliament are the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People. Besides presiding over the deliberations of the respective Houses, they act as the guardians of their privileges. They interpret rules of the Houses and are the final authority on the procedure to be followed in any matter in their respective Houses or in any of their committees. The power to certify a Money Bill vests in the Speaker of the House of the People, who also presides over joint sittings of the two Houses.

The incumbents of these offices are:

Council of States

Chairman	..	*S. Radhakrishnan*
Deputy Chairman	..	*S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao*

House of the People

Speaker	..	*M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar*
Deputy Speaker	..	*Hukam Singh*

Functions and Powers of Parliament

The main functions of Parliament are to make laws for the country, to make finances available for the needs of the Government and appropriate funds necessary for the services of the State. The two Houses form part of the Electoral College for the election of the President and constitute the Electoral College for the choice of the Vice-President. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the House of the People which also votes the salaries and allowances of Ministers and can force the resignation of the Council of Ministers by refusing to pass the budget or any other major legislative measure or by adopting a vote of no-confidence.

All legislation requires the consent of both Houses of Parliament. Delegated legislation is also subject to review and control by Parliament. Although all financial legislation must be recommended by the President, the House of the People alone can sanction grants, appropriations and proposals for taxation. Parliament's power to debate public questions and to review the work of the different departments of the Government is unfettered by any limitations except those imposed by the Constitution or by its own rules of procedure. In times of emergency, the legislative authority of Parliament also extends to the matters enumerated in the State List. Besides these, amendments of the Constitution, impeachment of the President, the removal of judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, and the removal of the Chief Election Commissioner and the Comptroller and Auditor-General are among the powers which are exclusively vested in the Union Parliament.

Procedure

The proceedings of the two Houses are governed by their respective rules of procedure and conduct of business, made under Article 118 of the Constitution.

Subject to the provisions relating to Money and other financial bills, a bill may originate in either House of Parliament. All legislation requires the consent of both Houses of Parliament which decide every issue by a simple majority of the members present and voting except where a special majority is required by the Constitution. Until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the quorum to constitute a meeting of either House of Parliament is one-tenth of its total membership.

The procedure governing the actual passage of bills in the two Houses is identical. Every bill has to pass through the following stages,

i.e., (*i*) introduction and publication ; (*ii*) general debate on principles ; (*iii*) clause by clause consideration ; and (*iv*) the passing of the bill by the House.* After its passage in the two Houses, the bill is presented to the President for his assent and becomes law only after the President has given such assent. In cases of disagreement between the two Houses, the President is empowered to call a joint sitting to deliberate and vote upon the measure. At joint sittings decisions are taken by a simple majority of the members present and voting.

There is a special procedure for Money Bills which can be introduced only in the House of the People. When a Money Bill has been passed by the House of the People, it is transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations, and the Council, within a period of fourteen days from the date of the receipt of the bill, returns it to the House with its recommendations and the House thereupon either accepts or rejects all or any of the recommendations of the Council.†

Department of Parliamentary Affairs

The framing and working of the programme of business of Parliament is done by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. It chalks out the programme for every session, determines the priorities for different items and the amount of time to be alloted to each. This is done in close liaison with the Parliamentary and Legal Affairs Committee of the Cabinet on the Government's side and the Business Advisory Committee for each House on Parliament's side.

The Department also lays on the table of Parliament periodical Statements regarding implementation of undertakings and assurances given on behalf of the Government on the floor of the House. These are scrutinised by the Lok Sabha Committee on Government Assurances. Cases of unsatisfactory implementation are referred back to the Ministries concerned by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and a final report is made to the House.

Committees of the Houses

Parliamentary Committees are appointed either on a motion adopted by the House itself or by the Speaker. One-third of the members of a Committee constitute the quorum for a meeting. The sittings of the Committees are private and they are empowered to summon witnesses to appear before them and to require production of any papers or records. Among the important committees of each House are the Business Advisory Committee and the Committee on Privileges.

Control Over Executive

Apart from general financial control, the House of the People also keeps on reviewing the financial administration of the Government through its Committees on Public Accounts and on Estimates. The Committees are elected by the House from among its members by the single transferable vote. Ministers are debarred from being members of these Committees. The Public Accounts Committee ensures that public money is spent in accordance with Parliament's decisions and calls attention to cases of waste, extravagance, loss, nugatory expenditure or lack of financial integrity in public services. The Estimates Committee reports on "what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency and administrative reform consistent with the policy underlying the estimates may be effected." It also examines whether the money provided in the estimates is well laid out and suggests the form in which estimates shall be presented to Parliament.

* Important and controversial bills are referred to a Select/Joint Committee for further scrutiny before they are passed by the House.

† For procedure relating to the budget, see Chapter XIX.

Other opportunities of raising debates and eliciting information on the policies of the Government and other public questions and of ventilating grievances against the administration include resolutions, 'questions' by members and 'half-an-hour discussions' on matters arising out of questions; debates on the President's addresses, and emergency adjournment and 'No-Day-Yet-Named' motions.

The debate on the address of the President to a joint sitting of the two Houses, outlining the policy of the Government on matters of vital concern to the people and the programme of the Government for the session, provides a major occasion for the discussion of governmental policies.

On urgent public questions, any member may bring forward a motion for the adjournment of the House to discuss that matter. There is provision for short discussion and 'calling attention' to less important matters. After giving notice of 15 days, a member may move a resolution on any matter of general public interest, which if adopted, is communicated by the Speaker to the Minister concerned for necessary action. In extreme cases there is provision for a motion of want of confidence in the Council of Ministers which can be moved under a prescribed procedure.

STATE LEGISLATURES

Of the fourteen States of the Indian Union, ten have a bicameral and four a unicameral legislature.* The strength of the Legislative Councils (Vidhan Parishad) and Legislative Assemblies (Vidhan Sabha) in the States and the position of various parties in the latter, as on December 31, 1958, is given in Table 25 on the next page.

Officers of the Legislature

The State Legislatures have their presiding officers known as the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. The Chairman of the Council and the Speaker of the Assembly enjoy powers and privileges and perform functions similar to those of their counterparts in the Union Parliament.

Functions

The State Legislature has exclusive powers over subjects enumerated in List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and concurrent powers over those enumerated in List III. Ordinances promulgated by the Governor are subject to the approval of the Legislature. The financial powers of the Legislature include statutory authorisation of all expenditure, taxation and borrowing by the State Government. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

Procedure

Articles 188 to 213 of the Constitution of India describe the more important rules for the conduct of business, disqualification of members, powers, privileges and immunities of State Legislatures and their members and the legislative procedure for ordinary and financial bills. In addition, the State Legislatures are empowered by the Constitution to frame their own rules of procedure. The quorum for a meeting of the Legislature is one-tenth of its membership or ten, whichever is higher. A simple majority of the members present and voting, except where a special majority is required by the Constitution, decides all questions before either House of the Legislature. In the discharge of their duties the members and officers of the State Legislatures are immune from the jurisdiction of law courts.

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*For the names of the members of State Legislative Councils and Assemblies, see Chapter XXIX.

TABLE 25

STRENGTH OF STATE LEGISLATURES

States	No. of seats in the Legislative Council*	Legislative Assembly						
		No. of Seats†	Con.	PSP	CPI	JS	OP	Ind.
Andhra Pradesh ..	90	301(2)	213	9	11	—	28	38
Assam ..	—	105‡	71	8	4	—	—	22
Bihar ..	96	318(3)	206	32	7	—	55	15
Bombay ..	108	396	235	35	12	4	45	65
Kerala ..	—	126	43	9	60	—	—	14
Madhya Pradesh ..	90	288(3)	230	12	2	11	12'	18
Madras ..	63	205(1)	151	2	4	—	—	47
Mysore ..	63	208(1)	148	18	1	—	4	36
Orissa ..	—	140(2)	56	11	9	—	49	13
Punjab ..	51	154(1)	118	1	6	9	5	14
Rajasthan ..	—	176	120	1	1	7	16	31
Uttar Pradesh	108	430(2)	287	45	8	18	—	70
West Bengal	75	252(1)	151	21	45	—	8	26
Jammu & Kashmir	36	75§	—	—	—	—	75	—
GRAND TOTAL	780	3,174(16)	2,029	204	170	49	297	409

Freedom of speech and discussion in the Legislatures is guaranteed by the Constitution. Legislatures cannot, however, discuss the conduct of any judge of the Supreme Court or of any High Court in the discharge of his duties. In their proceedings, the State Legislatures use either the official language or languages of the State, Hindi or English.

The detailed procedure governing the passage of ordinary bills and financial bills is almost the same as for the Union Parliament. Ordinary bills may originate in either House, and in order to become law they must be passed by both the Houses without amendments or with only such amendments as are agreed to by both. In case of disagreement between the two Houses, there is no provision for a joint sitting as in the Union Parliament. If a disputed bill is given a second passage by the Legislative

*The strength of Legislative Councils is in accordance with the Legislative Councils Act, 1957.

†Figures in brackets indicate the number of vacant seats.

‡Vide the Naga Hills Tuensang Area Act, 1957.

§This excludes 25 seats for the Pakistan-occupied areas of the State which are kept in abeyance pending the return of those areas to the Indian Union.

Assembly after an interval of three months from the date of its transmission to the Legislative Council, it automatically becomes law after one month of such passage, irrespective of the action of the Legislative Council.

The Legislative Assembly alone has the power to originate Money Bills. The Legislative Council can make only recommendations in respect of changes it considers necessary within a period of fourteen days of the receipt of the bill from the Assembly. This in no way affects the freedom of the Assembly to accept or reject the recommendations of the Council.

The State Legislatures also have their system of Committees to facilitate proper transaction of business.

Reservation of Bills

Besides possessing the power to give or withhold his assent to bills passed by the Legislature, the Governor of a State may reserve certain bills for the consideration of the Union President. Such bills relate to subjects like compulsory acquisition of property, estates and jagirs, measures affecting the powers and the position of High Courts, and imposition of taxes on the storage, distribution and sale of water or electricity in inter-State river or river valley development projects. No bill seeking to impose restrictions on inter-State trade can be introduced in a State Legislature without the previous sanction of the President.

Control Over Executive

Besides exercising the usual powers of financial control, the State Legislatures use all the normal parliamentary devices like questions, discussions, debates, adjournment and no-confidence motions and resolutions, etc., to keep a watch over the day-to-day work of the Executive. They also have their Committees on Estimates and Public Accounts to ensure that grants sanctioned by the Legislature are properly utilised.

CHAPTER V

EXECUTIVE

UNION

The head of the Indian Union is the President. All executive authority of the Union, including the supreme command of the Defence Forces, formally vests in the President and all executive actions of the Government are taken in his name. In the exercise of his functions, the President is aided and advised by a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head.

The Council of Ministers, as at present constituted, comprises (*i*) Ministers who are members of the Cabinet, (*ii*) Ministers of State who are not members of the Cabinet but hold Cabinet rank, and (*iii*) Deputy Ministers. The Cabinet finally determines and lays down the policy of the Government.

The personnel of the Union Government, as on April 1, 1959, was as follows:

President: Rajendra Prasad

Vice-President: S. Radhakrishnan

Members of the Cabinet	*Portfolios*
1. Jawaharlal Nehru	Prime Minister, External Affairs and Department of Atomic Energy
2. Govind Ballabh Pant	Home Affairs
3. Morarji Ranchodji Desai	Finance
4. Jagjivan Ram	Railways
5. Gulzarilal Nanda	Labour and Employment and Planning
6. Lal Bahadur Shastri	Commerce and Industry
7. Swaran Singh	Steel, Mines and Fuel
8. Kysambally Chengalaraya Reddy	Works, Housing and Supply
9. Ajit Prasad Jain	Food and Agriculture
10. Vengalil Krishnan Krishna Menon	Defence
11. Sadashiv Kanoji Patil	Transport and Communications
12. Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim	Irrigation and Power
13. Asoke Kumar Sen	Law

Ministers of State	*Portfolios*
14. Satya Narayan Sinha	Parliamentary Affairs
15. Balkrishna Vishwanath Keskar	Information and Broadcasting
16. Dattatraya Parashuram Karmarkar	Health
17. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh	Agriculture
18. Keshava Deva Malaviya	Mines and Oil
19. Mehr Chand Khanna	Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs
20. Nityanand Kanungo	Commerce
21. Raj Bahadur	Transport and Communications
22. Balwant Nagesh Datar	Home Affairs
23. Manharlal Mansukhlal Shah	Industry
24. Surendra Kumar Dey	Community Development and Cooperation
25. Kalu Lal Shrimali	Education
26. Humayun Kabir	Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs
27. B. Gopala Reddy	Revenue and Civil Expenditure

Deputy Ministers	*Portfolios*
28. Surjit Singh Majithia	Defence
29. Abid Ali	Labour
30. Anil Kumar Chanda	Works, Housing and Supply
31. M.V. Krishnappa	Agriculture

32.	Jai Sukh Lal Hathi	Irrigation and Power
33.	Satish Chandra	Commerce and Industry
34.	Shyam Nandan Mishra	Planning
35.	Bali Ram Bhagat	Finance
36.	Mono Mohan Das	Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs
37.	Shah Nawaz Khan	Railways
38.	Smt. Lakshmi N. Menon	External Affairs
39.	Smt. Violet Alva	Home Affairs
40.	Kotha Raghuramaiah	Defence
41.	A.M. Thomas	Food and Agriculture
42.	R.M. Hajarnavis	Law
43.	S.V. Ramaswami	Railways
44.	Ahmed Mohiuddin	Civil Aviation
45.	Smt. Tarkeshwari Sinha	Finance
46.	P.S. Naskar	Rehabilitation
47.	B.S. Murthy	Community Development and Cooperation

Parliamentary Secretaries

To assist Ministers in the discharge of their parliamentary functions, a number of Ministries have Parliamentary Secretaries. On April 1, 1959, these were:

1.	Sadath Ali Khan	External Affairs
2.	Jogendra Nath Hazarika	External Affairs
3.	G. Rajagopalan	Information and Broadcasting
4.	Lalit Narayan Mishra	Labour and Employment and Planning
5.	Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad	Defence
6.	Anand Chandra Joshi	Information and Broadcasting
7.	Gajendra Prasad Sinha	Steel, Mines and Fuel
8.	Shyam Dhar Misra	Community Development and Cooperation

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION

In order to regulate the allocation of Government business and its convenient transaction, Rules of Business have been framed under Article 77(3) of the Constitution. The allocation is made by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister by specifying the items of business allotted to each Minister and by assigning a Ministry or a part of a Ministry or more than one Ministry to the charge of a Minister. The Minister is sometimes assisted by a Deputy Minister, who performs such functions as may be assigned to him.

A Secretary to Government is the administrative Head of a Ministry and the principal adviser of the Minister on all matters of policy and administration within his Ministry. When the volume of work in a Ministry exceeds the manageable charge of a Secretary, one or more wings may be established under a Joint Secretary. A Ministry is divided into Divisions, Branches and Sections functioning under Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries and Section Officers respectively.

The following is the list of Secretaries to the Government of India, as on April 1, 1959:

1.	Cabinet	Vishnu Sahay
2.	Commerce and Industry	S. Ranganathan
		D.L. Mazumdar (Company Law Administration)
3.	Community Development and Cooperation	B.R. Tandon
4.	Defence	O. Pulla Reddi
5.	Education	K.G. Saiyidain
6.	External Affairs	N.R. Pillai (Secretary-General)
		S. Dutt (Foreign)
		M.J. Desai (Commonwealth)
		B.N. Chakravarty (Special)
7.	Finance	A.K. Roy (Revenue and Economic Affairs)
		M.V. Rangachari (Special)
		N.N. Wanchoo (Expenditure)

8.	Food and Agriculture	B.B. Ghosh (Food) K.R. Damle (Agriculture)
9.	Health	V.K.B. Pillai
10.	Home Affairs	B.N. Jha Shankar Prasad (Kashmir Affairs) V. Vishwanathan (Special)
11.	Information and Broadcasting	R.K. Ramadhyani
12.	Irrigation and Power	T. Sivasankar
13.	Labour and Employment	P.M. Menon
14.	Law	K.Y. Bhandarkar (Legal Affairs) G.R. Rajagopaul (Legislation)
15.	Railways (Railway Board)	P.C. Mukherjee (Chairman)
16.	Rehabilitation	Dharma Vira
17.	Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs	M.S. Thacker
18.	Steel, Mines and Fuel	S.S. Khera (Mines and Fuel) S. Bhoothalingam (Iron and Steel)
19.	Transport and Communications	R.L. Gupta (Transport) M.M. Philip (Communications and Civil Aviation)
20.	Works, Housing and Supply	M.R. Sachdev
21.	Atomic Energy (Department)	H.J. Bhabha
22.	Parlimentary Affairs (Department)	Kailash Chandra

Organisation and Methods Division

The main task of the Organisation and Methods Division, which was set up in March 1954 on the recommendations* of Dr. Paul H. Appleby, is to supply leadership and drive, and to build up a common fund of information, experience and competence in organisation and methods work by co-operative effort. The three-fold plan with which the Division started its activities was: (*i*) to create a consciousness of the prevailing inefficiency and of the need and scope for improvement; (*ii*) to find out facts and to see what actually was wrong and where, and to locate causes which adversely affect the speed and quality of work; and (*iii*) to devise and apply appropriate remedies. The work of the Division is carried on through the O and M Cells set up in each Ministry or department under the charge of a selected officer generally of the grade of Deputy Secretary. Inspections, case studies, arrear statements, standing guard files, recording and indexing, delegation of enhanced authority to the Section Officers, personal discussion among officers, and procedural reforms are some of the methods by which the O and M Division tries to achieve speedy and efficient disposal of cases.

A 'quality-control' drive to spread efficiency-consciousness, among officers of all ranks, 'level-jumping' to avoid cases passing through too many stages, training in the technique of work-study and starting of 'pilot-sections' manned by Section Officers submitting cases direct to the appropriate decision-taking level, these are some of the reforms attempted by the Division in the recent past.

Pay Commission

The Government of India announced the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry to examine the structure of emoluments and conditions of service of Central Government employees on August 21, 1957. The members of the Commission are:

Chairman: B. Jagannadhadas (Judge, Supreme Court)
Members: V.B. Gandhi; N.K. Siddhanta; M.L. Dantwala; Smt. M. Chandrasekhar; L.P. Singh (Member-Secretary); and H.F.B. Pais (Associate Secretary)

*For a brief summary of the recommendations of Dr. Appleby, see 'INDIA 1958' page 70. Dr. Appleby was invited again in 1956 to study the administrative system with special reference to Government's industrial and commercial enterprises.

In an interim report dated December 14, 1957, the Commission recommended and the Government accepted the grant, with effect from July 1, 1957, of an increase of Rs. 5 per month in the dearness allowance of all Central Government servants (with a few specified exceptions) whose basic pay does not exceed Rs. 250 per month.

STATES

The States, like the Centre, have a parliamentary system of responsible government. The Governor, the constitutional head in each State, is a common constituent of both the State Legislature and the Executive. All executive actions of the State are expressed to be taken in his name. His oath of office makes it his solemn duty to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law" to the best of his ability and to devote himself to the service and well-being of the people.

Among the more important powers of the Governor are the appointment of State Ministers, the allocation of Government business among them, the summoning and proroguing of the State Legislature, dissolution of the Legislative Assembly and the granting of pardons and remissions, etc., of sentences of persons convicted for offences under the State laws. Bills passed by the State Legislature, except under certain conditions, require the assent of the Governor to become law. The discretionary powers of the Governor relate to the making of reports to the Union President about (*i*) the administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribes, if any, in his State and (*ii*) the breakdown of the constitutional machinery. In the latter case he administers the State as an agent of the President. In the case of Assam, the Governor also enjoys discretionary powers in relation to the administration of tribal areas.

ORGANISATIONAL PATTERN

Although all executive actions of the State are expressed to be taken in the name of the Governor, the real Executive of the State is the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister. It is, however, the duty of the Chief Minister to communicate to the Governor all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation, and to furnish all such information to him as he might desire. The Council works on the principle of collective ministerial responsibility and is accountable to the Legislative Assembly of the State. The number of Ministers, who in some States are assisted by Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries, varies from State to State.*

Conduct of Government Business

Similar to the practice at the Centre, the State Ministers also work on the portfolio system, each Minister being the final authority in regard to the day-to-day administration of subjects allotted to his Ministry by the Governor under Article 166(3) of the Constitution. Only matters of policy along with subjects in which more than one Ministry is concerned or on which there is difference of opinion between them are referred to the Cabinet or the Council of Ministers. Like the Ministries in the Union Government, the State Ministries are headed by Secretaries as their administrative heads. In addition, the States also have Chief Secretaries,† who besides acting as Secretaries to the State Cabinets, deal with all matters connected with public services and such other miscellaneous subjects as are not allotted to other departments, and generally co-ordinate

*For the personnel of the State Councils of Ministers, see Chapter XXIX.

†For the names of Chief Secretaries to State Governments, see Chapter XXIX.

the work of all the Government departments. The State Secretariats are patterned more or less like their counterpart at the Centre.

Besides Secretaries, who advise the Ministers on all matters of policy, there are heads of departments whose number depends on the number of the important subjects administered by a State. They carry out the policy and programme of the Government at the headquarters as well as in the districts through a field staff.

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS†

The principal unit of administration is the district under a Collector and District Magistrate. As Collector, he is responsible to the Commissioner who heads a Division or to the Board of Revenue (depending upon the practice obtaining in a particular State), and through that agency to the Government, for the proper collection of revenue and for the administration of all matters connected with land other than irrigation, agriculture and forestry in their technical aspects and registration. As District Magistrate, he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the criminal administration of the District. For this purpose, the police force in the District with the Superintendent of Police as its immediate head is under his control and direction, although for purposes of disciplinary control and technical supervision, the Superintendent is responsible to the Inspector-General of Police. Besides a number of Assistant or Deputy Collectors and Magistrates who help him in the discharge of his duties, the Collector has also at his disposal the assistance and professional advice of a number of other district officers such as the Executive Engineer, the Deputy Commissioner of Excise, the Civil Supplies Officer and the Forest Officer, etc.

In some States the District is divided into a number of Sub-Divisions, usually three to five. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who is in charge of the Sub-Division, is the principal assistant of the District Magistrate and is responsible to him for the maintenance of law and order, collection of Government dues and other connected matters in the Sub-Division. In other States, the District is divided into Taluks or Tehsils under the charge of a Tahsildar or a Mamlatdar.

Among other district officials are those belonging to the departments of Education, Medical, Public Health, Agriculture, Veterinary, Cooperative, Industries, Labour, Jails, Local Fund Audit, etc., who carry out their respective duties under the direction and orders of their heads of departments at the State headquarters.

Co-ordination for purposes of development programmes at State headquarters is achieved through an inter-departmental Committee of Secretaries in charge of various development departments with the Chief Secretary or the Secretary in charge of planning as the Chairman. Generally, the functions of co-ordination for planning and for the implementation of programmes in the districts are combined in a single officer commonly described as the Development Commissioner. As a rule, a Committee of the State Cabinet under the Chief Minister provides overall guidance and direction. State Planning Boards which include leading non-officials have also been constituted in most of the States.

The Collector, who is the Chief Development Officer of the District, is assisted in many States by additional Collectors and District Development or Planning Officers. District Development or Planning Committees, on which members of the State Legislature and Parliament from the District, representatives of District and Municipal Boards and leading non-official workers are represented, ensure popular association with the formulation and implementation of development programmes.

†A complete list of districts and their taluks/tehsils, along with the area and population of each, is given in Table 7 of Chapter I.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT*

Local self-governing institutions are broadly classified into two categories—urban and rural. In the big cities they are known as Corporations, and in medium and small towns as Municipal Committees or Boards. The civic needs of rural areas are looked after by District or Taluk Boards and *Gram Panchayats*, their territorial jurisdictions coinciding with their administrative boundaries.

Corporations

The corporations, established under specific Acts of the State Legislatures, are headed by elected Mayors. The administration of a city under a corporation is entrusted to three authorities: (*i*) the General Council of the Corporation; (*ii*) the Standing Committees of the Council; and (*iii*) the Commissioner or Executive Officer. The General Council appoints all the officers of the corporation except the Commissioner who is usually appointed by the State Government. The Standing Committees elected by the Council carry out the main work of the administration covering taxation and finance, engineering works, health and education. The executive power of the corporation vests in the Commissioner, who prescribes the duties of the various establishments and supervises their work. In addition to matters connected with the safety, health, education and other conveniences of the citizens, the jurisdiction of the corporation also extends to the maintenance of streets and bridges, avenues and parks, recreation grounds and markets.

Municipal Boards and Committees

Municipalities with elected Presidents also function through committees. All the members of a municipality constitute its general body which discusses and decides all questions of policy and important details of municipal administration. The powers of passing the budget, imposing taxation, voting expenditure and making rules and regulations vest in the general body. The day-to-day work of the municipality is carried on by an executive officer, drawn either from the State cadre of municipal executive officers or from the State Civil Service.

In general, the obligatory functions of a municipality are: scavenging and sanitary measures to keep public streets clean and healthy; regulation of places for the disposal of the dead and registration of births and deaths; construction, maintenance and improvement of public streets, latrines, drains etc; maintenance of public hospitals and provision of medical relief; primary education; regulation of offensive or dangerous trades and practices; lighting of public streets; and provision of adequate water supply. At their own discretion, municipalities may, however, also take up the construction and maintenance of libraries, museums, rest houses and other public buildings, and the laying out of public gardens, parks, public streets and any other measures likely to promote the welfare of citizens.

In recent years, a number of bigger cities have established Improvement Trusts and Town Planning bodies to improve the existing conditions of cities and to regulate their future expansion. In 1956, the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act was passed by Parliament.

District Boards

The principal function of a district board is to provide for primary and secondary education, to construct and maintain roads other than highways, and to manage public health and charitable institutions in rural areas. Like municipalities, district boards are elected on the basis of adult

*For a brief history of local self-governing institutions, see Chapter XXXII of 'INDIA 1957'.

franchise. They have their Presidents and Vice-Presidents who are elected by and from among the members of the board. For the day-to-day execution of their work, district boards have a permanent Secretary or Commisssioner who works under the direction of the elected President. The rest of the executive staff of the board consists of engineers, health officers and inspectors, etc. The board also works through committees.

In view of the accepted policy of covering the entire rural area with village *panchayats* and the proposed setting of a second tier of *Panchayat Samitis* at the Sub-Divisional or Block level, the current trend is towards the abolition of district boards in their present form. These have already been abolished in Uttar Pradesh and, pending new legislation on the subject, have been replaced by interim district councils (*Zila Parishads*). In Bihar and Madras, the State Governments have taken over all the district boards and placed them under Special Officers.

Village Panchayats

One of the directive principles of State policy in the Constitution of India is that the State shall take steps to organise village *panchayats* and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to work as units of self-government (Article 40). In pursuance of this directive, most of the States have enacted the requisite legislation so that the network of village *panchayats* now covers more than half the total number the villages in the country. Their number on March 31, 1958, was 1,64,358.

Panchayats are elected by *gaon sabhas* consisting of the entire adult population of the village. Elected from among the villagers, they are responsible for providing civic and other amenities to residents. Medical relief, maternity and child welfare, the management of common grazing grounds, the maintenance of village roads, streets, tanks and wells and provision of sanitation, drainage, etc., are some of the other functions which are usually undertaken by them. In some places *panchayats* also look after primary education, the maintenance of village records and the realisation of land revenue. For building up funds they levy taxes on houses and lands, fairs and festivals, sale of goods and impose octroi duties, etc.

The National Conference on Community Development held at Mt. Abu in May 1958 recommended an organic integration of the *panchayat* administration with the Development Commissioner's organisation from the State headquarters down to the village level. It also recommended that at least one *panchayat* in each *Gram Sevak's* circle should be made responsible for planning and implementing the community development programme.

Besides their administrative and civic functions, *panchayats* also have a judicial wing called tha *nyaya panchayat*. Elected from among the members of the village *panchayat*, they are competent to try minor offences under the Indian Penal Code and other special and local laws. Their powers of punishment are limited to the imposition of moderate fines. Their civil jurisdiction extends to suits upto the money value of Rs. 200. The *nyaya panchayat* employs a simple and summary procedure for the disposal of cases. Legal practitioners are not permitted to appear before it.

Finances

The sources of local finance at present are: (i) taxes levied by local bodies ; (ii) taxes levied by local bodies but collected by the State Governments on their behalf ; (iii) share in the taxes levied and collected by the State Governments ; (iv) grants-in-aid given by the State Governments ; and (v)revenue from non-tax sources.

The Local Finance Enquiry Committee appointed in 1949 recommended that terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by the railways, sea or air and taxes on railway fares and freights listed under item 89 of the

Union List should be reserved for local bodies. It further recommended the reservation of some ten or twelve other taxes such as those on lands and buildings, mineral rights, entry of goods into local areas, consumption and sale of electricity, advertisements other than those published in newspapers, goods and passengers carried by road or inland waterways, vehicles, animals and pets, professions and luxuries, and tolls and capitation taxes listed in the State List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution for utilisation by local bodies.

The Taxation Enquiry Commission appointed early in 1953 held the view that a sound system of local finance can rest only on local and direct taxation. They prescribed a two-fold criteria for the devolution of powers of taxation to local bodies: (i) stability of the taxes; and (ii) capacity to levy and administer the taxes equitably and adequately. The Commission also recommended financial assistance by the State Governments in the shape of loans and subsidies.

PUBLIC SERVICES

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The Union Public Service Commission is an independent statutory body constituted under Article 315 (1) of the Constitution of India. The Chairman and members of the Commission are appointed by the President. The Constitution provides that as nearly as may be one-half of the members must be persons who at the time of their appointments have held office for at least ten years either under the Government of India or a State Government. A member of the Commission holds office for a term of six years or until he attains the age of 65. The Chairman or a member of the Commission can be removed only by the President on the ground of misbehaviour, after he has received a report from the Supreme Court to which a reference is made for an inquiry.

In order to emphasise and ensure the independence of the Commission, the Constitution debars its Chairman from further employment either under the Government of India or the Government of a State. A member, other than the Chairman of the Commission is, however, eligible for appointment as Chairman of that Commission or of a State Public Service Commission, but for no other Government employment.

The personnel of the Union Public Service Commission, as on April 1, 1959, was as follows:

Chairman : V. S. Hejmadi

Members : J. Sivashunmugam Pillai
C. V. Mahajan
P. L. Varma
S. H. Zaheer
G. S. Mahajani
A. T. Sen.

Functions

The functions of the Commission as prescribed in Article 320 of the Constitution are: (1) recruitment to all civil services and posts under the Union Government by written examinations, by interview and by promotion and (ii) advising the Government on all matters relating to methods of recruitment, principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and posts and making promotions and transfers from one service to another. All disciplinary matters affecting Government servants, any claim by or in respect of persons who are serving or have served under the Government of India in a civil capacity for re-imbursement of any

expenses incurred by them in defending legal proceedings instituted against them in respect of their official acts and any claims for the award of compensations in respect of injuries sustained by Government servants while on duty etc., also fall within its sphere of responsibility. It is obligatory for the Government to consult the Commission on all these matters. The President can, however, make regulations specifying the matters in which either generally or in any particular circumstances or class of cases it shall not be necessary for the Government to consult the Commission. Such regulations have to be placed before Parliament. Article 321 of the Constitution lays down that an act made by Parliament may provide for the exercise of additional functions by the Union Public Service Commission in respect of the services of the Union and also in respect of the services of any local authority or other body-corporate constituted by law or any public institution.

The Union Public Service Commission submits an annual report of its work to the President who causes it to be laid before each House of Parliament. If there are any cases where the Government is unable to accept the advice of the Commission, a memorandum explaining the reasons for such non-acceptance has to be placed before Parliament.

The standards and syllabi of competitive examinations for recruitment to the all-India and Central Services are laid down by the Commission in consultation with the Ministries of the Government of India and educationists of standing. In addition to qualifying in the written tests, candidates competing for these services have also to appear at a *viva voce* test for assessment of their personality. The Chairman or a member of the Commisson presides over the Board which includes one more Member of the Commission ; the Commission is assisted at these tests by senior administrators and others of high academic standing.

The Commission has to make direct recruitment to quite a large number of specialised posts, which cannot be filled by promoting persons belonging to duly constituted services. At interviews for such posts, a representative of the Ministry concerned invariably joins the selection board and helps the Commission to assess the suitability of the candidates. In addition, it is usual to associate with the board a specialist or two not connected with the Ministry concerned. Whenever necessary practical or written tests are also held. The Commission explores possibilities of securing suitable personnel through direct contact with experts in different fields, whenever it is unable to recruit candidates otherwise.

A new field of recruitment to Civil Services has come into being as a result of the decision taken by Government in consultation with the Commission that officers of the Defence Services who have retired recently or are about to retire may be absorbed in civil posts for which they may be found suitable by the Commission.

ALL INDIA SERVICES

Recruitment to the two all-India Services (i.e. the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service) and other Central Services* is made by the Union Public Service Commission on the basis of a competitive

*These are: Indian Foreign Service, Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Indian Defence Accounts Service, Indian Railway Accounts Service, Indian Customs and Excise Service, Indian Income-Tax Service (Class I), Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, Indian Postal Service (Class I), Military Lands and Cantonments Service (Class I and II), Central Secretariat Service, Grade III, Central Engineering Service (Class I and II), Central Electrical Engineering Service (Class I and II), Indian Railway Service of Engineers, Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Estab-

examination supplemented by a *viva voce* test. The conditions of service of persons appointed to the public services under the Union are regulated by Acts of Parliament. The All-India Services Act was passed by Parliament in October 1951 and detailed rules and regulations under the Act have since been promulgated.

Under Article 311, no member of a civil or an all-India service under the Union or a State can be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed. Further, before they are dismissed or reduced in rank, the delinquent officers must be given a reasonable opportunity to defend themselves. This privilege is, however, denied (i) to those convicted on a criminal charge ; (ii) where the dismissing authority is satisfied that it is not practicable to give the offender an opportunity to defend himself ; and (iii) where the President or a Governor is satisfied that from the point of view of the security of the State, it is inexpedient to allow an opportunity for defence to the offender.

Training of Services

The two all-India Services have their own training schools (i) the Indian Administrative Service Training School at Delhi and (ii) the Central Police Training College at Abu. The curriculum of the IAS Training School lays stress on fostering correct attitudes to questions of personal and public conduct. Among the principal subjects taught are: Indian history and constitution ; elements of criminal and civil laws ; the theory and practice of public administration with special reference to the social, cultural and economic developments in the country and the language of the State to which trainees are allotted.

Refresher training at the Indian Administrative Service Staff College, Simla, for officers of the Indian Administrative Service with 6 to 10 years service, consists of study of administration in specialised branches, discussions on administrative difficulties and pooling of experience gathered by officers in the field in different States.

The course at the Central Police Training College, Mt. Abu, includes a period of military training in addition to thorough instruction in the duties and responsibilities of a police officer. A new feature of the training programme, both for IAS and the IPS is an educational and cultural tour to Army and Police training institutions, development project areas, and community project and national extension blocks.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT SERVICE

The Central Secretariat Service, for manning posts in the Central Secretariat and the attached offices, was created in 1950. The Service was originally organised into four grades *viz.* Grade I (Under Secretary or equivalent), Grade II (Superintendent), Grade III (Assistant Superintendent) and Grade IV (Assistant). Subsequently a new grade called the Selection Grade, comprising officers of the Service appointed to posts of Deputy Secretary and equivalent rank under the Government of India, was added. Appointments from Grade I (Under Secretary) to the Selection Grade and from Grade II (Superintendent) to Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service are made entirely by selection on the basis of merit. Recruitment to Grade II is also made entirely by promotion on the basis of merit from Grade III (Assistant Superintendent). Half the number of vacancies in Grade III is filled by direct recruitment on the results of the combined competitive examination held for recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service and allied Central Services, and the remaining half by promotion

lishment of the Indian Railways, Telegraph Engineering Service (Class I), Telegraph Traffic Service (Class II), Military Engineering Service (Class I), Survey of India (Class I and II) Services, and Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service.

from Grade IV (Assistant). Half the number of vacancies in the grade of Assistant (Grade IV) is filled by direct recruitment on the results of open competitive examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission and the remaining half by promotion from the Clerical Grades.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE POOL

An Administrative Pool for staffing senior posts at the Centre was constituted by the Government of India in October 1957 in consultation with the State Governments. The purpose is to build up a reserve of officers with special training and experience for economic administration and for maintaining continuity of knowledge and experience in the field of general administration.

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT POOL

For staffing senior managerial posts in the public enterprises operating under the Union Ministries, the Government of India also constituted in November 1957 an Industrial Management Pool. For the present, the Ministries of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Transport and Communications and Commerce and Industry will participate in the scheme, which will be under the administrative control of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs. Any other Ministry concerned with the running of industrial undertakings may later join the scheme.

STATE SERVICES

Although the two all-India services are organised on the basis of State cadres and a majority of the principal administrative posts both at the State and district headquarters is manned by members of these services, the States have their own civil services to administer the subjects falling within the sphere of their autonomy. To recruit personnel to their civil services, the States also have Public Service Commissions on the model of the Union Commission.

The executive branch of the State Civil Service is the most important among the public services of the State. Most of the sub-divisional appointments are held by the members of this service. The two other important branches are the State Police and Judicial Services. Apart from these, there are a good number of other State cadres to man the technical branches of governmental administration like public works, irrigation, forests, agriculture, public health, education, veterinary, registration, cooperation, community and national extension services and so on.

Besides enjoying the usual safeguards provided for civil services in the Constitution, the members of these services are governed by detailed rules and regulations made by the respective States. Almost all the States have their own arrangements for giving requisite training to fresh entrants.

CHAPTER VI

JUDICIARY

The adoption of a federal Constitution by India in 1950 did not disturb the continuity of existing laws and the unified structure of courts evolved through more than a century of British rule. Article 372 provides that all laws which were in force immediately before the commencement of the Constitution, with the exception of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Indian Independence Act, 1947, shall continue to be in force until altered, repealed or amended by a competent legislature or authority. Article 375 provides that "all courts of civil, criminal and revenue jurisdiction, all authorities and all officers, judicial, executive and ministerial, throughout the territory of India, shall continue to exercise their respective functions," subject to the provisions of the Constitution. The unity of the judicial structure was preserved by placing such basic branches of law as criminal law and procedure, civil procedure, marriage and divorce, adoptions, wills, intestacy and succession, transfer of property, contracts, evidence, etc., on the Concurrent List.

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

The Supreme Court of India stands at the apex of a single, unified judicial system for the whole country.* The Constitution has invested it with wide appellate powers over all other courts and tribunals; and its position as the highest judicial body in the country has been strengthened by making High Courts, including the appointment and removal of their judges, a Union subject. As the guardian and interpreter of the Constitution, the Court has not only to hold the scales even between the Union and the States, but also to act as the custodian of the liberties of the citizen.

The membership of the Court, as on April 1, 1959, was as follows:

Chief Justice: S.R. Das

Judges: N.H. Bhagwati
B.P. Sinha
J. Imam
S.K. Das
J.L. Kapur
P.B. Gajendragadkar
A.K. Sarkar
K. Subba Rao
K.N. Wanchoo
M. Hidayatullah

The following are the Law Officers of the Union Government:

Attorney-General of India: M.C. Setalvad
Solicitor-General of India: C.K. Daphtary
Additional Solicitor-General of India: H.N. Sanyal

*For constitutional provisions governing the composition of the Court and the appointment of judges etc., see Chapter III.

Powers of Interpretation

As regards the precise powers of the Supreme Court to interpret the Constitution, the Court has defined the position in a number of its own judgments given during the last eight years. The Judiciary in India cannot alter or amend the law under the cover of 'liberal interpretation'. It has no powers to review legislative policy or to nullify the Act of the legislature with reference to general principles of jurisprudence. To put it in the words of the Court itself: "Where the fundamental law has not limited, either in terms or by necessary implication, the general powers conferred upon the legislature, we cannot declare a limitation under the notion of having discovered something in the spirit of the Constitution which is not even mentioned in the instrument. It is difficult, upon any general principles, to limit the omnipotence of the soveriegn legislative power by judicial interposition, except so far as the express words of a written Constitution give that authority."*

Subject to these limitations, it is the duty of the Supreme Court to see that the laws in the country are fairly administered and no citizen is denied justice by any court or tribunal. Article 140 provides that "the law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India." Further, in exercise of its jurisdiction, the Supreme Court is authorised to pass such decree or order as is necessary for securing complete justice in any case or matter pending before it ; and any decree or order so passed is enforceable throughout the territory of India. All civil and judicial authorities in the country are specifically enjoined by the Constitution to act in aid of the Supreme Court.

Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. Its exclusive original jurisdiction extends to all disputes between the Union and one or more States or between two or more States *inter se*. In addition to this, Article 32 of the Constitution gives an extensive original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in regard to the enforcement of fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution. It is empowered to issue directions or orders or writs including those in the nature of writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, whichever may be appropriate, to enforce these rights. Any person who complains of any infringement of fundamental rights is at liberty to move the Supreme Court, whose powers on this subject are not confined only to issuing these writs as they are known in the English law. It can also improve upon them so as to avoid any technical deficiency or to adapt them to Indian circumstances.

The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be invoked by leave from the High Court concerned in respect of any judgment, decree or final order from such court in a case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution, or in civil matters where the amount or value of the subject matter of the dispute was not less than 20 thousand rupees or where the judgment, decree or final order involves claims respecting property of the like amount or where the High Court concerned certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court. In criminal cases, the right to appeal to the Supreme Court has been provided for, "if the High Court (a) has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death ; (b) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to its authority and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death ; or (c) certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the

*A.K. Gopalan v. the State of Madras, 1950.

Supreme Court." Parliament is authorised to confer on the Supreme Court any further powers to hear and entertain appeals from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceeding of a High Court in Indian territory.

Besides this the Supreme Court has a very wide appellate jurisdiction over all courts and tribunals in India inasmuch as it can grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order in any case or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India. It has also a special advisory jurisdiction in matters which may specifically be referred to it by the President under Article 143 of the Constitution.

Working of the Court

The Supreme Court is a court of record and has all the powers of such a court, including the power to punish for contempt of itself. It has the power to frame its own rules of procedure. In the exercise of these powers, it made the Supreme Court Rules, 1950, which, as amended from time to time, govern the day-to-day working of the Court. Under Article 145 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court can fix the minimum number of judges who are to sit for any purpose and may provide for the powers of single judges and Division Courts, subject to the condition that all cases involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution are heard by a Bench consisting of not less than five judges. Judgments of the Supreme Court, which must always be delivered in open Court, are arrived at with the concurrence of the majority of the judges present at the hearing. A judge who does not agree with the majority may give a dissenting judgment.

The cases in the Supreme Court can be filed by the parties personally or through advocates, specially registered as "Advocates on Record". If it is an appeal case, copies of the judgments of lower courts along with all relevant evidence, oral as well as documentary, have to be printed before the case is filed.

The Roll of Advocates of the Supreme Court is kept in two parts, the first containing the names of senior advocates and the second those of other advocates. At the end of 1958, 2,455 lawyers were registered with the Supreme Court Bar.

During the Year 1958, the Supreme Court disposed of 301 petitions under Article 32 of the Constitution for the enforcement of fundamental rights and 239 appeals involving questions concerning the interpretation of the provisions of the Constitution. The Court also dealt with one Special Reference made to it under Article 143 of the Constitution.*

LAW COMMISSION

In response to suggestions made from time to time in Parliament and outside, the Government of India announced in the Lok Sabha on August 5, 1955, the appointment of a Law Commission with M.C. Setalvad, Attorney-General of India, as Chairman.

The terms of reference to the Commission required it (i) to review the system of judicial administration in all its aspects and suggest ways and means of improving it and making it speedy and less expensive ; and (ii) to examine the Central Acts of general application and importance, and recommend lines on which these should be amended, revised, consolidated or otherwise brought up to date.

After its inaugural meeting on September 16, 1955, the Commission

*Brief summaries of some of the important constitutional cases disposed of by the Supreme Court, including its opinion on the Special Reference under Article 143, are given as an Appendix, under the heading 'Supreme Court Decisions'.

commenced working in two sections. One Section took up the problem of reform of the judicial administration. It first collected statistical and other details relating to the judicial set-up in the various States and then prepared and circulated a comprehensive questionnaire to the High Courts, Bar Associations, individual lawyers, commercial organisations and public men interested in judicial reform. The Commission examined the replies and arrived at tentative conclusions which formed the basis for local enquiries. Thereafter, they toured the headquarters of the High Courts for examining witnesses. The report of the Commission on the Reform of Judicial Administration was submitted to the Government on September 30, 1958, and presented to the Lok Sabha on February 25, 1959.*

During the same period, the other Section of the Law Commission concerned with the revision of Statute Law, submitted thirteen reports to the Government on: (i) the liability of the State in tort ; (ii) parliamentary legislation relating to sales-tax ; (iii) Limitation Act, 1908 ; (iv) the proposal that High Courts should sit in Benches at different places in a State ; (v) British Statutes applicable to India ; (vi) Registration Act, 1908 ; (vii) Partnership Act, 1932 ; (viii) Sale of Goods Act, 1930 ; (ix) Specific Relief Act, 1877 ; (x) Land Acquisition Act. 1894 ; (xi) Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 ; (xii) Income-tax Act, 1922 ; and (xiii) Contract Act, 1872.

With the submission of its report on the reform of judicial administration, the Commission as constituted in 1955, ceased to function. It was reconstituted with effect from December 20, 1958, with T. L. Venkatarama Iyer, a retired judge of the Supreme Court, as its chairman in order to enable it to continue the work of statute law revision.

HIGH COURTS

The judicial administration of every State is headed by a High Court. As shown below, there are fourteen High Courts India:

TABLE 26

Serial No.	Name	Year of establishment	Territorial jurisdiction	Seat of the Court
1.	Allahabad	1919	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad (Bench at Lucknow)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1954	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
3.	Assam	1948	Assam, Manipur and Tripura	Gauhati
4.	Bombay	1861	Bombay	Bombay (Benches at Nagpur and Rajkot)
5.	Calcutta	1861	West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Calcutta
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1928	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar
7.	Kerala	1956	Kerala, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Ernakulam (Bench at Trivandrum)
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1956	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur (Benches at Indore and Gwalior)
9.	Madras	1861	Madras	Madras
10.	Mysore	1884	Mysore	Bangalore
11.	Orissa	1948	Orissa	Cuttack
12.	Patna	1916	Bihar	Patna
13.	Punjab	1947	Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi	Chandigarh (Bench at Delhi)
14.	Rajasthan	1949	Rajasthan	Jodhpur

*A brief summary of the recommendations of the Law Commission on judicial reform is given in the Appendices.

For three-quarters of a century, till the establishment of the Federal Court of India in 1937, some of these courts were virtually the highest courts in the country. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council which exercised an appellate jurisdiction in certain categories of cases, had no administrative control over the High Courts. Under the new Constitution, however, the power of the High Courts has been affected to the extent that the Supreme Court, with a slightly wider appellate jurisdiction, has now been established in the country. The Constitution does not, however, vest the Supreme Court with any administrative control over the High Courts, although some administrative link has been provided by Article 217 which requires the President to consult the Chief Justice of India while appointing judges to the High Courts.

Ordinarily, a High Court is identified with the State where it exercises its jurisdiction, but the State Legislature has no power to alter the constitution or the organisation of the High Court. This power vests in the Union Parliament. Similarly, the power to remove High Court judges also vests in Parliament. The special procedure to be followed in this matter is the same as prescribed for the removal of Supreme Court judges (Article 124, Clauses 4 and 5).

Powers and Functions

No substantial change in the powers and duties of the High Courts has been made by the Constitution. These are more or less the same as those prescribed in the Royal Letters Patent and the subsequent enactments which vested in them original or appellate jurisdiction in certain specified matters. The Letters Patent constituting the three Presidency High Courts in 1861 classified their jurisdiction as original and appellate, the original jurisdiction in civil as well as in criminal matters being confined to the city limits. The other High Courts did not ordinarily possess original jurisdiction but had the power to try cases for special reasons. This was a kind of extraordinary original jurisdiction. The High Courts were expressly authorised by the Government of India Act, 1935, to transfer suits to themselves when these involved interpretation of the Constitution. Article 228 of the new Constitution makes the transfer obligatory in all such cases.

The High Courts have powers of superintendence over all courts and tribunals within their jurisdiction (Article 225). They can call for returns from such courts, make and issue general rules and prescribe forms to regulate their practices and proceedings and determine the manner and form in which books, entries and accounts shall be kept.

Under Article 226, every High Court has the power to issue to any person or authority, including any Government within its jurisdiction, directions, orders or writs, including writs which are in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, or any of them for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution and for any other purpose.

SUBORDINATE COURTS

The district judges, who preside over the principal civil courts of original jurisdiction, are appointed by the Governor of a State in consultation with the High Court. Appointments of persons, other than district judges, to the judicial service of a State are also made by the Governor in consultation with the State Public Service Commission and the High Court, and the power of posting, promotion and granting leave to persons belonging to the judicial service and holding posts inferior to those of district judges vests in the High Court.

Structure and Functions

Subject to minor local variations, the structure and functions of the subordinate or mofussil courts are more or less uniform throughout the country. Each State is divided into a number of districts, each under the jurisdiction of the principal civil court presided over by a district judge. Subordinate to him is a hierarchy of different grades of civil judicial authorities.

Besides hearing suits, properly so-called, the civil courts exercise jurisdiction over several other matters, such as guardianship, marriage and divorce, testamentary and intestate representation and admiralty jurisdiction. In another category of cases, such as those pertaining to the Land Acquisition Act and the Forest Act, questions affecting civil rights are, in the first instance, dealt with by administrative officers or tribunals, but their decisions are subject to the appellate authority of the appropriate civil courts. There is a third group of cases affecting civil rights which are tried by administrative or quasi-judicial tribunals or other statutory bodies. In such cases, there is no express provision for appeal to civil courts and the parties frequently invoke the intervention of the High Court for writs.

Criminal Justice

The Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended and revised from time to time, regulates the administration of criminal justice and the constitution of criminal courts. The officer presiding over the district court in civil suits is the judge of the Sessions Division for criminal cases in that district. The Sessions Judge is sometimes assisted by additional or assistant sessions judges. These officers are subordinate only to the High Court and are comparatively independent of the executive. They, however, deal only with the more serious crimes and take cognisance of cases only when they have been committed to them by a magistrate after a preliminary enquiry.

The exercise of preventive jurisdiction in certain matters and the trial of crimes listed as not triable by a Sessions Court are entrusted to magistrates of various classes under the general supervision and control of the District Magistrate. In respect of nearly all judicial acts, the magistracy, including the District Magistrate, is subject to the control of the High Court. Some categories of cases involving minor crimes are tried by honorary magistrates, generally retired officers or other responsible citizens, and by benches of magistrates.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

In pursuance of the directive principle regarding the separation of the judiciary from the executive (Article 50), the States in which separation is now in force are Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore, Bombay excluding Vidarbha, the Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh areas of Madhya Pradesh, the PEPSU region of the Punjab and twelve districts of Bihar. The reform, as it has come into operation in the State of Madras has been designed within the frame-work of the Criminal Procedure Code and has been implemented by an executive order. Broadly speaking, it divides all the powers and functions of a magistrate under two heads (i) judicial and (ii) non-judicial. The officers discharging judicial functions have been placed under the High Court. Another important feature of the reform is that, for purely judicial work, only those qualified in law are eligible to become magistrates. Similar schemes, with modifications to suit local conditions, have been introduced in other States.

CHAPTER VII

DEFENCE

The supreme command of the Armed Forces is vested in the President of India, the responsibility for their administrative and operational control resting with the Ministry of Defence and the three Services Headquarters. The main function of the Ministry is to ensure that (i) the development and activities of the three Services are properly co-ordinated, (ii) decisions on policy matters are obtained from the Government, transmitted to the three Services Headquarters and implemented, and (iii) necessary financial sanction for defence expenditure is obtained from Parliament.

ORGANISATION

Although the overall control of the three Services vests in the Ministry of Defence, they normally function directly under their respective Chiefs of Staff. The occupants of these offices, as on April 1, 1959, were:

Chief of the Army Staff	:	General K.S. Thimayya
Chief of the Naval Staff	:	Vice-Admiral R.D. Katari
Chief of the Air Staff	:	Air Marshal S. Mukerjee

Army

The Army is organised into three commands—Southern, Eastern and Western—each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the rank of Lieutenant-General. Each of the Commands is divided into Areas under a General Officer Commanding of the rank of Major-General. The Areas are sub-divided into Sub-Areas, each under a Brigadier.

The Army Headquarters, located in Delhi, functions under the Chief of the Army Staff. Its four main branches, each under a Principal Staff Officer of the rank of Lieutenant-General, are: General Staff Branch, Adjutant-General's Branch, Quartermaster-General's Branch, Master-General of Ordnance's Branch. The other two branches are the Engineer-in-Chief's Branch and the Military Secretary's Branch, each under a Major-General.

The General Staff Branch consists of the Directorates of Military Operations, Military Intelligence, Military Training, Staff Duties, Weapons and Equipment, Armoured Corps, Artillery, Infantry, Signals and Territorial Army.

The Adjutant-General's Branch is divided into three Directorates, namely those of Organisation, Personal Services and Judge Advocate-General. The Medical Directorate, though separate under a Major-General, is technically placed under this Branch.

The Quartermaster-General has two Directorates, one to organise all rail, sea and air movements of personnel and stores within and outside the country, and the second to provide accommodation for the personnel. The Directorates of Supply and Transport and of Remounts, Veterinary and Farms are also under the overall supervision of the Quartermaster-General.

The two departments under the Master-General of the Ordnance are the Directorate of Ordnance Services and the Directorate of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. The Ordnance Services Directorate is responsible for procuring, stocking and supplying all kinds of defence equipment required

for the troops. The Electrical and Mechanical Engineers' Directorate is charged with the responsibility of inspection, repair and maintenance of all types of mechanical and electrical equipment used by the Army.

The Engineer-in-Chief is the head of the Corps of Engineers and of the Military Engineering Service. He advises the Chiefs of the Staff of the three Services on all engineering works, including their planning and construction.

The Military Secretary maintains personal records of officers and is responsible for their postings and transfers, promotions and retirement as well as for the grant of honorary ranks.

Navy

At the Naval Headquarters in Delhi, the Chief of the Naval Staff is assisted by four Principal Staff Officers, namely the Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, the Chief of Personnel, the Chief of Material and the Chief of Naval Aviation. He functions through four Operational and Administrative Commands, one afloat and three ashore. These are: (i) Flag Officer Commanding, Indian Fleet, (ii) Flag Officer, Bombay, (iii) Commodore-in-Charge, Cochin, and (iv) Commodore, East Coast, Visakhapatnam.

The Indian Fleet today consists of the new flagship *INS Mysore*—an 8,700-ton Colony-class cruiser, formerly known as *HMS Nigeria*, *INS Delhi*—a 7,030-ton Leander-class cruiser, and a number of destroyers, frigates, mine-sweepers and other ships.

The Naval Aviation Wing, started in 1953 with a squadron of 10 Sealand amphibious aircraft, acquired some Firefly target-towing aircraft in 1955. An aircraft-carrier, *HMS Hercules*, was acquired in 1957 and is now being refitted in the U.K. The Hydrographic Office, set up for the Marine Survey of India, has started its main work of surveying the seas and producing charts.

Air Force

The Chief of the Air Staff is assisted by three Principal Staff Officers controlling the three main branches of the Air Headquarters, viz. the Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, the Air Officer-in-Charge, Administration and the Air-Officer-in-Charge, Maintenance. Each of these three branches controls a group of Directorates.

Under the Air Headquarters come three major Air Force formations, namely the Operational, Training and Maintenance Commands, located at Palam, Bangalore and Kanpur respectively.

In pursuance of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Forces Act, passed by Parliament in 1952, five Auxiliary Air Force Squadrons, namely No. 51 (Delhi), No. 52 (Bombay), No. 53 (Madras), No. 54 (U.P.), and No. 55 (Bengal) have been formed.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

National Defence Academy

Admissions to the National Defence Academy at Khadakvasla, near Poona, are made on the basis of a qualifying biannual written examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission at different centres in the country, followed by an interview before a Services Selection Board. Boys who have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination and are between 15 and 17½ years of age on the first day of the month on which the course starts at the Academy are eligible for admission. Cadets must be unmarried and cannot marry during the period of their stay at the Academy.

All the expenses of cadets while at the Academy (except the pocket expense of Rs. 30 per month) are borne by the Government. Where the monthly income of parents is less than Rs. 300, even this expense is borne by the Government.

The course at Khadakvasla is of three years' duration, after which the cadets receive specialised training at their respective Service colleges or establishments.

Defence Services Staff College

Training is imparted to serving officers on an inter-Service basis at the Defence Services Staff College at Wellington in South India. It trains officers up to the standard required for second-grade staff appointments and also equips them for command and higher staff appointments. About 100 officers of all the three Services are trained every year, the duration of the course being 10 months.

Armed Forces Medical College

The Armed Forces Medical College at Poona, besides imparting training to newly-commissioned medical officers, runs refresher courses for medical officers of the Armed Forces to keep them up-to-date in their profession. Specialist courses are run in hygiene, X-ray, blood-transfusion and pathology.

Army Colleges and Schools

The Military College at Dehra Dun is the premier centre for training officers of the Army. The main source of entry into the College is the National Defence Academy. Cadets passing out of the Academy receive one year's training at Dehra Dun before being commissioned. The other categories of entrants in higher age-groups are those who have qualified in the competitive entrance examination of the Union Public Service Commission and the Services Selection Board for two years' training, graduate cadets of the NCC for a year and a half, other graduates selected for specialised commissions in the technical arms for a year and serving Regular or Territorial Army personnel—JCOs and NCOs—for two years. At the Military College, cadets undergo strenuous training designed mostly to equip them with the basic military knowledge necessary for all Army officers whatever their corps, arm or service.

The Armoured Corps Centre and School at Ahmednagar undertakes the training of regimental instructors, squadron commanders and regimental commanders of the Corps. The College of Military Engineering at Kirkee imparts training to officers and other ranks in all aspects of military engineering. Longer courses of over two years' duration are also conducted there to train officers up to the degree standard.

The School of Signals at Mhow imparts basic and advanced technical training in telecommunication and signal tactics. The School of Artillery at Deolali provides training in field, anti-tank, and anti-aircraft artillery, while its branch at Bombay provides training in coastal artillery. The Infantry School at Mhow conducts courses in the tactical and administrative handling of units and sub-units for senior officers and junior commanders of all corps in the Army. The Ordnance School at Jabalpur imparts specialised corps training in the identification, handling, storage, care, custody and preservation of all items, including ammunition and explosives, stocked by ordnance depots.

The other Army training centres and schools are: the Service Corps School, Bareilly ; the Remounts Veterinary and Farms Centre and School, Meerut; the School of Physical Training, Poona; the Army and Air Transport Support School, Agra; the School of Mechanical Transport, Faizabad;

the Corps of Military Police Centre and School, Faizabad ; the Education Centre and School, Pachmarhi; the Military School of Music, Pachmarhi; and the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering School, Trimulgherry.

Naval Training Centres

Except for specialised technical courses, training of all officers and men of the Navy is undertaken at the main Naval training centres located at Cochin, Bombay and Visakhapatnam. Advanced courses in subjects like gunnery, torpedo and anti-submarine and communications have already been started.

The principal training centres of the Navy are *INS Venduruthy* and the Naval Air Station *Garuda*, both situated at Cochin. *INS Venduruthy* is the premier training establishment, comprising technical schools for gunnery, navigation and torpedo and anti-submarine. *INS Garuda* has the training aircraft of the Navy and some technical schools.

At *INS Shivaji*, situated at Lonavla (Bombay State), mechanical engineers and artificiers are trained. A new Engineering College was started there to train junior engineer and electrical officers of the Service.

INS Valsura, the Electrical School of the Navy at Jamnagar, trains officers and men of the Electrical Branch of the Service. With most of the ships now acquired being fitted with complicated electronic equipment, training at this School has been geared to the present requirements of the Service.

New recruits coming into the Navy are trained at *INS Circars* at Visakhapatnam and, on completion of their courses, become ratings. Officers and men of the Supply and Secretariat Branch are trained at *INS Hamla* in Bombay. *INS Kistna* is the junior officers' training ship. Sea training is imparted by the Fleet.

Air Force Colleges and Schools

The basic flying training of a year's duration for pupil pilots is imparted at the Air Force Flying College, Jodhpur. Advanced flying and conversion training on jets and multi-engined aircraft is conducted for a year at the Air Force Station, Hyderabad. Pupil navigators also have their initial training at Jodhpur and advanced training at Hyderabad before graduating as full-fledged aircrew.

Flying instructors are trained in a separate school at Tambaram. The Air Force Administrative College at Coimbatore trains officers in various ground duties, and medical officers receive training at the School of Aviation Medicine recently established at Bangalore.

The Air Force Technical College at Jalahalli trains officers in engineering, signals, and armament and electrical engineering. A school at Jalahalli trains airmen in accounting, equipment, general office duties, medical assistance, telephone operating, drill instruction, police duties, music, motor driving and catering. Another school, also located at Jalahalli, trains airmen in higher signal trades.

DEFENCE PRODUCTION

With a view to evolving a co-ordinated policy in regard to the production of military stores and equipment and the inspection, research, design and development activities of the three Services, the Government of India set up a Defence Production Board three years ago. With the Defence Minister as its Chairman, the Board is responsible for the proper running of all the ordnance factories. Attached to it are the Scientific Adviser to the Minister and the Controller-General of Defence Production, their respective departments being the Research and Development Organisation and the Production and Inspection Organisation.

The Research and Development Organisation was brought into being in January 1958 by the amalgamation of the Technical Development Establishments of the three Services and the Defence Science Organisation to promote and apply scientific research for production. It is closely associated with the Production and Inspection Organisation and includes technical establishments dealing with weapons, ammunition, military explosives, metallurgy, electronics and optical instruments. It has under it research installations like the Defence Science Laboratory, New Delhi, the Stores Laboratory, Kanpur, the Naval Physical Laboratories at Bombay and Cochin and research-cum-training installations like the Institute of Armament Studies, Kirkee.

The principal function of the Production and Inspection Organisation is to achieve self-sufficiency in respect of stores required by the three Services.

Ordnance Factories

The ordnance factories, which until recently catered primarily for the Army, have now started producing stores for the Navy and the Air Force also. The Service items produced by them include artillery guns, heavy mortars, naval guns, barrels and recoil system of guns, mountings, carriages and buffers for heavy and medium-calibre guns, light machine-guns and other small arms, bombs, shells and various types of ammunition and high explosives, sea mines, depth-charges, parachutes, Service clothing and mountaineering equipment.

As part of their peace-time functions, the ordnance factories are also using their utilizable spare capacity to cater to civilian needs. Their civil trade activities cover the five broad categories of ferrous, non-ferrous, leather and textile, chemical and general engineering. The last category includes scientific, optical and mathematical instruments, sporting arms and ammunition, metal castings and forgings and other miscellaneous articles.

Machine-tool Proto-type Factory

The Machine-tool Proto-type Factory, Ambarnath (Bombay), has fulfilled three important functions, namely the design of new armament and machine-tools ; manufacture and proofing of proto-types of both, together with the manufacture of small arms ; and creation of necessary design and craft skill. The surplus capacity in this factory is being utilised to produce various types of machine-tools required by the ordnance factories and other defence establishments. The factory first designed and made simpler types of machine-tools like tool grinders, polishing machines and dressing devices, and then switched over to advanced types. It has so far manufactured, among others, hydraulic surface-grinders and precision tool-room lathes.

Hindustan Aircraft

The Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore, undertakes the repair, overhaul and manufacture of aircraft for the Indian Air Force. Since 1952, the HAL has been manufacturing the HT-2 trainer aircraft on a large scale for the IAF, the Navy and the flying clubs. The factory has also been building Vampire jet fighters, which form part of the fleet of the IAF. It is also producing jet trainers.

Recently the Government concluded an agreement with the Bristol Aeroplane Company to make the full range of Bristol Orpheus turbo-jet engines at the HAL. Another licence agreement has been reached with the Folland Aircraft Company for the manufacture by the HAL of Britain's latest jet fighter, the Gnat.

The ancillary activities of HAL include the building of all-metal broad

gauge coaches with modern amenities for the Railways and bus-bodies for State and private transport authorities.

Bharat Electronics

The Bharat Electronics Ltd., Jalahalli (near Bangalore), went into initial production in December 1955, and started manufacturing tools and jigs required for receivers and transmitters.

The value of electronic equipment produced at the BEL during the period January 1956 and March 1958 was Rs. 33.95 lakhs. The production programme of the Company for this period included the manufacture of general-purpose receivers and medium-power transmitters for the Civil Aviation Department and equipment for All India Radio, Railways, Meteorological Department, States Police and Fire Services, etc.

Some other important items under production at the BEL are general-purpose communication receivers, medium-power transmitters, mobile trans-receivers and portable man-pack sets.

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

In addition to their normal duty of defending the country, the Armed Forces, from time to time, perform certain emergency duties, such as (i) rendering of help in areas affected by natural calamities like floods, earthquakes and famines, (ii) carrying out of photographic surveys which are of use in the planning and development of hydro-electric and other schemes and (iii) reclamation of wasteland. Since independence, India's Defence Forces also assisted in implementing the Korean Truce Agreement and the recommendations of the International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Viet-Nam, Laos and Cambodia set up under the Cease-fire Agreement concluded at Geneva on July 20, 1954. Several officers and other ranks, including some from the Navy and the Air Force, were deputed in September 1954 for the second assignment which still continues. The Army embarked on yet another mission of peace when on November 16, 1956, a contingent was sent to Egypt to join the United Nations Emergency Force. In a mercy mission to the flood-affected areas of Ceylon, the Air Force dropped over half a million pounds of supplies and medical aids. Nearly 70 service officers recently served with the U.N. Observation Group in the Lebanon.

DEFENCE FINANCE

The following table shows the defence expenditure during the last nine years on revenue and capital accounts :—

TABLE 27

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE*

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Revenue Account	Capital Account	Total
1951-52 (Actuals) ..	186.28	10.17	196.45
1952-53 ,, ..	192.38	5.96	198.34
1953-54 ,, ..	198.06	10.16	208.22
1954-55 ,, ..	201.34	8.47	209.81
1955-56 ,, ..	188.37	17.59	205.96
1956-57 ,, ..	211.85	19.70	231.55
1957-58 ,, ..	256.72	22.93	279.65
1958-59 (Revised Estimates) ..	266.87	27.90	294.77
1959-60 (Budget Estimates) ..	242.68	32.74	275.42

* For a comparative statement of Defence expenditure to total national expenditure, see Chapter XIX.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

The Territorial Army, which was raised in October 1949, is designed to give the youth of the country an opportunity of receiving military training in their spare time and to serve the country in times of emergency by providing units to the regular Army and taking over the responsibility for internal security. Membership of the Territorial Army does not involve service outside India except under a special order of the Union Government. The T.A. is composed of units of Artillery, Infantry, the Corps of Engineers (including Railways, Ports, Docks and Inland Waterways), the Corps of Signals (including Posts and Telegraphs), the Medical Corps and the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

Any able-bodied national of India between the ages of 18 and 35 (with relaxation in the upper age-limit for entry into certain technical units) and possessing the requisite qualifications is eligible to join the Territorial Army as an officer or other rank.

The Territorial Army has two types of units—provincial and urban. Training for recruits in the provincial units lasts 30 days. In the urban units training is given for 32 days, in the evenings after working hours, at week-ends or on holidays. Every member of the Territorial Army who has undergone recruit training is liable to undergo annual training for two calendar months in the provincial units and for a period varying from a minimum of 120 hours to a maximum of 240 hours in the urban units.

While under training or otherwise employed, officers and other ranks of the Territorial Army are entitled practically to the same pay and allowances, rations and medical facilities as are admissible to the corresponding ranks of the regular Army. They are also entitled to terminal gratuity and disability and family pension under certain conditions.

A limited number of appointments on the permanent staff, with a tenure of three to five years, is offered to all ranks of the Territorial Army provided they possess the necessary experience and qualifications. Territorial Army personnel are also entitled to the award of decorations and medals.

LOK SAHAYAK SENA

The Auxiliary Territorial Army, which was reorganised as the National Volunteer Force in 1954, is now designated as "Lok Sahayak Sena". Its aim is to give elementary military training to about 5,00,000 men in five years.

All able-bodied men, except ex-Servicemen and ex-NCC cadets, between the ages of 18 and 40 can join the Lok Sahayak Sena. Membership of the force carries no liability to military service. Under the new scheme, special attention is given to the training of people in border areas.

Recruits are given 30 days' training, which includes a literacy course for those who are illiterate. A record of the trainees is maintained and the outstanding trainee in each camp is given a Certificate of Merit. Others receive certificates in token of their completing the full period of training successfully. During the training period every trainee is provided with free accommodation, clothing and food and an out-of-pocket allowance of Rs. 15 on the conclusion of the camp.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The National Cadet Corps consists of three Divisions, namely Senior, Junior and Girls. The Senior and Junior Divisions are composed of three Wings—Army, Navy and Air Force. The Army Wing has units of the Armoured Corps, Artillery, the Corps of Engineers, the Signals Corps, Infantry, the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and the Medical Corps.

In addition to normal basic training, cadets of the technical units receive specialised training. Naval Wing units are, of necessity, raised in the coastal towns where facilities for naval training are available. In the Air Wing units, theoretical and practical training is given in flying and, with the help of the flying clubs, cadets obtain 'A' flying licences at Government expense. Gliding has also been introduced as part of the training of air cadets. The special needs of girl cadets have been fully kept in view and their training has also now been made more instructive, interesting and useful. Aero-modelling and gliding have also been introduced in the Senior Wing of the Girls' Division.

The progressive increase in the strength of the Corps since its inception is shown in the following table:

TABLE 28

STRENGTH OF NATIONAL CADET CORPS

Date	Boys		Girls		Total
	Senior Division	Junior Division	Senior Wing	Junior Wing	
1-1-1949 ..	14,960	20,160	—	—	35,120
1-1-1950 ..	22,184	36,180	93	—	58,457
1-1-1951 ..	23,349	45,105	279	—	68,733
1-1-1952 ..	23,570	45,663	279	—	69,512
1-1-1953 ..	26,103	53,515	527	—	80,145
1-1-1954 ..	28,217	54,400	620	—	83,237
1-1-1955 ..	39,083	56,617	2,728	2,914	1,01,344
1-1-1956 ..	46,680	66,307	3,255	5,146	1,21,388
1-1-1957 ..	52,147	70,829	3,999	6,727	1,33,702
1-1-1958 ..	64,475	76,530	5,730	9,270	1,56,005
1-1-1959 ..	73,407	92,258	9,246	17,342	1,92,253

AUXILIARY CADET CORPS

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps has been started to cope with the demand for military training for boys and girls in schools who cannot get admission to the National Cadet Corps. The Corps has made rapid progress; its strength at the end of 1958 was 8,57,947.

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps trains the youth of the country in team spirit, discipline and patriotism. Its instructors selected from schools are trained by regular Army staff of the various NCC untis.

WELFARE OF EX-SERVICEMEN

Special attention is given to the resettlement of ex-Servicemen in Government and private services, vocational and technical trades, land colonies and transport services. Training in basic agriculture is given to facilitate their absorption in the community projects as *Gram Sevaks*. In

matters of employment, preference is given to ex-Servicemen in filling up appointments in the police, watch and ward, excise and other departments where military training is a qualification. In addition, relaxation in age-limits to the extent of the military service rendered has been permitted. Through the concerted efforts of the Central and State Governments as well as private organisations employment has been found for 1,12,628 ex-Servicemen including 957 officers during the last eight years or so.

One of the most important non-official organisations which renders useful assistance to ex-Servicemen and their families, in close liaison with the local administrations, is the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmens' Board. The Board, which has its headquarters in New Delhi, co-ordinates the activities of State boards. These, in their turn, control a network of district boards, having in some cases tehsil or taluka committees. There are at present 204 such boards. In addition to the funds of the Board which are primarily used for payment of special pensions to blinded ex-Servicemen and to meet expenditure on other miscellaneous items, there are a number of other Central funds like the Flag Day Fund, the Armed Forces Benevolent Fund and the Armed Forces Reconstruction Fund, which also render valuable assistance for the welfare of ex-Servicemen.

CHAPTER VIII

EDUCATION

Education is the responsibility of the State Governments, the Union Government confining its activities to the co-ordination of facilities and determination of standards in respect of higher education (through the University Grants Commission), research and scientific and technical education. Co-ordination in regard to elementary and secondary education is secured through All-India Councils. The Union Government is also responsible for the running of four universities (Aligarh, Banaras, Delhi and Visva-Bharati) and such other institutions of national importance as Parliament may by law declare. It also administers the award of scholarships and fellowships in pursuance of the policy of promoting cultural relations with other countries and co-operating with international organisations like the UNESCO.

Literacy

The state of literacy in the country according to the 1951 census is as shown below:

TABLE 29

LITERACY IN INDIA (1951)*

State/Union Territory	Literates			Percentage of Literacy		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
INDIA ..	5,92,51,001	4,56,01,184	1,36,49,817	16.61	24.87	7.87
States						
Andhra Pradesh..	41,02,721	30,97,020	10,05,701	13.12	19.67	6.48
Assam ..	16,33,753	13,03,087	3,30,666	18.07	27.08	7.81
Bihar ..	47,11,967	39,86,568	7,25,399	12.15	20.46	3.76
Bombay ..	1,04,45,240	78,67,926	25,77,314	21.64	31.70	10.99
Kerala ..	55,38,975	33,65,778	21,73,197	40.88	50.37	31.65
Madhya Pradesh	25,62,583	21,50,263	4,12,320	9.83	16.22	3.22
Madras ..	62,37,133	47,32,520	15,04,613	20.81	31.69	10.00
Mysore ..	37,43,457	28,69,650	8,73,807	19.29	29.08	9.16
Orissa ..	23,13,431	19,78,705	3,34,726	15.80	27.32	4.52

*Figures of literates for the taluks transferred from one State to another on the reorganisation of States have been compiled from village statistics published tract-wise in the District Census Handbooks. For Bihar and West Bengal, literacy figures have been estimated for the transferred areas on the assumption that they bear to the literacy figures of the tracts concerned, the same proportion as their total population.

TABLE 29 (*contd*)

State/Union Territory	Literates			Percentage of Literacy		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Punjab ..	24,57,496	18,25,953	6,31,543	15.23	21.03	8.47
Rajasthan ..	14.29,712	12,00,282	2,29,430	8.95	14.44	3.00
Uttar Pradesh ..	68,25,072	57,53,580	10,71,492	10.80	17.38	3.56
West Bengal ..	63.18,603	48,29,707	14,88,896	24.02	34.23	12.21
Union Territories						
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.980	6,513	1,467	25.77	34.18	12.31
Delhi ..	6,69,073	4.24,118	2,44.955	38.36	42.99	32.34
Himachal Pradesh	85,509	72.972	12,537	7.71	12.59	2.37
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands ..	3,204	2,635	569	15.23	25.59	5.30
Manipur ..	65,895	58,932	6.963	11.41	20.77	2.37
Tripura ..	99,197	74.975	24.222	15.52	22.34	7.98

Institutions, Enrolment, Management and Expenditure

The total number of institutions, enrolment therein and direct expenditure incurred on them between 1951-52 and 1956-57 is shown below:

TABLE 30

INSTITUTIONS, STUDENTS AND EXPENDITURE

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students on rolls (in lakhs)	Total expenditure (in crores of rupees)
1951-52	2,89,354	265.72	124.56
1952-53	2,98,759	275.24	137.64
1953-54	3,13,344	291.39	147.74
1954-55	3,43,071	312.67	165.01
1955-56	3,66,637	339.24	189.66
1956-57*	3,77,718	357.75	202.24

*Provisional

The growth of different types of institutions between 1951-52 and 1956-57 is indicated below:

TABLE 31

TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57*
Pre-primary Schools ..	330	396	426	513	630	773
Primary Schools..	2,15,036	2,22,014	2,39,382	2,63,626	2,78,138	2,87,318
Secondary Schools	22,639	24,059	25,767	27,518	32,568	35,828
Vocational Schools	2,463	2,616	2,599	2,752	3,067	3,283
Special Education Schools ..	47,994	48,706	44,142	47,534	50,987	49,127
Arts and Science Colleges ..	552	581	613	657	712	771
Professional Colleges ..	214	239	253	291	346	404
Special Education Colleges ..	68	79	87	106	112	127
Research Institutions ..	20	31	35	33	34	41
Boards of Educacation ..	9	9	10	10	11	12
Universities ..	29	29	30	31	32	34
TOTAL ..	2,89,354	2,98,759	3,13,344	3,43,071	3,66,637	3,77,718

The distribution of institutions and students therein according to management is as follows:

TABLE 32

INSTITUTIONS ACCORDING TO MANAGEMENT

Management	Number of Recognised Institutions					
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57*
Government ..	71,074	70,681	70,520	80,434	87,601	89,304
District Boards ..	1,02,945	1,07,275	1,17,527	1,30,636	1,42,980	1,53,953
Municipal Boards	9,603	9,919	10,046	10,401	10,497	11,448
Private						
(*a*) Aided ..	95,596	1,00,450	1,04,324	1,10,956	1,14,204	1,11,064
(*b*) Unaided	10,136	10,434	10,927	10,644	11,355	11,949
TOTAL ..	2,89,354	2,98,759	3,13,344	3,43,071	3,66,637	3,77,718

*Provisional

TABLE 33

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS

Management	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57*
Government ..	53,45,523	54,73,575	58,40,568	64,79,643	72,50,735	74,03,684
District Boards ..	98,28,781	99,39,163	1,07,40,424	1,13,54,736	1,24,44,863	1,35,24,164
Municipal Boards	21,42,124	22,00,631	22,53,009	24,45,713	25,95,855	26,79,632
Private:						
(a) Aided ..	83,13,508	88,39,879	92,09,324	98,42,637	1,03,69,406	1,01,42,553
(b) Unaided ..	9,41,639	10,70,691	10,95,425	11,44,691	12,62,734	13,30,860
TOTAL ..	2,65,71,575	2,75,23,939	2,91,38,750	3,12,67,420	3,39,23,593	3,50,80,893

The contributions (in percentage) from different sources to the total direct expenditure are indicated below:

TABLE 34

SOURCES OF EXPENDITURE

Source	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57*
Government Funds	56.5	58.3	57.8	59.9	61.8	62.2
District Board Funds ..	6.9	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.2	5.1
Municipal Boards Funds ..	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.4
Fees ..	21.6	21.6	22.3	21.4	20.0	19.8
Endowments ..	3.8	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2
Others ..	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.5	6.6	6.3

Achievements and Targets Under the Two Plans

The physical targets achieved at the end of the First Plan and those

*Provisional

aimed at under the Second Plan are indicated below:

TABLE 35

ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS

Activity	1955-56	1960-61
Percentage of children of age-group 6—11 under instruction to total population of age-group	51.0	62.7
Percentage of children of age-group 11—14 under instruction to total population of age-group	18.2	22.5
Percentage of children of age-group 14-17 under instruction to total population of age-group	8.4	11.7
Number of Primary/Junior Basic Schools*	2,78,768	3,26,800
Number of Junior Basic Schools	42,971	64,919
Number of Middle/Senior Basic Schools	21,730	22,725
Number of Senior Basic Schools	4,842	4,571
Number of High/Higher Secondary Schools	10,738	12,125
Number of High Schools upgraded to Higher Secondary Schools	47	1,197
Number of Multipurpose Schools	367	1,187
Number of Universities	32	38
Number of Engineering Institutes at degree level	47	54
Number of Engineering Institutes at diploma level	88	104
Graduates in Engineering	3,395	5,480
Diploma Holders in Engineering	3,511	8,000
Number of Technological Institutes at degree level	25	28
Number of Technological Institutes at diploma level	36	37
Degree Holders in Technology	700	800
Diploma Holders in Technology	430	450

ELEMENTARY AND BASIC EDUCATION

Basic education being the accepted pattern of the educational system, the system of elementary education is gradually being brought in line with it. The basic system sets out an activity curriculum in which learning is correlated with the physical and social environment of the children and also with productive activities like spinning and weaving, gardening, carpentry, leather work, book craft and domestic crafts including cooking, sewing, house management, etc. The programme for the conversion of the existing elementary schools into basic ones, the opening of new basic schools, the introduction of crafts in non-basic schools, the production of literature

*Includes 630 pre-primary and 31,898 basic primary schools in Uttar Pradesh.

on basic education and training of basic school teachers is progressively being carried out. The recommendations of the Assessment Committee appointed in 1955 have generally been accepted and are being implemented.

An All-India Council for Elementary Education has been set up to advise the Central and State Governments on all matters relating to elementary education and to prepare programmes for the early implementation of compulsory and free elementary education.

The progress of primary and basic education is indicated in the following table:

TABLE 36

BASIC AND NON-BASIC PRIMARY EDUCATION

Year	Number of schools		Number of students on rolls (in thousands)		Direct expenditure (in crores of rupees)	
	Primary (a)	Basic	Primary (a)	Basic	Primary (a)	Basic
1951-52 ..	2,15,366	33,751	1,90,23	29,85	40.54	5.18
1952-53 ..	2,22,410	34,223	1,95,51	29,60	44.36	5 67
1953-54 ..	2,39,808	34,940	2,08,43	30,31	46.43	6.04
1954-55 ..	2,64,139	37,395	2,22,43	31,55	51.10	6.50
1955-56 ..	2,78,768	42,971	2,29,66	37,30	53.98	8.11
1956-57* ..	2,88,091	46,825	2,39,67	41,03	57.61	9.06

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Significant among the reforms carried out on the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission (which reported in August 1953) with the aim of making secondary education a self-contained and complete stage up to the age of 17, are:

(1) Substitution of the present system in which the secondary stage serves as a terminal stage entirely subservient to university education by a diversified system through conversion of existing schools into multipurpose types.†

(2) Provision of facilities for improvements in teaching science, libraries, introduction of craft in middle schools, training of teachers and career masters, etc.

(3) The establishment of the All-India Council for Seconday Education to advise the Central and State Governments.

(4) The compulsory study of three languages at the secondary stage.

(a) Inclusive of pre-primary schools.

*Provisional.

† Multipurpose schools offer instruction in languages, social studies, general science, and a compulsory craft in addition to a course in either science, technology, commerce, agriculture, fine arts, home science or humanities.

The table below provides at a glance the development and financing of secondary education:

TABLE 37

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Year		Number of schools	Number of students on rolls (in thousands)	Total direct expenditure (in crores of rupees)
1951-52	..	22,639	56,80	34.86
1952-53	..	24,059	60,08	38.07
1953-54	..	25,767	64,10	42.17
1954-55	..	27,518	68,93	45.51
1955-56	..	32,568	85,27	53.02
1956-57*	..	35,828	93,30	57 47

HIGHER AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Post-secondary education in India is imparted through (1) arts and science colleges, (2) professional colleges, (3) special educational colleges, (4) research institutions and (5) universities. In States having Boards of Higher Secondary and Intermediate Education, the post-intermediate stage is conducted under the direction and control of universities in respect of courses of study, examinations and award of degrees and diplomas.

Universities are of three different types. Affiliating universities do not themselves undertake any teaching but merely prescribe courses of study, conduct examinations and award degrees and diplomas in respect of colleges affiliated to them. The affiliating and teaching universities, in addition to carrying out functions of the affiliating type, offer teaching and research facilities generally at the post-graduate level and in some cases from the post-intermediate level onwards. The Residential and Teaching universities are unitary organisations controlling all colleges under their jurisdiction in all respects and undertaking teaching at all levels. A number of the younger universities in India belong to the last category.

A forum for the discussion of university problems and for the mutual recognition of degrees and diplomas awarded by the universities in India is provided by the Inter-University Board founded in 1925. The functions of this Board are advisory in character.

Besides the universities, there are a large number of institutions which impart higher learning. The Jamia Millia at Delhi, the Gurukul at Hardwar and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, have the same standing as other universities, although they were not officially established as universities under Central or State Acts. Many of the research laboratories and institutions mentioned in the chapter on *Scientific Research* are recognised by the Inter-University Board as centres of higher research. Some of them undertake teaching as well.

In Table 38 is shown the State/Territory-wise distribution of the various

*Provisional

types of institutions catering to higher education in 1956-57 and in Table 39 relevant data in respect of the Universities is given for 1958.

TABLE 38

STATE/TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (1956-57)

State/Union Territory	Universities	Boards of Education	Research Institutions	Arts and Science Colleges	Professional Colleges	Special Education Colleges	Total
Andhra Pradesh ..	3	1	—	53	23	15	95
Assam ..	1	—	—	23	5	1	30
Bihar ..	2	1	4	55	27	7	96
Bombay ..	7	2	21	82	83	11	206
Jammu and Kashmir	1	—	—	12	3	10	26
Kerala* ..	1	—	—	40	13	7	61
Madhya Pradesh ..	1	2	—	61	33	8	105
Madras ..	2	1	—	56	32	16	107
Mysore ..	2	—	4	45	44	7	102
Orissa ..	1	1	—	14	6	3	25
Punjab ..	2	—	—	79	30	—	111
Rajasthan .	1	1	—	54	15	8	89
Uttar Pradesh ..	6	1	5	70	44	9	134
West Bengal ..	3	1	4	103	32	11	154
Delhi ..	1	1	3	15	10	2	32
Himachal Pradesh ..	—	—	—	3	1	—	4
Manipur ..	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Tripura ..	—	—	—	2	1	1	4
Pondicherry ..	—	—	—	2	2	—	4
India ..	34	12	41	771	404	127	1,389

General Education in Universities

Two schemes of general education have been drawn up by a study team which reported in January 1957. In the main scheme, general education covering basic studies in the fields of natural sciences, social sciences and the humanities together with training in communication skills are to be made compulsory for all under-graduate non-professional faculties. In the alternative scheme, six periods a week in the first and

*Figures relate to 1955-56.

second years of the degree course are to be devoted to general education. The introduction of general education courses has been accepted in principle by almost all universities in India, many of them having actually introduced them in one form or another.

University Grants Commission

In pursuance of the recommendation of the University Education Commission appointed by the Government in 1948, the University Grants Commission was constituted in 1953. It was given an autonomous statutory status by an Act of Parliament in 1956. Most of the matters connected with university education including the determination and co-ordination of standards and facilities for study and research have been committed to the care of this body. The Commission has the authority to make appropriate grants to different universities and implement development schemes.

The composition of the Commission as on March 1, 1959 was as follows :

Chairman :	C.D. Deshmukh
Members :	H.N. Kunzru
	K.S. Krishnan
	A.L. Mudaliar
	Dewan Anand Kumar
	G.C. Chatterjee
	N.K. Siddhanta
	K.G. Saiyidain
	N.N. Wanchoo
Secretary :	Samuel Mathai

TABLE 39

UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

(1958)

Serial No.	Name and year of establishment	Character	No. of attached and affiliated colleges	No. of students (1956-57)	Vice-Chancellor	Registrar
1	Agra University, Agra (1927)	Teaching and Affiliating	60	37,315	K.P. Bhatnagar	L.P. Mathur
2	Aligarh University, Aligarh (1920)	Residential and Teaching	2	4,370	B.H. Zaidi	S. Mahmud Hosain
3	Allahabad University, Allahabad (1887)	Residential and Teaching	4	8,169	S. Ranjan	Kanhaiya Lal Govil
4	Andhra University, Waltair (1926)	Affiliating and Teaching	49	29,840	V.S. Krishna	K.V. Gopalaswamy
5	Annamalai University, Annamalainagar (1929)	Residential and Teaching	—	2,765	T.M. Narayanaswami	T.D. Meenakshi-sundaram
6	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (1916)	Residential and Teaching	21	10,210	V.S. Jha	S.L. Dar
7	Baroda University, Baroda (1949)	Residential and Teaching	3	4,851	Jyotindra M. Mehta	B.K. Zutshi
8	Bihar University, Patna (1952)	Affiliating and Teaching	76	48,031	Dukhan Ram	P.P. Roy Chowdhry
9	Bombay University, Bombay (1857)	Federal and Teaching	42	39,456	T.M. Advani	T.V. Chidambaram
10	Calcutta University, Calcutta (1857)	Affiliating and Teaching	148	1,13,751	N.K. Siddhanta	D. Chakravarti
11	Delhi University, Delhi (1922)	Affiliating and Teaching	22	13,028	V.K.R.V. Rao	T.P.S. Iyer
12	Gauhati University, Gauhati (1948)	Affiliating and Teaching	26	15,581	S.K. Bhuyan	P. Datta
13	Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur (1957)	Affiliating and Teaching	12	*	B.N. Jha	N.D. Gothi
14	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad (1949)	Affiliating and Teaching	45	21,576	M.P. Desai	Kanchan Lal C. Parikh
15	Jabalpur University, Jabalpur (1957)	Affiliating and Teaching	17	*	K.L. Dubey	K.R. Pandya
16	Jadavpur University, Jadavpur (1955)	Residential and Teaching	2	1,218	T. Sen	P.C.V. Mallik
17	Jammu & Kashmir University, Srinagar (1948)	Affiliating and Teaching	25	6,099	A.A.A. Fyzee	Ghulam Mohammad
18	Karnatak University, Dharwar (1949)	Affiliating and Teaching	25	8,220	D.C. Pavate	S.S. Wodeyar
19	Kerala University, Trivandrum (1937)	Affiliating and Teaching	66	30,777	John Matthai	V.P. Kannan Nair
20	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra (1956)	Residential and Teaching	*	*	A.C. Joshi	Gauri Shanker (O.S.D.)

*Information not available.

TABLE 39-(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Name and year of establishment	Character	No. of attached and affiliated colleges *	No. of students (1956-57)	Vice-Chancellor	Registrar
21	Lucknow University, Lucknow (1921)	Residential and Teaching	13	10,811	K.A.S. Iyer	K.D. Tewari
22	Madras University, Madras (1857)	Affiliating and Teaching	105	60,289	A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar	R. Ravi Varma
23	Mysore University, Mysore (1916)	Affiliating and Teaching	53	26,220	K.V. Puttappa	P. Mallikarjunappa
24	Nagpur University, Nagpur (1923)	Affiliating and Teaching	28	13,478	K.T. Mangalmurti	M.S. Modak
25	Osmania University, Hyderabad (1918)	Affiliating and Teaching	34	17,514	D.S. Reddy	I. Topa
26	Punjab University, Chandigarh (1947)	Affiliating and Teaching	116	51,115	A.C. Joshi	J.R. Agnihotri
27	Patna University, Patna (1917)	Residential and Teaching	10	9,477	Balbhadra Prasad	Jagatnandan Sahay
28	Poona University, Poona (1949)	Affiliating and Teaching	39	19,846	R.P. Paranjpye	W.H. Goley
29	Rajasthan University, Jaipur (1947)	Affiliating and Teaching	41	17,724	G.C. Chatterjee	K.L. Verma
30	Roorkee University, Roorkee (1948)	Residential and Teaching	—	673	A.N. Khosla	S.S. Sharma
31	Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Vallabh Nagar-Anand (1955)	Affiliating and Teaching	4	2,637	Bhailalbhai D. Patel	K.J. Majumdar
32	Saugar University, Saugar (1946)	Affiliating and Teaching	23	9,458	D.P. Misra	Ishwar Chandra
33	S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay (1951)	Affiliating and Teaching	6	1,994	Smt. P.V. Thackersey	Smt. Laxmi Thackersey
34	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati (1954)	Affiliating and Teaching	17	10,002	S. Govindarajulu	M. Ramanuja Rao
35	Utkal University, Cuttack (1943)	Affiliating and Teaching	21	7,130	Pran Krushna Parija	G.C. Rath
36	Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan (1951)	Residential and Teaching	6	659	Satyendra Nath Bose	S.C. Chakravarty
37	Vikram University, Ujjain (1957)	Affiliating and Teaching	26	*	Mata Prasad	G.D. Widhani

* Information not available.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The following table indicates the expansion of facilities for technical education (engineering and technology) between 1947 and 1957.

TABLE 40

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

	Institutions		Sanctioned Intake		Out-turn	
	Degree Engg. & Tech.	Diploma Engg. & Tech.	Degree Engg. & Tech.	Diploma Engg. & Tech.	Degree Engg. & Tech.	Diploma Engg. & Tech.
1947 ..	38	53	2,940	3,670	1,270	1,440
1950 ..	49	86	4,119	5,903	2,198	2,478
1951 ..	53	89	4,788	6,216	2,693	2,626
1952 ..	56	90	5,184	6,499	2,956	2,654
1953 ..	58	92	5,450	7,213	2,880	2,747
1954 ..	59	95	5,468	8,313	3,207	3,397
1955 .	64	102	5,937	9,397	4,070	4,072
1956 ..	70	109	6,367	9,899	4,293	4,075
1957 ..	74	129	9,778	15,995	4,290	5,034

By the end of the Second Plan period it is estimated that technical institutions will be in a position to admit every year about 13,000 students for degree courses and 24,000 students for diploma courses.

The All-India Council for Technical Education, which advises Government on technical education, has carried out a study of the position of each technical institution in the country and has drawn up schemes for their improvement and for the establishment of new institutions. The total cost of schemes approved till March 1958 was of the order of Rs. 29·18 crores of which the Central Government will provide Rs. 18·56 crores.

On the recommendations of a Special Committee appointed by it, the Council has approved the introduction of post-graduate courses in 33 subjects at 20 selected institutions.

The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, the first of four higher technological institutes, started functioning in 1951. The Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, admitted the first batch of students in 1958 and the remaining two institutes, one at Madras and another at Kanpur are in the process of establishment. Each Institute when completed will provide for the education of over 1,500 students at the under-graduate level and 500 at the post-graduate level.

Courses in Management Studies have started at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur; the Delhi School of Economics, Delhi; the Department of Economics, Madras University, Madras; the School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay; the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore ; the Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management, Calcutta, and the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. The Administrative Staff College at Hyderabad, which started functioning in December 1957, is a joint

enterprise of the Central Government, private industry and commerce and conducts three courses in a year.

Four Regional Schools of Printing, jointly sponsored by the Central and the State Governments at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Allahabad, each designed to train 20 candidates every year, have also started functioning.

In addition to grants-in-aid to individual research workers, about 680 scholarships, have been allotted to different science and technological departments of universities and other institutions.

Eighty fellowships, each of the value of Rs. 400 per mensem and a grant of Rs. 1,000 per year for apparatus and equipment under the National Research Fellowship Scheme (initiated in 1955-56) are available. For engineering and technical students two categories of stipends have been introduced in selected government establishments and individual concerns for post-institutional practical training in industrial management.

RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION

On the recommendation of the Rural Higher Education Committee, a National Council for Higher Education in Rural Areas has been established to advise the Government on all matters relating to the development of rural higher education. The Council selected 10 institutions for development into rural institutes and these have started functioning at Sriniketan, Madurai, Jamianagar (New Delhi), Udaipur, Sundarnagar Birauli (Bihar), Agra, Sanosara (Bombay), Coimbatore, Amravati, Gargoti (Bombay). The courses as approved by the Council and adopted by the rural institutes are: (i) a three-year diploma course in rural sciences, (ii) a two-year certificate course in agricultural science, (iii) a three-year certificate course in civil and rural engineering and (iv) a one-year preparatory course to initiate matriculates into the three-year diploma course. Recognition of the Diploma in Rural Sciences as equivalent to a first degree of a University has been secured.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Social education embodies a five-point programme to promote (i) literacy, (ii) knowledge of the rules of health and hygiene, (iii) improvement of the adults' economic status, (iv) sense of citizenship with an adequate consciousness of rights and duties, and (v) healthy recreations suited to the needs of the community and the individual. The States execute the schemes, while the Centre provides guidance, financial assistance and coordination.

A National Centre for Fundamental Education has been established in New Delhi to train higher grade personnel for social education work, develop suitable techniques, carry out research on selected problems and serve as a clearing house of information. To encourage the production of literature suitable for children and adults prizes are offered to authors of the best books in all regional languages.

Audio-Visual Aids

The Central Film Library has a stock of 3,476 films and 1,498 film strips on educational and cultural subjects. These are lent free of charge to educational and other insitutions which become members of the Library. It has 1,045 educational institutions and social organisations scattered throughout the country as its members. A quarterly journal 'Audio-Visual Education' has been started to foster interest in the use of audio-visual techniques among teachers and social education workers.

Seminars for the training of audio-visual workers have been organised by the Centre as also by the States. A Central Audio-Visual Education Institute has started functioning.

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

A National Advisory Council advises the Government on all problems concerning education, training and employment of the physically and mentally handicapped. Scholarships are awarded to blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped students for higher education or for technical or professionl training. Grants are provided to institutions and organisations for the handicapped chiefly for undertaking developmental work for the handicapped.

The training centre for the Adult Blind at Dehra Dun imparts training in handicrafts to about 150 blind men from all parts of the country. A women's section with a capacity of 20 has been recently added to the centre. Attached to this centre is a sheltered workshop, set up in 1954 employing ten blind workers. An employment office for the blind has been functioning in Madras since July 1954 and has so far placed 94 adult blind persons including 2 blind women in various industries.

The Central Braille Press, established at Dehra Dun in October 1950, produces braille literature in Indian languages, publishes a Hindi quarterly digest and manufactures braille appliances.

A Model School for blind children established in January 1959 at Dehra Dun provides kindergarten and primary education. Eventually it will be a full-fledged secondary school.

DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

Steps so far taken for the propagation and development of Hindi are as follows:

(i) 1,37,590 technical terms have been evolved by twenty-three expert committees appointed by the Board of Scientific Terminology and lists of technical terms in 14 subjects have so far been published.

(ii) Comments of State Governments and Universities have been invited on an English version of the basic grammar of modern Hindi.

(iii) A Reviewing Committee has submitted a report on the recommendations of the Hindi Examination Reorganisation Committee and the report will be considered by the Hindi Shiksha Samiti.

(iv) The publication of the report of the Hindi Typewriter and Teleprinter Committee has been withheld pending Government decision on the question of reform of the Devanagari script.

(v) Work in evolving a standard system of Hindi shorthand has been started and is expected to be completed by 1960.

(vi) Hindi teachers' training colleges are to be organised on a zonal basis in the non-Hindi speaking areas and the Akhil Bharatiya Hindi Mahavidyalaya, Agra, will be organised for research in Hindi and training of teachers.

(vii) School libraries in non-Hindi speaking States have been provided with Hindi books.

(viii) An exhibition of scientific and technical literature in Hindi was organised at Bombay, Indore, Patna and Lucknow in 1958.

(ix) Progress has been made in the compilation of the Hindi encyclopaedia in ten volumes by the Nagari Pracharini Sabha, and the first volume is to go to press soon.

(x) Standard manuals relating to Botany and Chemistry are under print; manuals on other subjects are under preparation.

(xi) Action has been initiated on preparation of terminological indices of 14 standard Hindi works and publication of omnibus volumes of works of 16 eminent writers.

(xii) In consultation with the State Governments concerned material will be collected for preparation of technical vocabularies on textiles, fisheries and metal works.

(xiii) Lecture tours by scholars from Hindi speaking areas to non-Hindi speaking areas and *vice versa* have been arranged. A seminar of Hindi teachers from the non-Hindi speaking States was held at Patna in 1958.

(xiv) Grants have been given to State Governments in non-Hindi speaking areas and to voluntary organisations for the promotion of Hindi and for appointment of Hindi teachers.

(xv) Suggestions and comments have been invited from universities regarding seven lists containing words common to Hindi and other regional languages.

YOUTH WELFARE

The highlights of the endeavour in the field of youth welfare have been as follows:

(*i*) Organisation of annual inter-university youth festivals since 1954 and assistance to universities for the organisation of inter-collegiate festivals.

(*ii*) Holding of youth leadership training camps, where short-term training is imparted to selected teachers in the promotion of extra-curricular activities.

(*iii*) Travel concessions and financial assistance for organising youth tours to places of historic, scenic and cultural interest and to development project areas.

(*iv*) The establishment of the Youth Hostels Association of India and the setting up of youth hostels all over the country.

(*v*) Assistance to universities and State Governments in the promotion of youth welfare boards and committees for the successful implementation and co-ordination of youth welfare activities.

(*vi*) Pilot surveys of the living conditions of students at selected university centres.

(*vii*) The setting up of non-student youth clubs and centres.

(*viii*) The Labour and Social Service Scheme to inculcate the sense of dignity of manual labour in students and to bring them into contact with villages.

(*ix*) Campus Work Projects Scheme to provide amenities such as gymnasia, swimming pools, open air theatres-cum-auditoria, etc. to universities and other educational centres.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

Physical Education

A 'National Plan of Physical Education and Recreation' has been prepared for strengthening institutions and colleges of physical education. The Plan aims at implementing the syllabi of physical education, popularising norms of physical fitness tests, conducting seminars, awarding fellowships and scholarships for higher studies in physical education, granting assistance to *Vyayamshalas* and *Akhadas*, holding of physical efficiency weeks and festivals and producing of documentary and feature films on physical education. All these schemes are being carried out.

The first National College of Physical Education, named after Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi, was set up at Gwalior in 1957. The college offers training facilities for a three-year degree course in physical education.

A Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation has been set up to advise Government on co-ordination of programmes and activities.

Sports

Encouragement offered to the organisation of sports has been in the following directions:

(*i*) The establishment of the All-India Council of Sports.

(*ii*) The setting up of State Sports Councils in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and U.P.

(*iii*) Under the Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme coaching centres have been established under the guidance of expert Indian and foreign coaches since 1953 and assistance is given to sports federations and universities to modernise sports equipment and to enable them to participate in international sports tournaments.

National Discipline Scheme

In order to bring up the younger generation under a proper code of discipline and to instil in them ideals of good citizenship and comradeship, a scheme for the physical and general social training of displaced children was introduced in July 1954. A start was made in the training of the children in Kasturba Niketan at Delhi. The scheme has since been extended to a large number of schools in and around Delhi, Punjab, U.P., Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal. Over 1,00,000 children are under training in various States.

CHAPTER IX

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The National Culture Trust was set up to promote art and culture and foster the consciousness of art among the people. These objectives are secured through the agency of the Lalit Kala Akademi (Academy of Art), Sangeet Natak Akademi (Academy of Dance, Drama and Music) and Sahitya Akademi (Academy of Letters). The facilities for mass communication at the disposal of the State have also been utilised to make the people conscious of their cultural heritage. A number of institutions have collaborated in the task of popularising traditional arts and crafts.*

ART

Lalit Kala Akademi

The Lalit Kala Akademi, set up in 1954, promotes the development of fine arts and evolves a programme of work for the growth and nourishment of painting, sculpture and other graphic arts. It also co-ordinates the activities of the regional or State academies, encourages exchange of ideas among various schools of art, publishes literature and fosters inter-regional and international contacts through exhibitions, exchange of personnel and of art objects.

The Akademi holds a National Exhibition of Art every year at New Delhi, which also visits different State capitals by rotation. Five such national exhibitions have been held so far. In 1956 the Akademi organised in New Delhi an exhibition of Buddhist Art as part of the 2500th Anniversary of the Parinirvana of Lord Buddha. It later visited Banaras, Patna, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Exhibitions of Canadian paintings, Hungarian folk arts, Chinese handicrafts, Polish arts, contemporary German art and reproductions of art (UNESCO) have so far been organised. An exhibition of Rembrandt's life and work is being shown in different cities. An Indian exhibition, comprising samples of contemporary art and classical museum pieces, toured Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Russia and Poland. About a thousand representative samples of Indian art are being sent to Villa Huegel (West Germany).

The Akademi has initiated a survey of the arts and crafts of different regions of the country with particular reference to details of work and living conditions of indigenous craftsmen, painters and sculptors. The survey has covered West Bengal and is to cover Gujarat next.

The maintenance of a photographic record of ancient monuments, sculptures and paintings and reproduction of works of art that have decayed are among its other important activities. A beginning has been made in this direction by copying the paintings in Kulu, Badami, Sittanavasal, Amber and Jaipur.

The Akademi makes annual awards to outstanding artists.†

Publications

Among the art publications brought out by the Akademi are *Mughal Miniatures*, a *Portfolio of Contemporary Paintings*, a set of 12 picture postcards of Indian miniatures, *Krishna Legend in Pahari Paintings* and two *Portfolios of*

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* For lists of these recognised institutions see Appendices.

† For a list of 1959 awards see Appendices.

Ajanta and *Mewar Paintings.* The forthcoming publications will be devoted to Kishangarh paintings, Bundi paintings and Indian painting in relation to Indian poetry. The Akademi also brings out a bi-annual art journal, "*The Lalit Kala.*"

The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has also brought out a number of important art publications. These include *Kangra Valley Painting, Indian Art Through the Ages, Architecture and Sculpture of India* and *The Way of the Buddha.*

National Gallery of Art

The National Gallery of Modern Art, established in 1954, now possesses 1,748 works of nearly 140 artists, including Rabindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Abanindranath Tagore, Jamini Roy, D.P. Roy Chaudhury, Amrita Sher Gill, Sudhir Khastagir and many other modern painters and sculptors.

DANCE AND DRAMA

Sangeet Natak Akademi

The main task which the Sangeet Natak Akademi, inaugurated in 1953, has set for itself is the survey of and research in the different art forms of the country, to record and film them and to encourage publications about them.

The National Festival of classical, traditional and modern ballet dances, excluding folk dances, was organised in Delhi in 1955. A seminar on Dance Arts of India was organised in 1958. The Folk Dance Festival has become an integral part of the annual Republic Day celebrations. To keep a record of the different styles, folk dances are being filmed and recorded by the national and regional academies of dance and drama. Similarly, recitals by leading classical dancers are being filmed in order to preserve all the important styles of dancing. Books on Indian dance are also being collected to build up an up-to-date reference library. The Manipur College of Dance at Imphal is to be developed as the main centre of training in Manipuri style of dancing.

A National Drama Festival was sponsored by the Akademi in 1954, when plays in all the major Indian languages, as well as in Sanskrit, English and Manipuri were staged. The Asian Theatre Institute, sponsored by Government with financial assistance from UNESCO, is now run by it. A seminar on Drama was organised in 1956.

A research and reference library, publications and organisation of cultural delegations are among other activities of the Akademi. The Akademi makes annual awards for music, dance, drama and film.*

Radio Drama

The National Programme of Plays, broadcast simultaneously from different stations of All India Radio in the languages of the regions, makes available to listeners all over India some of the best known plays in Indian dramatic literature of the past 75 years.

MUSIC

Music Festival

The first National Music Festival was held in Delhi in 1954 and the second in Patna in 1956 under the auspices of the Sangeet Natak Akademi. These festivals will soon be organised in different parts of the country.

Library of Music

Select renderings by the leading classical musicians are to be recorded and old gramaphone records collected by the Akademi to build up a library

* For a list of the 1958-59 awards see Appendices.

of Indian music. Classified catalogues of manuscripts on Indian music are to be published. A library of books on Indian music is being built up to facilitate research. Folk music is being filmed and recorded by the regional academies.

Seminar on Indian Music

At a seminar on Indian music held in 1957, leading exponents of the Karnatak and Hindustani systems discussed such topics as music education and its future growth and problems of popular music, relationship and affinity between folk and classical music, problems of orchestration in Indian music and group singing etc. A committee appointed in 1955 has finalised a national system of standardised musical notation.

Radio Sangeet Sammelan

This regular annual musical event of All India Radio aims at stimulating appreciation of the principal forms of classical music and presenting a variety of *ragas* and *raginis* by exponents of Hindustani and Karnatak music. An annual music competition confined to young artists (which preceeds the Sammelan) aims at discovering new talent. Symposia to discuss development of music and possibilities of giving it a new direction are also a feature of the Sammelan.

National Programme of Music

Started in 1952, this AIR Programme featuring top-ranking artists aims at fostering a better mutual appreciation between the two systems of music—Hindustani and Karnatak. Folk music and operas are also broadcast periodically.

Light Music

Based on classical and folk melodies and making use of old and new lyrics, light music is prepared and presented by a number of AIR stations.

Folk Music

Fully equipped units for 'on-the-spot' recording of folk music and for their editing and presentation are being set up at a number of AIR stations. Selected folk music now forms an important part of both national and local programmes.

Vadya Vrinda

The AIR *Vadya Vrinda* (National Orchestra), set up in 1952, has built up a sizeable repertoire of compositions based on traditional *ragas* and folk tunes. It has attempted thematic compositions such as *Meghadootam, Kalingavijayam, Jyotirmaya* and *Shakuntalam.*

LITERATURE

Sahitya Akademi

The Sahitya Akademi, inaugurated in 1954, "is a national organisation to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them all the cultural unity of the country."

The publication of a *National Bibliography of Indian Literature* covering all books of literary merit published in the twentieth century in the 14 major languages specified in the Constitution, as well as books in English published in India or written by Indian authors, is one of the important activities of the Akademi.

Under the auspices of the Akademi, Kalidasa's *Meghadoota* (edited by S.K. Dey) has already been published. H.D. Velankar's critical edition of *Vikramorvasiya* is in press.

A history of Malayalam literature by P.K. Parameswaran Nair has been published; this is under translation in some other Indian languages. A history of Bengali literature by Sukumar Sen is in press; histories of Assamese and Oriya literatures by Birinchi Kumar Barua and Mayadhar Mansinha are also ready for press.

The first volume of an *Anthology of Sanskrit Literature* covering the Epics and the Puranas, edited by S.K. Dey and R.C. Hazra, is in press while the volume covering Buddhist literature in Sanskrit, edited by Nalinaksha Dutta, is ready for publication. Anthologies of Punjabi poetry, Vaisnava lyrics of Bengal, one act plays in Gujarati, selection of Bharati's poems in Tamil and of Rajwade's prose in Marathi have been published.

Bharatiya Kavita, 1953, an anthology of poems selected from each of the fourteen languages along with their Hindi translations, has been published. The second and third volumes covering the years 1954-55 and 1956-57 are in progress.

A large number of Indian and several foreign classics have been translated and published in several Indian languages. The first of eight volumes of Rabindranath Tagore's works (original in Bengali in Devanagari script) covering 101 poems, entitled *Ekottarsati* has been published. These volumes are to be translated in major Indian languages.

Other publications already brought out include a *Russian-Hindi Dictionary* and a symposium on *Contemporary Indian Literature*. A 'Who's Who' of Indian writers is also under preparation.

The Akademi also makes annual awards to outstanding books published in Indian languages.*

Gandhian Literature

Early in 1956, a scheme was launched by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to publish a complete collection of Mahatma Gandhi's writings, speeches, and letters in chronological order in a series of volumes. The first two volumes covering the period 1884 to 1897 have been released. Material relating to the period ending with 1914 has been collected, and that relating to subsequent periods is in the process of survey and collection.

Literary Broadcasts

A National Symposium of Poets, first organised in 1956, by AIR is now a regular annual feature in which leading poets of the country participate.

An all-India gathering of writers representing different branches of creative writing was convened in 1956. At that *Sahitya Samaroh*, trends in contemporary Indian poetry were reviewed and vital problems concerning Indian literature were discussed. The second *Sahitya Samaroh* which met in 1957 devoted itself to contemporary Indian fiction and short stories as also to a discussion on the use of language for mass communication. The third *Sahitya Samaroh* held in 1958 discussed problems connected with contemporary dramatic literature.

National Book Trust

The National Book Trust was set up in 1957 with C.D. Deshmukh as Chairman to encourage the production of good literature and to make such works available at moderate prices to libraries, educational institutions and the public.

The Trust will also publish standard works on education, science,

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* For a list of the 1958 awards see Appendices.

culture and the humanities. Classical Indian literature, the translation of foreign classics and the translation of Indian classics from one regional language to another will receive special attention. Universities and other learned bodies can seek the assistance of the Trust for the publication of approved books. The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting will be the principal publisher of the Trust.

Development of Modern Indian Languages

A scheme costing Rs. 20 lakhs has been drawn up by the Government of India for the development of modern Indian languages during the years 1958-61. It is intended to prepare and publish encyclopaedias, books of knowledge as well as bilingual dictionaries of Indian languages under this scheme. Publication of old MSS or rare books, of catalogues and bibliographies, preparation and publication of popular books on science and culture and books bringing out similarities amongst the different languages in points of grammar, syntax etc. are also likely to be covered.

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

External Relations Division

An External Relations Division has been established in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs to promote better understanding and goodwill by means of exchange of delegations of artists, students, scholars, publications, exhibitions and art objects with other countries, as also through presentation of books, selection of Indian teachers for service abroad, participation in international congresses and conferences, cultural agreements, construction and maintenance of international students' houses and hostels, creation of chairs of Indology abroad and assistance for the publication of foreign translations of Indian classics.

Delegations

Among the Indian delegations sponsored during 1958-59 were a womens' delegation and an Indologists' delegation to USSR, a one-man delegation to the Congress for the History of Religions in Tokyo, a party of musicians and dancers to Nepal and a thirty-six-man delegation of hockey and football players and musicians to Afghanistan.

The foreign groups which visited India were : a fifteen-member student delegation and two batches of journalists, Government servants and others from Nepal, an eminent music critic from Canada, two Japanese students of Hindi and Sanskrit, and the Director of the Commonwealth Institute, London.

Cultural Agreements

A Cultural Agreement between India and the United Arab Republic was signed at Cairo in 1958.

Grants

Financial assistance in the form of *ad hoc* grants was given to more than twenty societies and institutions abroad engaged in fostering closer cultural relations with foreign countries.

Indian Council for Cultural Relations

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations was established in November 1949 with the object of establishing, revising and strengthening cultural relations between India and other countries. Although financed entirely by the Government of India, the Council functions as an autonomous body.

Amongst the many activities of the ICCR, the following are worth mentioning: (1) Exchange of eminent scholars, savants and students; (2)

Maintenance of chairs of Indology in foreign universities; (3) Appointment abroad of lecturers in Indian culture; (4) Presentation of books and films about India; (5) Welfare of foreign students in India; (6) Reception and entertainment of distinguished foreigners in India; and (7) Organisation of summer camps, seminars and social gatherings for the benefit of foreign students in India.

The Council publishes two quarterly journals, namely, *Indo-Asian Culture* in English and *Thaqafat-Ul-Hind* in Arabic. Besides, it subsidises a journal in Persian and English entitled *Indo-Iranica.* The Council also sponsors the publication of rare manuscripts and valuable books on India. It undertakes publication of books and brochures relating to different aspects of India's culture, and of translation of Indian publications in foreign languages.

CHAPTER X

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The policy of the Government of India with regard to science and scientific research was announced on March 13, 1958 in a resolution placed before both Houses of Parliament.

The aims of this policy are:

(*i*) To foster, promote, and sustain, by all appropriate means, the cultivation of science, and scientific research in all its aspects—pure, applied, and educational;

(*ii*) To ensure an adequate supply, within the country, of research scientists of the highest quality, and to recognise their work as an important component of the strength of the nation;

(*iii*) To encourage and initiate, with all possible speed, programmes for the training of scientific and technical personnel, on a scale adequate to fulfil the country's needs in science and education, agriculture and industry, and defence;

(*iv*) To ensure that the creative talent of men and women is encouraged and finds full scope in scientific activity;

(*v*) To encourage individual initiative for the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge, and for the discovery of new knowledge, in an atmosphere of academic freedom;

(*vi*) And, in general, to secure for the people of the country all the benefits that can accrue from the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Scientific research under State auspices in India is carried out mainly through the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the various national laboratories or research institutes set up under its control. The Council also awards grants-in-aid to scientists in research institutions and university laboratories in the country, grants fellowships to qualified persons who wish to pursue science as a career, and disseminates scientific knowledge and information. It has also the responsibility of administering the "Pool for temporary placement of well qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad." It maintains a National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel in the country. In general, the Council is the chief vehicle of Government's policy for the promotion and coordination of scientific and industrial research in India.

Finance

The activities of the Council are financed mainly by the Union Government. Besides other sources of income such as income from royalties and premia on processes leased out, sale of publications, fees and charges levied for consultation, testing, etc., the Council receives gifts of land, buildings and finances from State Governments and others and donations from industrialists. The recurring expenditure of the Council stood at Rs. 3.31 crores during the year 1958-59 and the estimated capital expenditure for the same year stood at Rs. 1.78 crores.

National Laboratories

Since the advent of Independence, a number of national laboratories

and institutes have been set up by the Council at various centres in the country. A list of these is given in Table 41.

Sponsored Research

Through a liberal system of grants-in-aid, scientists in other research laboratories and universities are enabled to pursue fundamental and applied research and develop their own special fields. There are, at present, more than 310 such schemes in progress in over 38 research centres in the country. Apart from the practical results achieved, the schemes provide opportunities of training for young research workers and the development of active centres of independent research work.

Pilot Plant

Lately, there has been greater emphasis in the national laboratories on pilot plant investigations, leading up to actual production. Sixteen such pilot plants were set up during the first nine months of 1958.

Liaison

Close liaison between the national laboratories and industries is being established on an increasing scale through chambers of commerce, industrial associations and industrialists. Case studies of industries have been initiated. A beginning has been made with the chemical industry.

Vigyan Mandirs

Twenty-one rural scientific centres known as 'Vigyan Mandirs' have been set up at sites generally covered by Community Development projects. Equipped with a laboratory and manned by suitably qualified and trained personnel, these centres disseminate scientific knowledge among the rural populace and educate them on the potentialities of the methods of science as applied to their day-to-day life.

NUCLEAR RESEARCH AND ATOMIC ENERGY

The Atomic Energy Commission is responsible for formulating and implementing policies in all matters concerning atomic energy. The scientific and technical work of the Commission is carried out by the Atomic Minerals Division and the Atomic Energy Establishment. The industrial aspects of its work are conducted by the Indian Rare Earths (Private) Ltd. and the Travancore Minerals (Private) Ltd.

Some of the important functions of the Atomic Minerals Division include: (i) geological survey and development of atomic minerals, including terrestrial, aerial and marine surveys, prospecting and planning for development; (ii) geophysical survey, including radiometric survey, radiometric logging of bore holes, radiometric assay and mine face survey ; (iii) geochemical survey; (iv) mineral technology; (v) drilling; (vi) mining and (vii) conservation of atomic minerals.

The Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, is India's centre for research and development work in the field of atomic energy. Over 950 scientists and technical personnel are working in this Establishment and, to ensure a steady supply of trained personnel, a Training School has been set up.

The Trombay Establishment consists of three main groups covering physics, chemistry and engineering, in addition to the biology and medical and health divisions. Besides the laboratories of the various divisions in each group, the facilities of the Establishment include "Apsara", India's first reactor which was entirely designed and constructed, with the exception of fuel elements obtained from the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority, by personnel of the Establishment; a radiochemistry laboratory which is training

TABLE 41

NATIONAL LABORATORIES / INSTITUTES

S. No.	*Name of Laboratory*	*Location*	*Functions*
1.	National Chemical Laboratory	Poona	Fundamental and applied research covering the whole field of chemistry for which other specialised institutes have not been set up. The National Collection of Type Cultures is housed in the Laboratory.
2.	National Physical Laboratory	New Delhi	Research in problems relating to physics, both fundamental and applied. Maintenance of Standards. Testing facilities are also available.
3.	Central Fuel Research Institute	Jealgora (Bihar)	Fundamental and applied research on fuels—solid, liquid and gaseous. Physical and chemical surveys of Indian coals are conducted through six coal survey stations under the Institute.
4.	Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute	Jadavpur	Research on different aspects of glass and ceramics, pottery, porcelain, refractories and enamels; development of processes for the manufacture of glass and ceramic articles; standardisation of raw materials used in the ceramic industry.
5.	Central Food Technological Research Institute	Mysore	Food processing and conservation of foods, food engineering and all aspects of fruit technology.
6.	National Metallurgical Laboratory	Jamshedpur	Fundamental and applied metallurgical research.
7.	Central Drug Research Institute	Lucknow	All aspects of drug research including evaluation and standardisation of crude drugs, discovery of substitutes for pharmacopoeial drugs and plants, pharmaceutical and synthetic chemicals, biochemistry and biophysics, infection, immunisation, pharmacology, chemotherapy and experimental medicine.
8.	Central Road Research Institute	New Delhi	Research on road materials, testing of road materials and road surfaces.
9.	Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute	Karaikudi (Madras)	Research on different aspects of electro-chemistry, including electro-metallurgy, electro-deposition and allied problems.

TABLE 41—(*Contd*)

S. No.	*Name of Laboratory*	*Location*	*Functions*
10.	Central Leather Research Institute	Madras	Fundamental and applied aspects of leather technology.
11.	Central Building Research Institute	Roorkee	Engineering and structural aspects of building and human comforts in relation to buildings.
12.	Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute	Pilani (Rajasthan)	Design and construction of electronic equipment and components and test equipment.
13.	National Botanical Gardens	Lucknow	Collection, introduction and large-scale cultivation of economic and medicinal plants of industrial importance.
14.	Central Salt Research Institute	Bhavnagar	Investigation of production of pure salts, reduction in cost of production; economic utilisation of byproducts of salt manufacture.
15.	Central Mining Research Station	Dhanbad	Research on methods of mining, safety in mines and mine machinery.
16.	Regional Research Laboratory	Hyderabad	Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area.
17.	Indian Institute for Biochemistry & Experimental Medicine	Calcutta	Research in various aspects of biochemistry as applied to medicine, bacteriology, etc.
18.	Birla Industrial & Technological Museum	Calcutta	A museum to depict scientific and technological advancement.
19.	Regional Research Laboratory	Jammu-Tawi (Jammu & Kashmir)	Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area and research specially directed to medicinal plants of the Himalayas (Kashmir Region).
20.	Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute	Durgapur (W. Bengal)	Research in mechanical engineering in all its aspects.
21.	Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute	Nagpur	Research in all aspects of public health engineering and coordination of work of all interested agencies in this field in the country.

chemists in the handling of highly radioactive substances, especially the separation of plutonium from irradiated uranium and radioactive fission products; a development and production unit which provides many of the electronic instruments needed in atomic energy work; a film badge and health survey service, available to all institutions in India handling radioactive materials, which ensures that personnel handling such materials do not receive more than the permissible dose; and a plant producing nuclear-grade uranium which will be converted into fuel elements at a special plant now under construction. Also under construction are "Zerlina," a zero energy reactor for lattice investigations, which will prove useful in the study and design of new reactors, and the Canada-India-Reactor, a joint Indo-Canadian project under the Colombo Plan, which will provide advanced experimental facilities in addition to being one of the largest isotope producers. "Zerlina" is scheduled to be in operation during 1959 and the Canada-India-Reactor in early 1960.

The Commission's industrial activities include Travancore Minerals (Private) Ltd. set up in October 1956 jointly with the Governments of Kerala and Madras. Its main products are ilmenite and monazite; the former has proved to be a valuable foreign exchange earner and the latter is sent to the Indian Rare Earths (Private) Ltd. plant at Alwaye, which is owned jointly by the Commission and the Government of Kerala. At Alwaye the monazite is processed, producing rare earth chlorides and carbonates as main products and trisodium phosphate as a by-product. The residue, which is left after the rare earths have been removed, is sent to the Commission's thorium plant at Trombay operated on its behalf by Indian Rare Earths (Private) Ltd., where the thorium nitrate is extracted; the residual uranium fluoride is sent for processing to the uranium metal plant. The Commission has also a pilot plant in operation at Ghatsila, Bihar, for the extraction of uranium from copper tailings. Heavy water will be produced in quantity as a by-product at the fertilizer plant which is being built at Nangal.

The Commission's activities are directed to the development of a nuclear power programme to suit India's requirements. This will involve the design and development of reactors meeting these special requirements. In the meantime, however, it will be necessary to purchase atomic power stations and provision for a minimum of 2,50,000 k.w. of nuclear power has been included in the power programme for the Third Five-Year Plan.

To further the development of nuclear science the Commission provides grants-in-aid to various universities, laboratories and research institutions. Considerable research work is being conducted at some 15 universities and research institutions. In this connection, mention may be made of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, which has done pioneering work in this field in India. The Institute was established in 1945, before the Commission was established, for the promotion of fundamental research in physics, mathematics and allied sciences and has since been recognised by the Government of India as the national centre for advanced study and fundamental research in nuclear physics and mathematics. The Institute is the most important centre for cosmic ray and elementary particle physics and has made outstanding contributions in this field. Other main centres of nuclear and cosmic ray research include the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad; the Bose Institute, Calcutta; the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; and the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, which was founded by the late Dr. M.N. Saha, F.R.S. In making its grants-in-aid, the Commission is assisted by a Board of Research in Nuclear Science and Advisory Committees for Physics, Chemistry, Cosmic Rays, Biology and Medicine, and Food and Agriculture.

OTHER DEPARTMENTAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

There are eleven Hydraulic Research Stations under the Central Board of Irrigation and Power. The Central Water, Power and Irrigation Research Centre, Khadakvasla (near Poona), is the pioneer hydraulic research station in India.

A Research and Development Directorate has been set up under the Ministry of Communications (Directorate-General of Civil Aviation). It is concerned with type certification, manufacture of aircraft and development of specifications for aircraft materials.

The Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, conducts research in the utilisation of timber for constructional purposes.

The All India Radio maintains a research unit in New Delhi to investigate problems relating to the propagation and reception of radio waves and the design and performance of radio receivers.

The Railway Board has established a research centre at Lucknow with sub-stations at Lonavla and Chittaranjan to investigate problems referred to them by the railway workshops and the Central Standards Office (Railways).

The problems of road development and road materials, highways and bridge engineering, ports and harbours, etc., are dealt with by the Roads Organisation functioning under the Ministry of Transport.

The Indian Standards Institution, functioning under the Ministry of Industries, lays down standard specifications for materials and products.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

A number of research organisations financed by private endowments and Governmental assistance are engaged in the field of scientific research. The more important of these are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

The Bose Institute, Calcutta, is engaged on research in physics, chemistry, plant physiology, plant breeding, cytogenetics, micro-biology and zoology.

The Birbal Sahni Institute for Palaeobotany, Lucknow, carries on research in the fossil flora of India and related problems.

The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, one of the oldest research organisations in the country, conducts post-graduate research in fundamental and applied aspects of physics and chemistry.

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, founded in 1909, provides for advanced instruction and conducts original investigations in all branches of scientific knowledge.

The Physics Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, is a centre for research in atmospheric physics, cosmic rays, electronics and theoretical physics.

Co-operative research associations for the investigation of problems pertaining specifically to industry have been brought into existence. Associations of this type have already been formed by the Ahmedabad textile industry, the silk and art silk mills of Bombay and the jute mills of Calcutta. An association for the rubber industry is likely to be set up soon.

The Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research in Delhi renders research service to industrial concerns.

Several colleges, universities and research institutions provide courses of study and research facilities in the various branches of science.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Medical Research, founded in 1912, has contributed greatly to the fostering and co-ordination of medical research in India.

Apart from medical colleges and attached hospitals each specialising in some branch of research, the country has a number of specialised institutions.. The All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, provides training in the use of preventive and social medicine for diseases peculiar to India and ascertains how the results of pure and applied research can be utilised for promoting medical protection and positive health. The School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, carries out research in diseases peculiar to tropical areas.

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Madras, conducts research in and prepares bacterial vaccines, sterile solutions and therapeutic sera.

Research in tuberculosis and other chest diseases is in progress at the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi. Studies of the morphology of the tubercle bacilli and the effect on them of the different drugs constitute a special feature of its investigations.

The Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium at Chingleput and the Silver Jubilee Children's Clinic at Saidapet have been taken over from the Madras Government and converted into the Central Leprosy Research Institute.

The Haffkine Institute, Bombay, undertakes large scale manufacture of vaccines, sera and other biological products and carries out investigations involved in their manufacture. It has been functioning as the chief centre for investigations connected with the prevention and treatment of plague. The scope of the Institute's work has been enlarged to cover, among others, the problems of nutrition, malaria and virus diseases.

Investigations on cancer are carried out at the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay. Statistical surveys of the incidence of cancer in India have also been undertaken by it.

Investigations in the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, relate to problems of microbiology, serology and biochemistry. The Institute maintains a pathological museum.

The Pasteur Institute located at Coonoor is engaged on research in rabies, influenza, anti-venom serum, tropical eosinophilia and serological reactions.

The activities of the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, centre round biological and chemical assays of drugs. The Laboratory maintains a herbarium and tenders technical advice to concerns manufacturing drugs.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, established in 1929, sponsors research in both agriculture and animal husbandry in institutions belonging to the Central and State Governments, the universities and other institutions.

The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, is the oldest institution devoted to research in all aspects of agriculture. It has well-equipped laboratories and extensive farms for carrying out large-scale cultural investigations on food crops.

The Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, deals with veterinary diseases and their cure, while the National Dairy Research Institute is being developed at Karnal. The Central Rice Institute and the Central Potato Research Institute devote themselves to problems of research relating to rice and potatoes, respectively.

There are seven commodity committees which devote themselves to research in specific commodities such as cotton, jute, coconut, tobacco, oilseeds, arecanut and lac. These committees have their own laboratories and research institutions.

Although it does not undertake research, the activities of the Directo-

rate of Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine under the Ministry of Agriculture, help research in many ways.

The Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam, carries out biological investigations in edible fish found in the coastal waters of the country. These include the mackerel, the sardine and marine prawns. Research stations have been set up in Bombay, the Gulf of Kutch, Visakhapatnam and the Andamans.

The Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Calcutta, deals with inland fish—estuarine, riverine and lacustrine and pond fish. The work of the Institute has so far been confined to fish and fisheries of the Ganga and the Mahanadi basins, but the scope is to be enlarged to include the edible fish of ponds, lakes and reservoirs. Problems of water pollution and their effect on fish are also to be investigated.

CHAPTER XI

HEALTH

The expectation of life in India was estimated during the period 1941-50 at 32.45 years for males and 31.66 years for females. The following figures based on data available in registers of births and deaths, reflect the general health of the people since 1947:

TABLE 42

VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS

	1947	1956*	1957*
General death rate per thousand of population ..	19.7	11.4	12.1
Infant mortality rate ..	146	108	—
Incidence of deaths per thousand of population on account of			
(i) Fevers ..	10.8	4.8	4.8
(ii) Small-pox ..	0.1	0.06	0.16
(iii) Plague ..	0.3	0.0	0.0
(iv) Cholera ..	0.4	0.06	0.16
(v) Dysentery and diarrhoea ..	0.8	0.9	0.5
(vi) Respiratory diseases ..	1.5	0.9	1.1

Health programmes are the responsibility of State Governments, but certain programmes relating to malaria control, filaria control, family planning, water supply and sanitation, control of communicable diseases and expansion of training facilities have been initiated and supported by the Centre under the Plans. The general aim of health programmes under the Second Plan is to expand existing health services, to bring them within the reach of all people and to promote a progressive improvement in the level of national health.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASES

Malaria

The National Malaria Control Programme, launched in 1953, was converted into the National Malaria Eradication Programme from April 1, 1958. The Programme is being implemented with the participation of the State Governments as well as with the assistance of the US Technical Cooperation Mission and the World Health Organisation.

The Malaria Institute of India, which coordinates the implementation of the programme and distributes supplies, is responsible for research and for the training of staff in methods of malaria control. Six regional co-ordinating organisations are being established and these will work under the Director of the Programme in the Institute.

About 16.35 crores of people were given protection and 190 malaria units out of an allotted 230 units were formed and functioning by March 31, 1958.

Filaria

The National Filaria Control Programme, launched in 1954-55, consists of (i) mass administration of drugs in filarious communities, and (ii) anti-

*Provisional

mosquito measures. Out of forty-six control units allotted to the States, thirty-nine are functioning. Random sample surveys covering a population of about 208 lakhs were completed by the end of October 1958. They have revealed that population requiring protection is likely to exceed the originally estimated figure of 250 lakh persons. Mass therapy has been administered to about 20.04 lakh persons and houses inhabited by about 70 lakh persons have been sprayed with Dieldrin. A centre for practical demonstration and field training has been established at Ernakulam. Seventy medical officers and 109 inspectors have so far received training.

Tuberculosis

It has been estimated that nearly 25 lakhs of people suffer from tuberculosis and about 5 lakhs die of it annually. About 90 to 100 crore man-days are lost every year owing to the incidence of this disease.

The BCG vaccination programme, started in 1948 with the help of the International Tuberculosis Campaign and later of the WHO and the UNICEF, is meant to extend protection to a susceptible population of 17 crores, especially those below 20 years of age. One hundred and sixty-two technical teams, each consisting of a doctor and six technicians, are engaged in field work. By the end of October 1958, 11.62 crore persons were tested and about 4.07 crores of them vaccinated.

Six demonstration and training centres have been established at Hyderabad, Madras, Nagpur, New Delhi, Patna and Trivandrum. Training is also imparted at other institutions such as the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute at Delhi. A National Training Centre is to be established with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO.

The number of TB hospitals, sanatoria and clinics and of beds therein during the period 1950 to 1957 is as shown below:

TABLE 43

TB HOSPITALS, SANATORIA AND CLINICS

	1950	1957
Sanatoria ..	49	71
TB hospitals ..	35	76
Clinics ..	110	235
TB wards ..	114	209
Beds ..	10,371	18,147

The number of health personnel working in TB institutions in 1956 was 1,301 doctors ; 862 nurses ; 155 health visitors ; 15 social workers ; 142 X-Ray technicians; 98 laboratory technicians ; and 2,966 general personnel.

There are 15 after-care colonies in India where ex-patients are rehabilitated after they are cured. Nine such colonies will be set up during the Second Plan period.

A countrywide survey in selected areas on a sampling basis, started in September 1955 under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research, was completed in May 1958. The tentative findings based on the analysis of data collected till June 30, 1956 are that (i) there is no marked difference in regard to the prevalence of the disease in relation to the size of the population ; (ii) the morbidity rate varies from 7 to 30 per thousand persons and is lower for females than for males ; (iii) prevalence is higher in the age group 35 years and above than in the lower age groups; and (iv) the rate of bacteriologically positive cases varies from 1 to 11 per thousand persons.

The Tuberculosis Association of India is the largest voluntary organisation in the country. Since its establishment in 1939, it has been engaged in stimulating anti-tuberculosis activities in a scientific and co-ordinated manner. It assists the authorities to combat the disease and provides assistance through the Tuberculosis Workers' Conferences, the Secretaries' Conferences, the technical committees and forums which bring together State officials and voluntary workers. It also runs several institutions which provide training facilities for TB personnel and demonstrate advanced methods for the treatment of TB cases.

Leprosy

The number of leprosy cases in India was estimated in 1953 at about 15 lakhs. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Kerala and certain parts of Uttar Pradesh and Bombay are areas of high incidence.

Under the Leprosy Control Scheme, started during the First Plan period, four treatment and study centres (one each in Madras, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh) and 63 subsidiary centres (in ten States and 2 Union Territories) have been established. The subsidiary centres provide for mass treatment of all cases, detection of cases in the early stages of infection and their treatment and health education of the public. In addition, the treatment and subsidiary centres carry out a detailed survey to study its epidemiology and assess the results of sulphone therapy. An advisory committee to review the working of the scheme and suggest measures for improvement was set up in February 1958.

The Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute at Chingleput provides treatment to indoor and outdoor patients at its two hospitals—the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Chingleput, and the Silver Jubilee Children's Clinic at Saidapet.

The Mission to Lepers which was started as early as 1875 is a voluntary organisation engaged in anti-leprosy work. The Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh and the Gandhi Memorial Trust are also doing work in this field.

Venereal Diseases

It has been estimated that five to seven per cent of the population suffer from syphilis in the States of Bombay, Madras and West Bengal. The hilly tracts extending from Kashmir to Assam also show a high incidence. Yaws is prevalent in a few districts of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Madras.

A scheme which provides for the establishment of 8 VD clinics at State headquarters and 75 at the district level and for the training of medical and auxiliary personnel has been included in the Second Plan. Three headquarters and 35 district clinics have been established in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh. Yaws teams, operating in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, tested 6,07,153 cases and treated 8,144 cases by the end of 1957.

Influenza

An influenza centre was opened in 1950 at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor. A pilot plant for the production of influenza virus vaccine has been set up there.

Cancer

Problems relating to cancer are under investigation at the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay, and the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta. Clinical facilities are available at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay. The establishment of new cancer wards or units in the existing hospitals in the country is under consideration.

NUTRITION AND PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION

Surveys conducted in India since 1935 have revealed quantitative as well as qualitative deficiency in the diet of the Indian people. An average Indian diet, according to Dr. Aykroyd (formerly Director of the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor) contains only 1,750 calories as against an estimated requirement of 2,400 to 3,000 calories for an adult person. It also lacks essential food elements like proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins.

The general raising of dietary standards is largely an economic problem and is linked up with the development of Indian economy. In the meantime, however, several measures have been taken to meet nutritional deficiency of certain vulnerable sections of the Indian population, such as expectant and nursing mothers, school children, and industrial workers. The measures taken include school feeding programmes, distribution of skimmed milk, supply of food yeast as a supplement to the Indian diet and manufacture and popularisation of cheap but nutritious food.

Consumer trials to assess acceptability of food yeast as a supplement to Indian diets have been conducted in labour colonies in Delhi and certain rural and urban areas in the States of Madras, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The results indicate that food yeast at the rate of ½ oz. per head per day is acceptable to some people and results in marked improvement in their health. The Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, has succeeded in producing a cheap but nutritious multi-purpose food.

Nutrition Policy

The Nutrition Advisory Committee's recommendations for a nutrition policy during the Second Plan period fall into the following broad categories:

(*i*) Protection of vulnerable groups of the population;
(*ii*) Control of specific nutritional diseases;
(*iii*) Organisation of nutrition work as an integral part of the work of the State Health Departments; and
(*iv*) Nutrition education as part of general health education.

Nutrition Research

Regional dietary and nutrition surveys are undertaken by the States. Research is undertaken by the Indian Council of Medical Research which runs the National Research Laboratories at Coonoor* and promotes special schemes at universities and other institutions. The functions of the Laboratories established in 1929 are:

(*i*) to carry out research in all aspects of human nutrition and allied sciences;
(*ii*) to train workers in nutrition, both for public and clinical nutrition work and for a career of research in nutrition;
(*iii*) to prepare suitable educative literature for the public; and
(*iv*) to advise public organisations and State and Central Governments on matters pertaining to nutrition whenever called upon to do so.

The Laboratories have prepared a brochure containing menus for low-cost balanced diets and school lunch programmes suitable for South India. Nutrition sections exist in the Medical Directorate at the General Headquarters, Ministry of Defence and in the Ministry of Food. In November 1947, the Ministry of Health appointed an adviser on nutrition. Nutrition centres are also in existence in some of the States such as Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

*The Laboratories will shift to Hyderabad in the near future

Prevention of Food Adulteration

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, and the Rules made thereunder are in force throughout the country, except Jammu and Kashmir. It provides for deterrent punishment to offenders and prohibits the manufacture, import or sale of adulterated food articles. The Central Committee for Food Standards and the Central Food Laboratory, envisaged in the Act, have been set up to advise the Central and State Governments on matters arising out of the administration of the Act.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

At the beginning of the First Plan, 128 towns with a population of 50,000 and over, 60 towns with populations between 30,000 and 50,000 and 210 towns with smaller populations had protected water supply. It was estimated that only about 25 per cent of the urban population was served by protected water supply. About 450 lakhs people in towns lacked such supply and over 500 lakhs people were without sewage facilities.

National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme

Two hundred and seventy-five water supply and drainage schemes for urban areas and two hundred and six for rural areas have been executed till the end of March 1958 under the Scheme launched by the Union Government on a national basis in 1954. Rs. 28 crores have been provided in the States' Second Five-Year Plans for rural schemes. For the urban areas, the Plan provides for an expenditure of Rs. 30 crores by the Centre and Rs. 23 crores by the States. A sum of 6.425 million dollars has been made available by the U.S. Government for the execution of the Scheme.

The Plan also envisages training of public health engineering personnel for implementing the programme. The Central Public Health Engineering Organisation has been set up for helping State Governments in the preparation and execution of their schemes and for giving technical advice and guidance. Some foreign experts, provided by the TCM, are associated with the Organisation.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND SERVICE

Medical relief and service is primarily the responsibility of the States. Certain charitable institutions also participate in giving medical relief. Table 44 shows the position in regard to the number of hospitals and dispensaries, the number of patients treated by them and the expenditure involved in their maintenance for the years 1947 to 1956.

TABLE 44

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES: PATIENTS TREATED AND EXPENDITURE

Year	Number of hospitals and dispensaries	Number of patients treated	Expenditure (in rupees)
1947	3,825	4,30,19,772	4,63,84,083
1948	4,383	5,47,68,123	7,61,41,243
1949(*a*)	5,509	8,53,53,125	10,86,08,937
1950(*a*)	4,319	6,66,71,549	10,85,39,506
1951(*a*)	5,564	8,24,90,434	12.25,71,610
1952	9,497	11,01,98,788	21,80,07,223
1953(*a*)	9,600	11.68,69,535	21,59,07,595
1954	9,806	11,34,70,494	22,75,87,835
1955(*a*)	9,833	12,67,60,302	30,63,45,533
1956(*a*)	9,635	13,44,03,903	23,26,72,827

(*a*) Incomplete information

The following table shows the number of registered medical practitioners and other health personnel at the end of the year 1957 :

TABLE 45

HEALTH PERSONNEL

Group	Number (*b*)
Registered medical practitioners	76,716
Vaids, *Hakims* and other unregistered practitioners	87,768
Compounders	32,731
Nurses	26,740
Midwives	31,412
Vaccinators	4,071
Dentists	3,676

Contributory Health Service Scheme

The Contributory Health Service Scheme, which came into operation on July 1, 1954, is confined to Delhi and New Delhi and serves over 4 lakh Central Government employees and their families. The staffs of certain autonomous and semi-Government organisations and their families have also been admitted into the scheme. The contributions are based on a gradual scale varying from 50 np. to Rs. 12 according to emoluments. There are now 181 full-time medical officers including 30 specialists. The number of dispensaries is 29, including 3 mobile dispensaries to serve beneficiaries residing in outlying areas. The total attendance during 1958 was 31,35,444 up to the end of October.

Health Insurance

The health insurance scheme which provides *inter alia* medical benefits to industrial workers under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, now covers 13 lakh workers in the country. Under the scheme, an insured worker and his family are entitled to receive medical help at the State dispensaries, in their residences and in hospitals.

Colliery and mica workers receive medical help at institutions maintained by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund and the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund. Private employers as well as the States provides medical relief to their employees.

Primary Health Centres for Rural Areas

Sixty-eight primary health centres were established in National Extension Blocks during the First Plan period under a scheme launched in 1954. Each centre serves the Block area with an average population of 66,000. From the centre a team of health workers goes round the surrounding areas and looks after the curative and preventive health needs of the area. About 2,000 such centres are being established under the Second Plan in addition to about 1,000 in the Community Development Blocks. 284 such centres were opened during 1957-58, 261 in 1958-59 and 262 are expected to be set up in 1959-60.

INDIGENOUS AND HOMOEOPATHIC SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

It is the accepted policy of the Government to give all possible encouragement to the indigenous and homoeopathic systems of medicine and incorporate from them contributions of approved value in the modern system

(*b*) Provisional

of medicine. Several measures have been taken by the Union and State Governments in this matter.

Dave Committee

A Committee under the chairmanship of D.T. Dave, recommended in 1956 a uniform five-year degree course in *Ayurveda* and *Unani* and a five-and-a-half-year degree course in homoeopathy. Other recommendations of the Committee related to the upgrading of existing educational institutions, the provision of facilities for post-graduate research, the preparation of text books and the creation of separate faculties for Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine.

Regarding regulation of practice, the Committee recommended the creation of separate Central Councils for Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic systems of medicine on the pattern of the Indian Medical Council. The Committee also recommended the creation of two separate Directorates for Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic systems of medicine at the Centre and as far as practicable in the States. The Central Council of Health, holding the view that under existing conditions it is not possible to lay down a uniform policy, recommended to the State Governments to take such steps as are practicable and desirable for the development of Ayurveda and other indigenous systems of medicine.

Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine

The Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine has been functioning since August 24, 1953 at Jamnagar. There is a 50-bed hospital and an outpatient department, besides a pharmacy, a museum and a pathological research laboratory in the Institute. Research programmes under investigation at the Institute, among others, are: (1) the study of *Pandu Roga*, *Grahani*, *Jalodar*, *Amavata*, *Krimiroga*, *Tamakshwasa* and *Kalanja Padai* and (ii) identification of crude Ayurvedic drugs, plants and herbs; cultivation of medicinal herbs, etc. A new 'Siddha' unit was started in the year 1956-57. A modern section investigates and studies diagnosis and treatment in Ayurvedic and Siddha systems from the point of view of modern medicine.

Ad hoc schemes of research in Ayurveda and Unani are also being promoted by grants to States, educational institutions and non-Governmental research organisations.

Uniform Standards in Education

There are more than 50 colleges* and schools for the teaching of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine in the country; but the methods of teaching, the courses of studies and the standards of examination differ from institution to institution. The Central Health Council recommended in 1954 a five-year degree course and the prescription of minimum standards in the matter of admissions and curricula. A post-graduate training centre in Ayurveda with a pharmacy, library, museum and a hospital was started at Jamnagar in July 1956.

Regulation of Practice

State Boards have been set up in almost all States for regulation of practice in indigenous systems.

Homoeopathy

In 1955, the Government of India approved a five-year degree course in homoeopathy. Under the Second Plan, it is proposed to upgrade five existing teaching institutions, prepare a homoeopathic pharmacopoeia and

*For a list of Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges, see Appendices.

encourage schemes of research. In some States, Boards for the regulation of practice in homoeopathy have also been set up.

DRUG MANUFACTURE AND CONTROL

Drug Control

The Drugs Act and the Drugs Rules are operative in all the States except Jammu and Kashmir. The Union Government have powers to keep a check on the quality of imported drugs. The State Governments are responsible for controlling the quality of drugs which are manufactured, sold and distributed in the country. The provisions of the Act were made more stringent by the Drugs (Amendment) Act passed in March 1955.

The Drugs Technical Advisory Board to advise on technical matters arising out of the administration of the Act and the Drugs Consultative Committee to advise the Central and State Governments for securing uniformity throughout India in the administration of the Act, have been formed.

The first Indian Pharmacopoeia was published in 1955 and a Committee is engaged in bringing out an addendum to it. The report of the National Formulary Committee is under print.

The Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, serving as a statutory institution under the Drugs Act, analyses and tests samples of drugs as are sent to it and performs such other functions as are entrusted to it by the Central and State Governments.

Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act

This Act, which came into force on April 1, 1955, prohibits the publication of objectionable advertisements relating to sexual stimulants, alleged magic cures for venereal diseases and diseases peculiar to women. Import and export of objectionable advertisements are controlled in close liaison with the Customs and Postal authorities who can, under Section 6 of the Act, intercept articles suspected to contain objectionable advertisements. Liaison is also maintained with Indian Embassies, High Commissions, Legations and Consulates abroad. Advertisements of contraceptives are, however, permitted in view of the importance of family planning. Since the enforcement of the Act, 67 prosecutions were instituted for infringement.

Drug Manufacture

The BCG Vaccine Laboratory was established at Guindy in Madras, in 1948. It supplied 39,02,240 ccs. of Tuberculin and 17,42,051 ccs. of BCG vaccine to indentors in India till the end of November in 1958, and 19,04,300 ccs. of Tuberculin and 7,01,870 ccs. of BCG vaccine to Malaya, Singapore, Burma, Ceylon, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The Central Research Institute at Kasauli (established in 1906) supplies India's entire needs of vaccine for TAB, cholera, rabies, anti-venom sera, tetanus toxoid, diphtheria anti-toxin and curative and influenza vaccines. Influenza vaccines are manufactured at the Influenza Centre, Coonoor.

The Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri, and the DDT factory at Delhi have already gone into production.*

Measures have been taken for stabilising cinchona cultivation in India, such as effecting substantial reduction in the import of synthetic anti-malarial drugs, exploring markets for Indian quinine in foreign countries and evolving a uniform price for quinine. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Indian Council of Medical Research are investigating the possibilities of using quinine produced in India for purposes other than anti-malarial.

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*See Chapter XXIV for details of production.

The Haffkine Institute at Bombay manufactures sulpha drugs which rank among the best in the world market. The Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd. and the Tatas manufacture BHC (benzene hexachloride).

Medical Depots and Factories

The Medical Stores Organisation, having four depots at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Karnal, is maintained primarily for ensuring supply of medical stores of proper quality and approved patterns to Government, semi-Government and certain non-Governmental institutions. 10,654 regular and a large number of casual indentors drew supplies from these depots during 1957-58 of the value of Rs. 1.62 crores.

At the factories of the Organisation, a large number of drugs and dressings are manufactured to meet the requirements of both civil and military medical stores depots. There is also a repair workshop at the Madras depot for repairing surgical instruments and appliances.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Medical education in general is the responsibility of the States. The Government of India's interest is limited to the promotion of higher studies and specific schemes of research and specialised training.

There are at present 50 medical colleges,* 9 dental colleges and other institutions for training in the allopathic system of medicine. Establishment of new medical colleges at Bhopal, Bikaner, Hubli, Jabalpur, Jamnagar, Kanpur, Kurnool, New Delhi, Pondicherry, Kozhikode and Ranchi was sanctioned during the Second Plan period. Expansion of 13 medical colleges so as to admit 100 additional students was also sanctioned. For providing post-graduate training to select doctors in different branches of medicine and surgery, twelve institutions have been upgraded with Central assistance. Financial aid has also been provided for the establishment of full-time teaching units in the clinical and non-clinical departments of medical colleges. Departments of Social and Preventive Medicine were started in eight medical colleges during the First Plan period; sanction for their establishment in six other colleges during the Second Plan period has been given.

All-India Institute of Medical Sciences

An All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, which aims at self-sufficiency in post-graduate medical education in India, was set up in 1956 under an Act of Parliament. An under-graduate medical college with 170 students and a post-graduate course in the Department of Orthopaedics have already started work. Besides the medical college, the Institute will have a dental college, a nursing college, a post-graduate teaching centre and a 250-bed hospital.

Specialised Training

Facilities for the training of nurses exist in practically all major hospitals in the country and in the nursing colleges at Vellore and New Delhi. Besides, many State and non-official organisations like the Andhra Mahila Sabha, Madras, have organised short-term courses with the help of grants from the Centre. Provision has been made under the Second Plan to assist the State Governments in the training of 30,000 dais. There are also schemes under the Second Plan to train 1,700 health visitors as against a target of 600 under the First Plan. The Malaria Institute of India is conducting a training course for health personnel working under the schemes to control malaria and filaria. A training scheme for maternity and child

*See Appendices for a list of colleges.

welfare workers is in operation under the auspices of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

Training of Auxiliary Medical Workers

A scheme to train auxiliary medical workers (approved in 1954) envisages a two-year course in elementary curative and preventive medicine, minor surgery, sanitation and hygiene, laboratory techniques, health education and, in the case of women workers, also midwifery. Those trained under the scheme are expected to work as aides to doctors and serve the Government for at least five years.

FAMILY PLANNING

The objects of the family planning programme, as laid down by the Planning Commission, are: (i) to obtain an accurate knowledge of factors contributing to the rapid increase of population in India; (ii) to discover suitable techniques of family planning and devise methods by which knowledge of these techniques can be widely disseminated; and (iii) to make advice on family planning an integral part of service in Government hospitals and public health agencies. The family planning policy aims at reducing birth rates to stabilise the population at "a level consistent with requirements of national economy".

During the First Plan period 147 clinics—21 in rural and 126 in urban areas—were opened. During the same period 205 clinics were maintained by State Governments. About 2,500 clinics—2,000 in rural and 500 in urban areas—will be opened during the Second Plan period. Out of Rs. 497 lakhs (Rs. 400 lakhs in the Central sector and Rs. 97 lakhs in the States' sector) provided for family planning in the Second Plan, Rs. 373.25 lakhs are for family planning clinics, Rs. 15.75 lakhs for training, Rs. 50 lakhs for education, Rs. 50 lakhs for research and Rs. 8 lakhs for Central organisations.

As against the target of 150 urban and 600 rural clinics for 1956-59, 201 urban and 467 rural clinics have already been opened. Of these 580 were opened by State Governments, 20 by local bodies and 68 by voluntary organisations.

A high-power Family Planning Board has been constituted at the Centre to formulate family planning programmes. Family Planning Boards are also functioning in all the States except Jammu and Kashmir. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have appointed full-time Family Planning Officers. Training in the technique of family planning is imparted at the Family Planning and Research Centre at Bombay; the Family Planning, Training, Demonstration and Experimental Centre at Ramanagaram (Mysore); and the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health at Calcutta. Grants to open regional training centres have been given to State Governments. Efforts are being made to educate public opinion with the help of pamphlets, posters, films, exhibitions, children's days, etc.

Research

A demographic, training and research centre has been established at Bombay. Investigations on contraceptives are being carried out at the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay; the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta; Lucknow University, Lucknow; Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow; Bacteriological Institute, Calcutta; and the Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education and Research, Calcutta.

CHAPTER XII

SOCIAL WELFARE

PROHIBITION

The Constitution enjoins on the State to endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs throughout the country. In December 1954, the Prohibition Enquiry Committee was appointed to suggest a programme and a machinery for the implementation of the directive in the light of the experience of the States in implementing their prohibition policies in the past. The Committee's main recommendation that schemes of prohibition be integrated with the country's developmental plans was affirmed by a resolution of the Lok Sabha on March 31, 1956. The resolution recommended the formulation of a programme to bring about nation-wide prohibition speedily and effectively.

At the end of 1957-58, the area under prohibition covered 32.3 per cent of the total area and 42.3 per cent of the country's population. The following table gives the State-wise breakdown of the area and population under prohibition :

TABLE 46

AREA AND POPULATION UNDER PROHIBITION

States/Territories	Total area (sq. miles)	Area under prohibition (sq. miles)	Percentage of Col. 3 to Col. 2	Total Population (*in lakhs*)	Population of dry areas (*in lakhs*)	Percentage of Col. 6 to 5
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh..	1,05,677	56,693	53.6	326.2	204.1	62.3
Assam ..	85,062	3,844	4.5	90.4	14.9	16.5
Bombay ..	1,90,668	1,69,964	89 1	482 7	452.5	93.7
Kerala ..	15,006	8,607	57.6	136.0	99.8	73.4
Madhya Pradesh	1,71,250	30,127	17.6	245.2	53.4	21.8
Madras ..	50,128	50,128	100.0	299.7	299.7	100.0
Mysore ..	74,861	49,210	65.7	194.0	156.6	80.7
Orissa ..	60,250	25,350	42.1	146.5	81.0	55.3
Punjab ..	47,062	2,471	5.2	161.3	11.2	6.9
Rajasthan ..	1,32,148	34	—	159.7	0.1	—
Uttar Pradesh ..	1,13,422	19,350	17.6	632.1	135.3	21.4
Himachal Pradesh	10,922	1,648	15.1	11.1	2.0	18.0
Total ..	10,56,459	4,17,472	39.5	2884.9	1510.6	52.4

Programme

An interim programme has been formulated by the Planning Commission. While stressing the importance of evolving a common approach, the Commission have left it to each State to fix a target date and to formulate its policy in accordance with local conditions and circumstances. The Commission have, however, recommended the adoption of certain measures like discontinuance of advertisements and other inducements, stoppage of drinking in public premises, setting up of technical committees to draw up phased programmes, promotion of the production of

cheap and health giving soft drinks and introduction of prohibition as a major item of constructive work in community development blocks.

Progress

All the States of the Indian Union, except Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal, have taken steps to enforce a phased programme of prohibition, and Prohibition Boards have been constituted in most of the States.

In Andhra Pradesh the enforcement of prohibition has been entrusted to the police, and prohibition has been included in the work schedules of community development officers. In the Telangana area toddy and liquor shops are to be shifted from populous areas and all opium addicts are to be licensed. The entire district of Kamrup in Assam is now a dry area. In other districts measures such as reduction in the sale of liquor, provision of soft drinks in the heavy consuming areas, removal of country shops outside the tea garden areas and restriction in the grant of licences to clubs have been adopted. In Bombay the existing wet areas—Aurangabad (except East Khandesh district) and Nagpur Divisions—went dry from April 1, 1959. In Kerala, nine taluks of the former Travancore-Cochin State area and the entire Malabar district have been declared dry.

Total prohibition has been declared throughout Madras, where a considerable fall in the number of prohibition cases has taken place as a result of the amendment to the Prohibition Act for enhancing penalties and summary trial for prohibition crimes. In Orissa, the districts of Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, Ganjam and Koraput are under prohibition. In other areas the number of liquor and drug shops is being progressively reduced and dry days have been increased. The passage of a Prohibition Bill has strengthened the law regarding prohibition. In the Punjab, total prohibition has been declared in the Rohtak district and steps taken to discourage drinking in other districts. In Rajasthan the Legislature is going to take up the Rajasthan Prohibition Bill for enactment. There is total prohibition in eleven districts and three pilgrim centres of Uttar Pradesh.

A policy of gradual prohibition is in operation in the Union Territories. All toddy shops in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been closed, import of foreign liquor banned and liquor shops closed for five days in a week. In Delhi restriction has been imposed on advertisements and the sale of liquor to persons below twenty-five has been banned. Number of dry days has been increased and serving of liquor in clubs has been restricted. There is total prohibition in certain areas of Himachal Pradesh while a policy of gradual prohibition is being followed in other areas of the Pradesh as well as in Tripura.

The campaign in favour of prohibition through posters, films, journals, etc. and the observance of prohibition weeks has been intensified.

Total prohibition of the non-medical oral consumption of opium, except for medical reasons and in respect of habitual addicts and registered patients, came into force on April 1, 1959. There has been complete prohibition of *charas* in India since 1946. The sale of *ganja* has been prohibited throughout Uttar Pradesh from April 1, 1956. The Government *ganja* store-house in Madras was closed in 1949-50. All licenced selling of *ganja* and *bhang* has been discontinued in the Kutch and Saurashtra areas of Bombay State, which has imposed a permit system for *ganja* and *bhang* in other parts of the State. The cultivation of *ganja* and its sale and import have been prohibited in Mysore. *Ganja* is totally prohibited in Punjab and Delhi. In other States, the issue price as well as the retail price of *ganja* and *bhang* have been enhanced to discourage their consumption.

WELFARE MEASURES FOR CERTAIN MALADJUSTED GROUPS

Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls

The Indian Penal Code provides for imprisonment up to 10 years and fines (Sec. 366 A, 372 and 373) for the procurement, buying and selling of girls under 18 years for prostitution. Similar penalties have also been prescribed for importing into India girls below 21 years for this purpose. In addition, special measures against immoral traffic are in force in the States.

All the provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, came into force throughout India on May 1, 1958. The Act prescribes punishment for brothel-keeping, for living on the earnings of prostitutes, for procuring, inducing, or taking a woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution, for detaining a woman or girl in premises where prostitution is carried on, for prostitution in or in the vicinity of public places and for seducing or soliciting for purpose of prostitution. The setting up of an adequate number of Protective Homes for the rehabilitation and the educational and vocational training of women and girls recovered and detained under the Act is also envisaged.

Rescue homes and reception centres established under the After-care Programme can also be utilised as protective homes. In addition, there are several other institutions in the States, which aim at making good citizens out of fallen women. These are: *Stri Sadans* maintained by the Government of Madras, the Shradhanand Anath Mahilashram of Bombay, Good Shepherd Home in Madras, Crispin's Home in Poona, Kushalbagh Mission Orphanage at Gorakhpur, Fendall Home and All-Bengal Women's Union Home in West Bengal, etc.

Juvenile Delinquents

Children Acts are in force in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the Territory of Delhi. The Borstal Schools Acts, which are slightly different in scope, are in operation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Reformatory Schools Act of 1897 has also been enforced in all the bigger States and some Union Territories.

The problem of juvenile delinquency is mainly the concern of State Governments. The Central Government, however, have sponsored a Care Programme under which the States are given assistance. Under this programme 1 borstal school and 2 probation hostels in Bihar, 1 certified school, 1 remand home and 2 probation hostels in Madhya Pradesh, 1 certified school and 1 remand home in Madras, 3 certified schools, 5 remand homes and 1 probation hostel in Mysore and 1 children's home in Tripura have already been approved. Probation Officers are also to be appointed in Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Orissa.

Besides formal education, vocational training in a number of trades is imparted to the inmates of the certified, reformatory and borstal schools. Some of these institutions also provide juvenile delinquents, on their release, with implements and money to enable them to settle down in trades learnt by them in school. Other institutions provide follow-up services. The inmates of the certified schools are given training in citizenship and democratic living and are encouraged to take part in extra-curricular activities, such as sports, debates, dramas, music and scouting.

Beggars

The Criminal Procedure Code treats vagrants and vagabonds alike and provides penalties under Sections 55 (i) (b) and 109 (b). Beggars may

be proceeded against under Section 133 as those committing public nuisance. Beggary within railway premises was prohibited by law on February 15, 1941. Special Acts have been passed by some of the States to prohibit begging in public places. In others, the municipal and police acts provide measures against begging.

There are institutions in the States for the custody, care and assistance of beggars in their rehabilitation. Eighteen certified institutions with a total capacity for 2,000 beggars exist in Bombay. West Bengal has 8 beggar homes with accommodation for 2,050. There are 7 similar institutions in Madras, 8 including 3 relief settlements in Kerala and 2 in Delhi. There is a beggar home each in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. A novel type of vagrant home-cum-training centre is in existence in New Delhi in which the inmates take part in the management of the home. Under the Central Care Programme assistance is available for the setting up of beggar homes.

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

The Central Social Welfare Board, set up in August 1953, under the chairmanship of Smt. Durgabai Deshmukh, is an autonomous body. Funds made available under the Plan by the Government* are distributed through this body to voluntary social service organisations for "strengthening, improving and extending" the existing activities in the field of social welfare and for developing new programmes and carrying out pilot projects. It is also charged with the task of exploring the need for and the possibility of implementing new welfare activities. Welfare Boards, consisting mainly of women social workers and representatives of the State Governments, have also been constituted and are functioning in all the States. Since its inception the Board has sanctioned Rs. 136.34 lakhs by way of yearly grants-in-aid to 4,500 institutions and Rs. 111.63 lakhs as long-term grants to 649 institutions.

Welfare Extension Projects

A scheme of rural welfare, known as Welfare Extension Projects, was launched on August 15, 1954. Each of these projects covers a group of about 25 villages and a population of about 20,000. The programme and activities of these projects comprise *balwadis* (community creches and pre-basic schools), maternity and infant health services (including those for the handicapped and the delinquents), literacy and social education for women, arts and crafts centres and recreational activities. The coverage of these projects between August 1954 and December 1958 is indicated in Table 47.

The Project Implementing Committee is responsible for the formulation and execution of the programme in each project area which is generally divided into 4 or 5 centres of 5 villages each, each centre being under the charge of a trained *gram sevika,* who is assisted by a midwife or a *dai* and a craft assistant.

From April 1, 1957, the Board has undertaken all work relating to the welfare of women and children in the community development blocks and most of the welfare extension projects will be established in community development block areas.

For the execution of this programme, 2,274 *gram sevikas,* and 216 midwives had received training up to the end of December 1958 and 666 *gram sevikas* and 60 midwives were under training.

Urban Family Welfare Scheme

A scheme called the Urban Family Welfare Scheme has been sponsored for promoting the welfare of women. Under this, industrial co-operatives

* Rs. 4 crores under the First Plan and Rs. 14 crores under the Second Plan.

TABLE 47

WELFARE EXTENSION PROJECTS

(Original pattern)

	Number of Welfare Extension Projects	Number of centres	Villages covered	Population covered (*in lakhs*)	Total expenditure (*in lakhs of rupees*)*	CSWB'S contribution (*in lakhs of rupees*)
August 1954 to December 1957 ..	430	1,978	9,715	87	62.40	41.60
January 1958 to December 1958 ..	10	45	250	2	1.40	8.94
TOTAL ..	440	2,023	9,965	89	63.80	42.54
		(Co-ordinated Pattern)				
April 1957 to December 1958 ..	42	588	4,200	20		
January 1958 to December 1958 ..	36	504	3,600	17		
TOTAL ..	78	1,092	7,800	37		
As estimated at the end of the Second Plan period† ..	960	9,600	96,000	576		

are being formed for starting small-scale industries in selected urban areas. Each of these industries will provide employment (mainly at their homes) to about 500 women of lower middle class families. According to an estimate, a woman employed in this way earns between Re. 1 and Rs. 1.50 per day. Five such units benefiting 2,500 families have already gone into production at Delhi, Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Poona. The aim is to set up 20 such units by the end of the Second Plan period for the benefit of 10,000 families.

Other Programmes

On the basis of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on After-care Programmes and of the Social and Moral Advisory Committee, a comprehensive programme for starting 80 after-care homes, at the rate of 5 for each State, and nearly 330 shelters, at the rate of one in each district, has been formulated. The homes will provide appopriate training and meet other needs of persons discharged from correctional and non-correctional institutions and to rescued women and girls and render necessary assistance for their economic rehabilitation. The shelters will receive discharged and rescued persons and send them to the homes. They will assist

* Exclusive of expenditure met from local contributions.

† This includes both old and new types of projects.

in their rehabilitation in certain cases. The following table indicates the progress made in this direction:

TABLE 48

AFTER-CARE HOMES AND SHELTERS

	Number of State Homes	Number of District Shelters	Number of Production Units	Number of beneficiaries
From April 1956 to December 1958	41	122	41	13,000
As estimated at the end of the Second Plan period ..	80	330	80	40,000

Several new programmes of social welfare to be implemented during the rest of the Second Plan period have also been formulated. They include opening of 100 pilot Welfare Extension Projects in urban areas; provision of facilities to enable women in the age group 25 to 30 years to attain the minimum educational qualifications prescribed for recruitment as welfare workers like *gram sevikas*, midwives, primary school teachers etc.; financial assistance for starting 100 night-shelters in important industrial towns for shelterless workers; running holiday homes for poor children, assisting financially the small production units and making provision for basic welfare services in *gramdan* villages. All these programmes are to be worked through voluntary welfare organisations, to which grants-in-aid will be given by the Board.

CHAPTER XIII

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Of the 88.57 lakh displaced persons from Pakistan who had migrated to India till the end of 1958, 47.40 lakhs came from West Pakistan and the rest from East Pakistan. The task of rehabilitating displaced persons from West Pakistan will be completed by the end of 1959-60 and that relating to displaced persons from East Pakistan will be substantially completed by the end of the Second Plan period. The assistance provided by Government towards the relief and rehabilitation of these persons till the end of March 1959 and the State-wise distribution of the displaced population are shown in Tables 49 and 50.

TABLE 49

EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS*

(In crores of rupees)

	On D.P.s from West Pakistan	On D.P.s from East Pakistan	Total
Grants	85.18†	69.12	154.30
Loans	25.63	38.10	63.73
Housing	60.98	34.70	95.68
Establishment	2.19	.57	2.76
Loans by Rehabilitation Finance Administration (Up to 31-12-58)	7.93	4.27	12.20**
Miscellaneous	.01	—	.01
Dandakaranya Scheme ..	—	1.30	1.30
TOTAL	181.92	148.06	329.98

DISPLACED PERSONS FROM EAST PAKISTAN

Of the 41.17 lakh persons who migrated from East Pakistan till March 31, 1958, 2.07 lakh persons were still being maintained at the end of 1958 in 140 camps in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Tripura. 58,000 unattached women and children and old and infirm displaced persons were being cared for in homes and infirmaries in the eastern zone. The camps in West Bengal will be closed by the end of July 1959.

About 47,100 displaced families have been dispersed from camps in Bihar, 4,573 families from camps in Orissa and 931 families from camps in West Bengal to rehabilitation sites. 2,959 families have so far been rehabilitated in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh and Manipur have practically completed their rehabilitation programme. About 75,000 families in Assam and 53,000 families in Tripura have been provided with rehabilitation assistance. West Bengal has already provided assistance to 28.99 lakh persons towards their rehabilitation.

Till the end of 1958, a sum of Rs. 143·14 lakhs had been sanctioned as house building loans to the displaced persons in urban areas. Business loans amounting to Rs. 46.88 lakhs and housing colonies assistance of Rs. 4.36 lakhs (in Assam) were provided during 1958.

* Exclusive of compensation.

† Does not include Rs. 29.99 crores debited against Revenue up to 1958-59 and Rs. 8.65 crores written back from Capital to Revenue.

**Net amount of sanctions.

TABLE 50

DISTRIBUTION OF DISPLACED POPULATION

State/Territory	Number of Displaced Persons		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	—	4,000	4,000
Assam	3,33,000	1,54,000	4,87,000
Bihar	17,000	50,000	67,000
Bombay	54,000	3,61,000	4,15,000
Madhya Pradesh	54,000	1,59,000	2,13,000
Madras	1,000	8,000	9,000
Mysore	2,000	5,000	7,000
Orissa	10,000	2,000	12,000
Punjab	16,11,000	11,26,000	27,37,000
Rajasthan	1,64,000	2,09,000	3,73,000
Uttar Pradesh	54,000	4,32,000	4,86,000
West Bengal	15,91,000	15,70,000	31,61,000
Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	4,000	—	4,000
Delhi	30,000	4,71,000	5,01,000
Himachal Pradesh	1,000	4,000	5,000
Manipur	1,000	1,000	2,000
Tripura	2,36,000	1,38,000	3,74,000
TOTAL	41,63,000	46,94,000	88,57,000

As many as 140 squatters' colonies have been selected for regularisation; of these colonies accommodating 8,540 families have already been regularised. A sum of Rs. 315.42 lakhs has been sanctioned for development of urban and rural colonies.

Up to the end of June 1958, about 36,000 persons received training in various arts and crafts and about 6,000 were undergoing training. More than a hundred training schemes involving an expenditure of Rs. 228 lakhs were implemented. To provide employment to displaced persons in development schemes, Contracts Divisions have been set up, the one in West Bengal employing about 5,300 displaced persons daily. About 2.13 lakh displaced persons have so far been placed in employment through the medium of employment exchanges. Twenty-three schemes have been sanctioned for the setting up or expansion of medium industries. These cost about Rs. 296 lakhs and provide employment to about 12,000 persons. Up to January 1959, 126 schemes of small-scale or cottage industries were sanctioned. These will offer employment to 14,000 displaced persons.

For the education of displaced students in the eastern region, 1,567 primary schools, 22 secondary schools and 21 colleges have been opened.

Dandakaranya Scheme

An area of 80,000 sq. miles north of river Godavari and covering parts of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay is being developed under the Dandakaranya Scheme for resettling a sizable displaced population from East Pakistan. The Dandakaranya Development Authority has been established. Work is in progress on the reclamation of about 45,000 acres of land, construction of 5,000 village houses, and setting up of technical and vocational training centres, co-operative societies and multi-purpose farms during 1959-60. About 20,000 families from camps in West Bengal are expected to be settled here by July 1959.

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

A Rehabilitation Industries Corporation with a Rs. 5 crore assistance from the Centre will be set up to establish industries in the public sector

in partnership with private enterprise and to provide loans to private entrepreneurs for providing employment to displaced persons from East Pakistan.

DISPLACED PERSONS FROM WEST PAKISTAN

Evacuee lands in the Punjab were allotted on a quasi-permanent basis to 4·77 lakh families and a further 33,000 families were settled as tenants at-will. Till the end of 1958, permanent rights were transferred to 2,60,091 allottees, covering an area of 19,11,718 standard acres worth Rs. 85.32 crores. Proprietary rights in 82,424 houses were also transferred. Of the new townships set up in the western region, the Central Government were directly associated with the construction and administration of four townships of Faridabad, Rajpura, Nilokheri and Hastinapur. The housing programme for displaced persons from West Pakistan has been nearly completed.

About 2.02 lakh displaced persons were provided with gainful employment in services and trades till the end of 1958, and about 90,000 were given vocational and technical training. An aggregate of Rs. 22.85 crores has been advanced as loans through the State Governments and the Rehabilitation Finance Administration to enable the urban displaced persons to set up trades and industries. In addition, 95 schemes for medium and small-scale industries have been sanctioned, involving an expenditure of Rs. 207 lakhs. These schemes are expected to open up employment opportunities for 10,000 persons.

A sum of Rs. 1.80 crores was advanced to educational, medical and cultural institutions as grants-in-aid for providing facilities to displaced students. In addition, a sum of Rs. 36.58 lakhs was paid as grants to the State Governments for providing financial assistance to displaced students.

Up to January 31, 1959, a sum of Rs. 100.56 crores (Rs. 51.56 crores in cash, Rs. 32.47 crores by transfer of properties and Rs. 16.53 crores by way of adjustment of public dues) was paid as compensation to 3.60 lakh claimants. As many as 51,159 certificates of admissibility of compensation have also been issued.

OTHER KINDS OF RELIEF

Emergency Relief Organisation

A country-wide organisation known as the Emergency Relief Organisation to provide relief in times of floods, famines, earthquakes, etc., has been set up in almost all the States and Union Territories. The Organisation will ensure that:

(*i*) relief operations are conducted according to plans drawn up ahead of an emergency and, as far as possible, by personnel well-trained in conducting such operations ;

(*ii*) emphasis is laid on the principle of self-help so that assistance from outside the affected area is reduced to the minimum ;

(*iii*) each of the interested social welfare agencies is allotted a definite role to play ; and

(*iv*) the district and local authorities, the State Governments and the Government of India take upon themselves the responsibility for proper integration of activities within their respective spheres.

The Organisation, when fully established, will function at the Central, State and district levels. The Central organisation will implement the emergency relief policy of the Government, co-ordinate the efforts of the States and provide such relief services and supplies as can be arranged only by the Government of India.

As part of the Central Emergency Relief Organisation, a training

institute known as the Central Emergency Relief Training Institute has been set up at Nagpur. The Institute is intended to lay down a basic pattern of training in emergency relief operations for the country as a whole and provides a source of supply of trained personnel in adequate numbers not only for instructional purposes but also for manning the various relief services envisaged under the Scheme.

Prime Minister's National Relief Fund

Since November 1947, when the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund was founded, a sum of about Rs. 1·82 crores has been used in providing relief to people affected by national calamities such as earthquakes, floods, cyclones, draught, famine and fire. Relief was also given in the early stages to displaced persons from Pakistan.

CHAPTER XIV

SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The Constitution prescribes protection and safeguards for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, either specifically or by way of general rights of citizens with the object of promoting their educational and economic interests and of removing certain social disabilities the Scheduled Castes were subject to. These are:

(*i*) the abolition of "Untouchability" and the forbidding of its practice in any form (Art. 17) ;

(*ii*) the promotion of their educational and economic interests and their protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Art. 46) ;

(*iii*) the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus (Art. 25) ;

(*iv*) the removal of any disability , liability, restriction or condition with regard to access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment, the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public (Art. 15) ;

(*v*) the right to practise any profession or carry on any occupation, trade or business (Art. 19) ;

(*vi*) the forbidding of any denial of admission to educational institutions maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds (Art. 29) ;

(*vii*) the obligation of the State to consider their claims in the making of appointments to public services and reservation for them in case of inadequate representation (Arts. 16 and 335) ;

(*viii*) special representation in Parliament and State Legislatures for a period of ten years (Arts. 330, 332 and 334) ;

(*ix*) the setting up of advisory councils and separate departments in the States and the appointment of a Special Officer at the Centre to promote their welfare and safeguard their interests (Arts. 164, 338 and Fifth Schedule) ; and

(*x*) special provision for the administration and control of scheduled and tribal areas (Arts. 244 and Fifth and Sixth Schedules).

The population of the Scheduled Castes is now estimated at 5.53 crores and that of Scheduled Tribes 2.25 crores as a result of the issue of revised lists under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956. Denotified Tribes number about 40 lakhs. A list of backward classes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under preparation on the basis of the results of the *ad hoc* surveys conducted by the Office of the Registrar-General of India.

The State-wise distribution of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes according to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956, is shown in the following table:

TABLE 51

POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
INDIA	5,53,27,021	2,25,11,854
States		
Andhra Pradesh	44,15,995	11,49,919
Assam	4,24,044	17,61,434
Bihar	49,13,990	38,80,097
Bombay	52,02,077	37,43,408
Jammu & Kashmir	1,56,135	—
Kerala	12,07,294	1,34,757
Madhya Pradesh	39,12,205	48,44,128
Madras	53,81,836	1,36,376
Mysore	25,83,142	80,402
Orissa	26,29,250	30,09,580
Punjab	34,90,983	2,661
Rajasthan	25,02,202	17,74,278
Uttar Pradesh	1,31,00,398	—
West Bengal	47,43,713	15,66,868
Territories		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands*	—	—
Delhi	2,68,530	—
Himachal Pradesh	3,19,972	27,928
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands ..	—	13,486
Manipur	28,647	1,94,239
Tripura	46,608	1,92,293

MEASURES TO ERADICATE UNTOUCHABILITY

The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955

This Act, which came into force on June 1, 1955, provides penalties for preventing a person, on the ground of untouchability, from entering a place of public worship, offering prayers therein or taking water from a sacred tank, well or spring. Penalties are also provided for enforcing all kinds of social disabilities , such as denying access to any shop, public restaurant, public hospital or educational institution, hotel or any place of public entertainment ; the use of any road, river, well, tank, water tap, bathing ghat, cremation ground, sanitary convenience, *dharamshala*, *sarai* or *musafirkhana* or utensils kept in such institutions and hotels and restaurants. The Act also prescribes penalties for enforcing occupational, professional or trade disabilities or disabilities in the matter of enjoyment of any benefit under a charitable trust, in the construction or occupation of any residential premises in any locality or the observance of any social or religious usage or ceremony.

The Act similarly lays down penalties for refusing to sell goods or render services to a Harijan becasue he is a Harijan ; for molesting, injuring or annoying a person or organising a boycott of, or taking any part in the excommunication of a person who has exercised the rights accruing to him as a result of the abolition of untouchability.

Higher penalties have been prescribed for subsequent offences. For the purposes of awarding punishments, incitement, or abetment of the offence has been treated in the same manner as the commission of the offence. The

* President's order declaring the Scheduled Tribes in the Islands is yet to be issued.

onus of proving innocence has been thrown on the accused. The offences under this Act are cognisable and compoundable.

Campaign Against Untouchability

Since 1954 the Government of India have been giving financial backing to the movement to eradicate untouchability. Both official and non-official agencies are being utilised for this purpose. The State Governments have instructed their district officers and other officials, who deal with the public, to stress the need for and urgency of doing away with this evil. "Harijan Days" and "Harijan Weeks" are observed in almost all the States to focus public attention and enlist the people's co-operation in the eradication of untouchability. Most of the States have appointed small committees to enforce, where necessary, the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. Publicity media, such as books, pamphlets, handbills, and audio-visual aids have also been pressed into service.

The assistance and co-operation of voluntary organisations, such as the Harijan Sevak Sangh, the Bharatiya Depressed Classes League and the Harijan Ashram of Allahabad have also been obtained. A sum of Rs. 61,50,746, of which Rs. 14,77,200 came from the Centre, was given as grants-in-aid to these organisations during the First Plan period. The Second Five-Year Plan envisages an expenditure of about Rs. 208 lakhs as aid to non-official agencies for this programme of which Rs. 138 lakhs have been provided under the States' sector and Rs. 70 lakhs under the Central sector of the Plan.

During the first two years of the Second Plan the Central Government made a grant of Rs. 12,98,300 to the all-India voluntary agencies, working in the various States for the removal of untouchability.

REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATURES

Under Articles 330, 332 and 334 of the Constitution, seats, proportionate as far as possible to their population in the States, have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabhas for a period of ten years after the inauguration of the Constitution. Table 52 gives details of the representation in Parliament and the State Legislatures.

REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICES

The manner in which the State carries out its obligation to reserve posts for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the public services in case of inadequate representation and to consider their claims consistent with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, has been left outside the purview of obligatory consultation with Public Service Commissions [Art. 320 (4)].

On January 26, 1950, the Union Government decided that 12½ per cent of the vacancies for which recruitment is made by open competition on an all-India basis and 16⅔ per cent of the vacancies to which recruitment is made otherwise, be reserved for the Scheduled Castes. For the Scheduled Tribes, the reservation was fixed at 5 per cent in both cases.

To facilitate their adequate representation concessions such as (*i*) exemption in age-limits, (*ii*) relaxation in the standard of suitability and of qualifications, (*iii*) selection subject to fulfilling the minimum standard of efficiency and (*iv*) inclusion at least in the lower category for purposes of promotion where promotion is otherwise than through qualifying examination, have been provided for. The principle of reservation has been extended to services filled by promotion through competitive examinations limited to departmental candidates, statutory and semi-autonomous bodies and government limited

TABLE 52

SEATS RESERVED FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN PARLIAMENT AND STATE LEGISLATURES

State/Union Territory	In Parliament			In the State Legislature.		
	Total number of seats in the House of the People	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
States						
Andhra Pradesh	43	6	2	301	43	11
Assam ..	12	1	2*	108	5	26
Bihar ..	53	7	5	318	40	32
Bombay ..	66	7	5	396	43	31
Jammu and Kashmir ..	6	—	—	75†	—	—
Kerala ..	18	2	0	126	11	1
Madhya Pradesh	36	5	7	288	43	54
Madras ..	41	7	—	205	37	1
Mysore ..	26	3	—	208	28	1
Orissa ..	20	4	4	140	25	29
Punjab ..	22	5	—	154	33	—
Rajasthan ..	22	3	2	176	28	20
Uttar Pradesh	86	18	—	430	89	—
West Bengal ..	36	6	2	252	45	15
Territories						
Delhi ..	5	1	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh ..	4	1	—	—	—	—
Manipur ..	2	—	1	—	—	—
Tripura ..	2	—	1	—	—	—
	500	76	31	3,177	470	221

companies. If no suitable Scheduled Caste candidates are available for the reserved posts, they are to be treated as reserved for Scheduled Tribes and *vice versa.* It is only when suitable candidates are not available from either that a post is treated as unreserved. In such cases, an equal number of vacancies are carried forward to two recruitment years.

To give proper effect to the reservation decided upon, model rosters of 40 posts each have been prescribed for recruitment by open competition and otherwise. If the vacancies in a Service or Cadre are too few for the purpose, all corresponding posts are to be grouped together. Annual reports are required to be submitted by the employing authorities for scrutiny by the Government. Some of the State Governments have also drawn up rules for the reservation of posts for these classes, and steps have been taken to increase their representation in State services.

Two lakhs and five thousand persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are employed in the Government of India. Statistics collected through Employment Exchanges reveal that 32,760 such

* One seat reserved for the Autonomous Districts in Assam.

† Excludes 25 seats for Pakistan-occupied areas of the State which are kept in abeyance pending the return of those areas to the Indian Union.

persons were employed during 1957 by the Central Government, State Governments and other employers.

ADMINISTRATION OF SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS

Autonomous Tribal Areas of Assam

In pursuance of the provisions of the Sixth Schedule, one Regional Council and 5 District Councils have been set up in the districts of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills, Mizo Hills, North Cachar Hills and Mikir Hills. Each of these District Councils consists of not more than 24 members, three-fourths of them being elected by adult suffrage. The Councils possess wide legislative and rule making powers as well as certain financial and taxation powers.

Tribes Advisory Councils in Other States

The Fifth Schedule to the Constitution provides for the setting up of a Tribes Advisory Council in each of the States having Scheduled Areas and, if the President so directs, for constituting such Councils in States which have Scheduled Tribes but no Scheduled Areas. Tribes Advisory Councils have been set up so far in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal. These Councils advise the Governors on such matters concerning the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and development of the Scheduled Areas as may be referred to them.

WELFARE AND ADVISORY AGENCIES

Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

A Special Officer has been appointed by the President under Article 338 of the Constitution to (*i*) investigate all matters relating to the safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provided under the Constitution, and (*ii*) report to the President on the working of these safeguards. There are ten Assistant Commissioners to assist the Commissioner.

Central Advisory Boards

To associate members of Parliament and public workers with matters pertaining to the development of Tribal areas and the well-being of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, two Central Advisory Boards—one for Tribal Welfare and another for Harijan Welfare—have been constituted. These Boards advise the Government of India on all matters relating to the welfare of these classes. They are also expected to assess the requirements of the tribal people in Scheduled and other Tribal Areas, formulate schemes for their welfare, periodically review the working of sanctioned schemes and evaluate the benefits derived from them with a view to suggesting improvements.

Welfare Departments in the States

The proviso to Article 164 (1) of the Constitution requires that in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, Welfare Departments in charge of a Minister be set up. Welfare Departments have been set up in these States as well as in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bombay, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

WELFARE SCHEMES

Under Article 339 (2) of the Constitution the Union Government can give directions to States in the formulation and execution of schemes for

the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States. Under Article 275 (1) the Centre is required to give grants-in-aid to the States for approved schemes of welfare and for improving the tone of administration in Scheduled Areas.

Educational Facilities

Measures to provide increased educational facilities have been taken, the emphasis being on vocational and technical training. The concessions include free tuition, stipends, scholarships and the provision of books, stationery and other equipment. Mid-day meals are also supplied in many places.

The Government of India instituted a scheme for grant of scholarships to the Scheduled Castes in 1944-45. This benefit was extended to the Scheduled Tribes in 1948-49 and other Backward Classes in 1949-50. The following table shows the amounts spent on this account.

TABLE 53

SCHOLARSHIP GRANTS

(In lakhs of rupees)

Year	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
1951-52 ..	8.18	2.82	4.41	15.41
1952-53 ..	14.36	5.22	10.94	30.52
1953-54 ..	26.36	8.19	26.51	61.56
1954-55 ..	45.80	12.38	49.71	107.89
1955-56 ..	63.78	13.05	73.70	150.53
1956-57 ..	87.99	15.78	83.52	187.29
1957-58 ..	100.37	18.97	82.19	201.53

The Central Government's scheme to award scholarships to deserving students from these classes for studies in foreign countries came into force in 1953-54. From 1955-56 the number of such scholarships was increased to 12—4 for each of the three groups. Tourist class sea passages are also given to students who receive foreign scholarships without travel grants. Overseas scholarships to students belonging to backward communities are also awarded by the State Governments of Assam and Bihar.

Seventeen and a half per cent of the merit scholarships granted by the Centre to deserving students of the lower income groups for studies in institutions which are members of the Indian Public Schools Conference, are reserved for backward communities. Some of the State Governments offer similar scholarships. Some public schools also award scholarships to deserving backward class students. Reservation of seats, lowering of minimum qualifying marks and raising of the maximum age limit for admission of members of these classes in all technical and educational insittutions are among other steps recommended by the Union Government to all educational authorities; these have been acted upon by different institutions all over the country.

Economic Opportunities

Of a tribal population of 225 lakhs, about 26 lakh persons practise shifting cultivation annually over an area of 22,55,816 acres, the total area used so far for shifting cultivation being five times this figure. The problem is in its acute form in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa and the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura. A scheme to control shifting cultivation was started during the First Plan period. Sixteen pilot project centres have so far been established in Assam, 4 colonisation schemes have been started in Andhra

Pradesh and nearly 460 families in Bihar, 366 in Madhya Pradesh, 2,496 in Orissa and 5,339 in Tripura have been settled under the scheme.

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have launched schemes to improve irrigation facilities, to reclaim waste land and to distribute it among members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In addition, facilities for the purchase of livestock, fertilisers, agricultural implements, better seeds, etc., are also being extended to them. Some States have set up demonstration farms for training them in methods of scientific cultivation. Cattle breeding and poultry farming are being encouraged among these people.

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are encouraging the development of cottage industries through loans, subsidies and training centres. Multi-purpose co-operative societies which provide credit in cash and in kind to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes have also been established in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In some States, such as Bombay and Andhra Pradesh, contracts for exploiting forest produce are being given to the Scheduled Tribes through labour co-operative societies.

Legislation exists in almost all the States to extend relief to the indebted, including those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Measures for the abolition of their debt bondage have been taken in Orissa and Bihar. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal have enacted tenancy laws to ensure security of land tenure to the Scheduled Tribes.

Other Welfare Schemes

Other welfare schemes include the grant of house sites free or at nominal cost, assistance by way of loans, subsidies and grants-in-aid to local bodies for the construction of houses for their Harijan employees and monetary assistance to co-operative building societies specially started for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A scheme of legal aid to Scheduled Castes is now in operation in many States.

Tribal Research Institutes

Tribal research institutes, which undertake intensive studies of tribal arts, culture and customs, have been set up in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. The Gauhati University has started the study of the social and cultural life of the tribes in Assam. In Bombay, tribal research is being conducted by the Anthropological Society of Bombay, the Gujarat Research Society and the University of Bombay. In West Bengal, the Cultural Research Institute has produced reports on several aspects of tribal life in the State. The Department of Anthropology, Government of India, has completed intensive research studies on important tribes of Assam and West Bengal, while studies in respect of tribals in other States are in progress. Studies in the culture and languages of the people of NEFA are being undertaken by the research department of NEFA. The Tribal Research Bureau in Orissa has also undertaken investigation on several important tribal problems. The Institute in Madhya Pradesh has completed studies of tribal problems in three districts. The Bihar Institute has also completed studies on a tribe in Santhal Parganas. The Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur, is a pioneer non-official organisation which has conducted cultural survey of tribes in the former Madhya Bharat State and in Rajasthan.

Targets Under Second Plan

It is proposed to open 3,187 schools and hostels and 200 community and cultural centres in tribal areas and also to give stipends and other

TABLE 54

EXPENDITURE ON WELFARE SCHEMES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES, TRIBES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

Schemes	Scheduled Tribes		Scheduled Castes		Denotified Tribes		Other Backward Classes		Total expenditure incurred during the First Plan period	Total expenditure proposed to be incurred during the Second Plan period
	Expenditure incurred during the First Plan period	Expenditure proposed to be incurred during the Second Plan period	Expenditure incurred during the First Plan period	Expenditure proposed to be incurred during the Second Plan period	Expenditure incurred during the First Plan period	Expenditure proposed to be incurred during the Second Plan period	Expenditure incurred during the First Plan period	Expenditure proposed to be incurred during the Second Plan period		
Education ..	5,10,33,518	8,82,44,845	3,88,38,843	10,76,80,192	16,79,358	77,13,565	1,17,23,687	3,39,13,850	10,32,75,406	23,75,52,452
Agriculture ..	2,65,98,852	2,22,93,671	6,58,485	76,29,000	30,12,828	44,36,300	93,760	58,85,000	3,03,63,925	4,02,43,971
Cottage Industry ..	47,43,183	2,38,50,580	16,88,992	247,54,550	6,82,286	26,01,570	3,02,080	38,22,450	74,16,541	5,50,29,150
Medical and Public Health ..	1,53,52,601	5,00,32,578	65,20,732	2,84,34,675	6,44,607	4,89,940	18,21,871	15,78,200	2,43,398,11	8,05,35,393
Housing ..	48,91,024	2,26,43,950	12,24,368	5,46,57,900	11,39,916	32,80,250	4,69,236	18,04,350	77,24,544	8,23,86,450
Communications ..	4,07,99,551	8,78,95,850	2,24,898	3,81,750	23,172	..	1,90,144	4,63,500	4,12,37,765	8,87,41,100
Co-operation ..	49,75,564	1,39,71,025	1,31,755	66,49,800	29,640	2,59,350	2,22,699	6,62,650	53,59,658	2,15,42,825
Rehabilitation ..	4,57,021	3,36,43,275	..	50,28,400	17,03,828	89,99,800	4,83,055	12,99,000	26,43,904	4,89,70,475
Forest ..	57,89,432	1,05,59,415	..	..	..	..	..	..	57,89,432	1,05,59,415
Veterinary ..	11,53,451	48,24,252	1,982	..	31,700	81,750	..	1,00,000	11,87,133	50,06,002
Publicity ..	6,62,157	6,61,095	29,27,662	46,44,565	14,959	6,500	20,000	70,500	36,24,778	53,82,660
Community Centres	7,17,748	1,14,000	73,651	45,10,775	13,772	2,40,525	..	16,83,200	8,05,171	65,48,500
Aid to Voluntary Agencies ..	18,62,118	44,76,350	34,51,465	35,30,950	1,89,446	5,90,875	3,61,860	10,68,500	58,64,889	96,66,675
Administration ..	54,57,676	2,02,86,109	9,68,104	26,19,100	4,17,004	1,89,858	4,57,127	33,29,700	72,99,911	2,64,24,767
Intensive Development Blocks ..	..	6,42,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,42,00,000
Miscellaneous ..	91,70,688	1,56,61,910	29,48,375	57,63,510	6,60,601	21,64,500	65,420	1,01,53,950	,128,45,084	3,37,43,870
Total ..	17,36,64,584	*48,33,58,905	5,96,59,312	25,62,85,167	1,02,43,117	3,10,54,783	1,62,10,939	6,58,34,850	25,97,77,952	83,65,33,705

*Includes Rs. 200.00 lakhs to be paid to the Government of Assam under Clause (a) of second proviso to Article 275 (I) of the Constitution.

concessions to 3 lakh tribal students during the Second Plan period. The corresponding educational facilities contemplated for the Scheduled Castes are the establishment of 6,000 schools and hostels and scholarships and freeships for 30 lakh students. For Denotified Tribes, the Plan provides 1.16 lakh scholarships and other educational concessions. Besides the States' plans to construct 10,200 miles of bridle and hill paths and 450 bridges in tribal areas, there is a Central plan to build 450 miles of motorable roads and 720 miles of bridle and hill paths involving an expenditure of Rs. 4 crores. The health schemes comprise the opening of dispensaries, mobile health units, the training of health personnel, the construction of 41,000 wells and 2 reservoirs in the tribal areas, 23,400 wells for the Scheduled Castes and over 394 wells for Denotified Tribes. The housing programme comprises the provision of 1,29,300 houses or house sites for the Scheduled Castes at a cost of Rs. 5.25 crores and 45,800 houses for the tribals.

The Plan includes colonisation schemes for the settlement of 12,000 tribal families in 186 colonies and rehabilitation of 15,246 families of Denotified Tribes. There is also provision for the conversion of the 350 existing grain-golas into full fledged co-operatives and for starting 800 additional forest multi-purpose co-operative societies. Table 54 shows the details of expenditure under various heads for the First and Second Plan periods.

CHAPTER XV

MASS COMMUNICATION

BROADCASTING

There are today 28 radio stations covering all the important linguistic areas of the country as against only six in 1947. The stations are grouped into four regions as follows:

North .. Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna, Jullundur, Jaipur-Ajmer, Simla, Bhopal, Indore and Ranchi.
West .. Bombay, Nagpur, Ahmedabad-Baroda, Poona and Rajkot.
South .. Madras, Tiruchirapalli, Vijayawada, Trivandrum, Kozhikode, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Dharwar.
East .. Calcutta, Cuttack and Gauhati.

In addition, Radio Kashmir has two stations at Srinagar and Jammu. The number of radio centres, transmitters and receiving centres on March 1, 1959, was 32, 55 and 28 respectively.

Programme Composition

Music programmes* comprise nearly a half of all the programmes. Talks, features and discussions cover a wide range of subjects. A National Programme of Talks given by well-known personalities in arts, sciences and literatures is broadcast every Wednesday and is relayed by all stations. Documentary features, group discussions, interviews, etc., are also broadcast.

Table 55 shows the composition and the time approximately taken by the Home Services and Vividh Bharati programmes during 1958:

TABLE 55

COMPOSITION OF HOME PROGRAMMES (1958)

Type of programme	Total duration (in hours)	Approximate percentage
Home Services		
Indian Music		
Classical (Vocal and Instrumental)		
Folk (Vocal and Instrumental)		
Light (Vocal, Instrumental and Devotional)	46,160	46.0
Western Music	1,933	1.9
Spoken-word	4,912	4.9
Drama	4,035	4.0
News Bulletins (including regional news)	21,908	21.8
Publicity Items	1,203	1.2
Special Broadcasts (including programmes for children, women, rural and industrial areas, schools, music lessons, Hindi lessons and other miscellaneous items not included under items 1 to 6 above)	20,266	20.2
Total	1,00,417	100
Vividh Bharati		
Classical Music (Vocal, Instrumental), Light Music, Folk Music, Devotional Music and Film Music	1,767	80.5
Spoken-word (Plays, Features, Variety Programmes, Listeners' Letters, Special Announcements)	245	11.2
Bharatvani	182	8.3
Total	2,194	100

* See Chapter IX for the content and scope of these programmes.

The table below shows the duration of External Services programmes broadcast in the various languages during 1958:

TABLE 56

COMPOSITION OF EXTERNAL PROGRAMMES (1958)

	Hours	Percentage
Indian Music	1,869	30.5
West Asian Music	343	5.6
African (Swahili) Music	47	0.7
Western Music	23	0.4
East Asian Music	275	4.5
Talks, Discussions, Interviews, etc.	867	14.2
Dramas, Features, Plays, etc.	333	5.4
News Bulletins	1,631	26.7
Publicity Items	360	5.9
Other Broadcasts (including Children's and Women's Programmes, Religious Programmes, etc.)	374	6.1
Total	6,122	100

Vividh Bharati

This all-India Variety Programme completed its first year in October 1958. With the addition of a Karnataka session of 90 minutes a day, the programme is now on the air for 6¼ hours on week days and 9½ hours on Sundays and holidays.

The programme, broadcast from two powerful transmitters from Bombay and Madras, can be heard all over the country. Some stations are relaying parts of the programme. Occasional relay of parts of the programme from Bombay, Madras, and Delhi which can be received on single-band cheap receiving sets is under consideration.

In addition to items of music and entertainment, Vividh Bharati includes short quiz and competition programmes on various development and national reconstruction activities.

Special Audience Programmes

Rural broadcasts deal with all aspects of rural life and provide useful information to villagers through dialogues, discussions, plays, news, talks, weather reports, etc. Problems concerning agriculture, health and hygiene are dealt with by experts. Under the Central Government Subsidy Scheme, 46,642 community sets were supplied till March 14, 1959 to various State Governments for installation in rural areas.

A beginning has been made with a scheme for setting up Radio Rural Forums which are to be listening-cum-discussion-cum-action programmes in which a two-way contact between the broadcaster and the listener is established. These are organised in villages which regularly discuss the broadcasts and send their criticisms and suggestions to the radio station. Such forums now function in the Bombay State and their introduction in other States and Union territories is under consideration.

Educational programmes for schools are at present broadcast from 21 stations. Arrangements are being completed for extending school broadcasts to four more stations. School Listening Clubs are being formed to bring about closer and more continuous contact of the radio station with the schools concerned. The number of schools with radio receivers as on August 31, 1958 was 10,741.

Special programmes for women and children are broadcast by each station in which information on housekeeping, child care, nutrition, mental health and their place in the community and the nation is given. Talks, discussions, short stories, choruses, plays, features and quiz programmes are broadcast in programmes meant for children.

Programmes for industrial workers are broadcast from Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Trivandrum and Kozhikode. They are meant to provide information and entertainment to industrial workers and their timings are fixed in consultation with the Labour Department of each State Government. A programme for tea garden workers and their families in Assam is also being broadcast.

Programmes for the armed forces are broadcast from Delhi, Srinagar and Jammu.

Five-Year Plan Publicity

Publicity for the Plan aims at bringing home to listeners the theme of helping themselves to help the Plan. In addition to the general programmes in which the message of the Plan is carried, special audience programmes emphasize the various aspects of planned progress. Songs specially composed on various 'Help the Plan Schemes' are set to popular tunes and included in rural programmes. The various folk parties, which come to Delhi for the Republic Day Celebrations, are invited to present special songs on development activities in a programme called 'Songs of the National Builders'.

During 1958, 2,017 talks, 485 dialogues, 191 interviews, 79 poems, 33 symposia, 57 plays and skits, 506 feature programmes and 760 discussions in various languages were broadcast.

Programme Exchange

The Internal Exchange Unit helps stations to exchange their best programmes, either directly, as in the case of music, or through translations in Hindi. During 1958, about 1,500 separate items of programmes were thus exchanged between the stations. The External Programme Exchange Unit receives contributions from foreign radio organisations and in return sends them contributions of Indian items. Fifty-three foreign broadcasting organisations were the recipients of such items during 1958. A central library of recordings on tapes and discs is also maintained at Delhi. It serves both as a reference library and an archives of radio programmes.

Transcription Service

In addition to the processing of speeches of important personalities, the Transcription Service produced over 250 stampers and printed about 9,000 discs of music and spoken-word items for use by AIR stations.

Advisory Committees

The Central Programme Advisory Committee advises AIR on general principles to be kept in view in planning and presentation of programmes and suggests how they can be made more useful and interesting. The Central Advisory Board for Music lays down in general terms the music policy for the guidance of AIR. At stations, public opinion is associated with the planning and presentation of programmes through (*i*) the Programme Advisory Committee (attached to all stations), (*ii*) the Rural Advisory Committee (attached to all stations) and (*iii*) the Consultative Panels for Educational Broadcasts (attached to stations broadcasting school programmes) and Panels for University Programmes.

Programme Journals

The programmes planned by the different stations are announced in advance in the following journals:

Name of the Journal	Published from	Language	Periodicity
Akashvani (formerly Indian Listener)	Delhi	English	Weekly
Awaz	„	Urdu	Fortnightly
Sarang	„	Hindi	„
Betar Jagat	Calcutta	Bengali	„
Vanoli	Madras	Tamil	„
Vani	„	Telugu	„
Nabhovani	Ahmedabad	Gujarati	„

News Services

News bulletins in the Home Services of AIR are broadcast in English and Hindi four times a day; in Bengali, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Punjabi, Marathi, Gujarati, Assamese and Urdu three times a day; in Kashmiri and Dogri twice a day; and in Gorkhali once a day. A bulletin is also broadcast for troops in the Armed Forces Programme in Hindi once a day. Daily commentaries are also broadcast in Kashmiri, Urdu and Bengali.

Seventy-six bulletins —46 in the Home Services and 30 in the External Services—are broadcast daily. The Lucknow and Bhopal stations broadcast a regional news bulletin in Hindi, Bombay in Marathi and Gujarati, Madras in Tamil, Calcutta in Bengali, Hyderabad in Telugu, Bangalore in Kannada, Trivandrum in Malayalam, Gauhati in Assamese, Cuttack in Oriya and Srinagar in Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu and Pushtu. Radio newsreel programmes—two in English and one in Hindi—are broadcast every week, besides a series of special newsreel bulletins on important occasions.

External Services

The External Services programmes are broadcast in 16 languages for over 20 hours a day for Indian and foreign listeners in Australia, Africa and Europe. A third 100 kw. short-wave transmitter was installed in 1958 at Delhi, which would enable wider coverage and the extension of the duration of some external services programmes. The two 10 kw. short-wave transmitters at Bombay and Madras also carry programmes in Gujarati and Tamil respectively for listeners in Africa and South-East Asia. Broadcasts for people of Indian origin abroad are directed to South-East Asia and East and Central Africa, Aden and Mauritius and are in four languages, *viz.*, Gujarati, Hindi, Konkani and Tamil. The broadcasts to non-Indian listeners abroad are in 12 languages, *viz.*, Arabic, Burmese, Cantonese, English, French, Indonesian, Kuoyu, Persian, Portuguese, Pushtu, Swahili and Tibetan.

Growth of Listening

The number of radio set owners has shown a steady increase since the inauguration of broadcasting in 1927, as shown in the following tables:

TABLE 57

DOMESTIC RECEIVER SETS

Year	Number
1927	3,954
1947 (December)	2,48,274
1948 ,,	2,86,046
1949 ,,	3,69,728
1950 ,,	5,07,324
1951 ,,	6,35,026
1952 ,,	6,94,560
1953 ,,	7,69,505
1954 ,,	8,35,246
1955 ,,	9,47,353
1956 ,,	10,75,900
1957 ,,	12,30,814
1958 (August)	12,91,812

TABLE 58

OTHER KINDS OF LICENCES

(C.B.R., Possession, Demonstration, Community, School, Crystal, Blind)

Year	Number
1947 (December)	27,681
1948 ,,	32,944
1949 ,,	38,332
1950 ,,	38,995
1951 ,,	50,482
1952 ,,	64,060
1953 ,,	68,244
1954 ,,	71,948
1955 ,,	82,463
1956 ,,	1,00,611
1957 ,,	1,16,402
1958 (August)	1,09,625

Import and Production of Radio Sets

The following tables show the position about the import and manufacture of radio sets in India:

TABLE 59

IMPORT OF RADIO SETS

Year	Number	Value (in lakhs of rupees)	Income from Customs Duty (in lakhs of rupees)
1947—48	1,92,172	288.40	181.18
1948—49	42,202	76.59	52.39
1949—50	43,355	71.66	63.09
1950—51	16,012	25.44	50.56
1951—52	29,121	52.64	92.90
1952—53	19,286	36.09	68.85
1953—54	13,042	23.45	45.42
1954—55	4,515	11.20	58.73
1955—56	6,258	17.67	76.35
1956—57	4,393*	12.01*	80.96
1957—58	(not available)	(not available)	102.26

* Figures for January, February and March 1957 not included.

TABLE 60

PRODUCTION OF RADIO SETS IN INDIA

Year	Number of sets produced
1947	3,036
1948	24,996
1949	16,836
1950	44,340
1951	61,800
1952	71,800
1953	56,300
1954	58,203
1955	81,200
1956	1,50,596
1957	1,90,690
1958 (September)	1,47,280

Television

The Second Five-Year Plan for the development of broadcasting in India includes the project of an experimental Television Unit at Delhi for assessing the value of this medium for mass communication, for carrying out certain technical investigations and for training the personnel of AIR. Though no regular television service is contemplated, experimental programmes of an educational and instructional type with an extremely limited frequency will be conducted.

THE PRESS

According to the second report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, released on April 30, 1958, there were 5,932 newspapers in existence on December 31, 1957. The highest number (1,197) of newspapers was published in the State of Bombay, followed by West Bengal (829), Uttar Pradesh (732), Delhi (617) and Madras (577).

The periodicity-wise distribution of newspapers shows that there are 446 dailies, 1,589 weeklies, 517 fortnightlies and 2,351 monthlies.

The State-wise breakdown according to periodicity is given in the following table:

TABLE 61

DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS ACCORDING TO STATE AND PERIODICITY

(As on December 31, 1957)

State/Territory	Dailies	Tri-weeklies	Bi-weeklies	Weeklies	Fortnightlies	Monthlies	Quarterlies	Other periodicals	Total
Andhra Pradesh	16	..	5	76	20	115	6	22	260
Assam	3	..	..	15	5	7	1	2	33
Bihar	10	..	..	60	18	53	13	27	181
Bombay	117	1	8	327	143	492	58	51	1,197
Kerala	28	..	..	43	8	116	13	29	237
Madhya Pradesh	33	..	4	67	13	55	8	5	185
Madras	27	1	3	105	56	269	51	65	577
Mysore	43	..	6	117	17	107	7	11	308
Orissa	5	..	..	13	5	32	16	52	123
Punjab	30	1	3	129	27	157	51	57	455
Rajasthan	16	..	3	73	12	47	1	7	159
Uttar Pradesh	53	1	10	273	54	277	23	41	732
West Bengal	33	1	2	173	74	305	102	139	829
Delhi	28	8	4	111	61	311	49	45	617
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4
Manipur	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	15	23
Tripura	1	..	..	7	2	1	1	..	12
Total	446	13	48	1,589	517	2,351	400	568	5,932

An analysis of the language-wise distribution of newspapers shows that the largest number of newspapers was published in English (20.0 per cent), followed by Hindi (19.0 per cent), Urdu (8.7 per cent), Bengali (6.9 per cent), Gujarati (6.3 per cent), Marathi (5.4 per cent) and Tamil (4.5 per cent). The share of newspapers in other languages was below 4 per cent each. The following table shows the language-wise distribution of newspapers:

TABLE 62

DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGE

(As on December 31, 1957)

Language	Number
Assamese	11
Bengali	415
English	1,188
Gujarati	374
Hindi	1,127
Kannada	220
Malayalam	139
Marathi	321
Oriya	59
Punjabi	112
Sanskrit	8
Tamil	269
Telugu	196
Urdu	513
Bi-lingual	559
Multi-lingual	345
Other languages	76
Total	5,932

*Circulation of Newspapers**

Out of a total of 5,932 newspapers and periodicals in 1957, full particulars of circulation were available about 2,843. An analysis of this data shows that the dailies commanded a circulation of 31.49 lakhs or 27.9 per cent of the total circulation. The percentages for monthlies and weeklies were 28 and 27 respectively. The table below shows the circulation of newspapers according to periodicity for 1956 and 1957:

TABLE 63

PERIODICITY-WISE CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS

(1956 and 1957)

Periodicity	Number of Newspapers		Circulation (in thousands)	
	1956 (Revised)	1957	1956 (Revised)	1957
Daily	269	262	29,08	31,49
Weekly	783	767	30,20	30,52
Fortnightly	251	224	7,85	14,49
Monthly	1,314	1,216	34.79	31,62
Others	433	374	7,60	4,48
Total	3,050	2,843	1,09,52	1,12,60

*Circulation figures comprise copies sold and copies distributed free.

According to languages, newspapers in English had the largest circulation, *i.e.*, 24.97 lakhs or 22.3 per cent of the total. Next in importance were Hindi newspapers with a circulation of 20.25 lakhs or 18.0 per cent. Others in order of importance were Tamil (9.1 per cent); Urdu (7.0 per cent); Gujarati (6.5 per cent); Bengali (6.1 per cent); Marathi (5.9 per cent); and Telugu (5.0 per cent).

The table below gives the language-wise circulation of newspapers of all periodicities in each language:

TABLE 64

LANGUAGE-WISE CIRCULATION* OF NEWSPAPERS

(1956 and 1957)

Language	Number of Newspapers		Circulation (in thousands)	
	1956 (Revised)	1957	1956 (Revised)	1957
English ..	591	570	24,74	24,97
Hindi ..	608	553	22,20	20,25
Assamese ..	8	8	37	43
Bengali ..	224	193	6,55	6,84
Gujarati ..	203	193	8,27	7,27
Kannada ..	85	126	2,87	4,69
Malayalam ..	88	74	4,64	3,82
Marathi ..	171	155	7,53	6,55
Oriya ..	23	20	71	76
Punjabi ..	65	55	1,12	94
Sanskrit ..	5	6	2	5
Tamil ..	124	116	11,39	10,21
Telugu ..	109	107	4,33	5,58
Urdu ..	296	292	7,79	7,84
Bi-lingual ..	265	215	4,76	10,53
Multi-lingual ..	148	124	1,74	1,32
Others ..	37	36	49	55
TOTAL ..	3,050	2,843	1,09,52	1,12,60

Newsprint

For the major part of its requirements of newsprint, India depends on foreign countries. The only Indian concern, the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd. at Chandani in Madhya Pradesh, went into production in January 1955 and has an annual installed capacity of about 30,000 tons. The rest of India's newsprint comes mainly from Canada, Finland, Norway and Austria. The quantity and value of the newsprint imported are given in the following table:

TABLE 65

IMPORT OF NEWSPRINT

Year	Quantity (in cwt.)	Value (in rupees)
1952-53	10,85,446	5,01,63,503
1953-54	14,15,951	5,28,63,916
1954-55	15,79,426	6,31,45,317
1955-56	15,79,928	6,65,77,027
1956-57	12,56,253	5,35,91,217
1957†	12,75,183	5,64,19,510
1958 (till November)	10,52,411	4,55,81,746

*Circulation figures comprise copies sold and copies distributed free.

† Since 1957, the accounts of foreign trade are kept according to the calendar year.

Press Information Bureau

Information regarding the policy, plans, achievements and other activities of the Government of India is made available to the Press in English and 12 Indian languages by the Press Information Bureau. During 1958-59, textual services were received by about 3,605 Indian newspapers and periodicals, photographic services by 538 and photographs in the form of ebonoid blocks by 700. Indian and foreign correspondents accredited to the Government of India at headquarters numbered 165 in 1958.

The Bureau's Information Services in Hindi and Urdu are issued from the head office in New Delhi and those in other Indian languages from the regional offices at Calcutta (Bengali), Gauhati (Assamese), Cuttack (Oriya), Bombay (Marathi and Gujarati), Madras (Tamil and Telugu), Bangalore (Kannada), Ernakulam (Malayalam) and Jullundur (Punjabi). The Bureau's regional and branch offices are linked with headquarters by teleprinter lines. Distribution offices at Lucknow, Varanasi, Patna and Jaipur provide similar service to Hindi newspapers and another at Nagpur to Marathi newspapers.

Information Centres have been opened at New Delhi, Jullundur, Srinagar, Madras, Lucknow, Patna, Hyderabad, Trivandrum, Rajkot, Nagpur and Jaipur as part of a scheme to open Information Centres at State capitals and other important places. For the benefit of the villagers, Information Centres have been set up at Hirakud and Bhakra-Nangal.

Freedom of the Press

Article 19(1) of the Constitution guarantees "the right to freedom of speech and expression" to all citizens. This freedom has been interpreted by the courts to include freedom of the Press. Under the Constitution (First Amendment) Act of 1951, Parliament can enact legislation reasonably restricting the exercise of this right "in the interests of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence". The words "reasonable restrictions" occurring in clause (2) of Article 19 make such legislation justiciable.

There are five main Central laws relating to the Press: (*i*) The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867; (*ii*) The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955; (*iii*) The Newspaper (Price and Page) Act, 1956; (*iv*) The Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954; and (*v*) The Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Act, 1956*.

FILMS

The output of feature films for the year 1958 was 295. Table 66 shows the number of feature films produced in various languages and certified for public exhibition during the years 1931, 1941, 1947 and from 1951 to 1958.

In addition, the Central Board of Film Censors certified a total of 564 short films for public exhibition during the calendar year 1958. These consisted of:

35 mm.	
(*i*) Short films over 2,000 ft. in length	19
(*ii*) Short films 2,000 ft. and below in length ..	503
16 mm.	
(*i*) Short films above 800 ft. in length	14
(*ii*) Short films 800 ft. and below in length ..	28
Total ..	564

* For a brief summary of these Acts, see 'INDIA 1958', pp. 176-178.

TABLE 66

OUTPUT OF FEATURE FILMS

Language		1931	1941	1947	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Assamese	..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	3	2
Bengali	..	3	18	38	88	43	50	48	52	54	55	45
English	..	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—
Gujarati	..	—	1	11	6	2	—	—	3	3	—	—
Hindi	..	23	79	186	100	102	97	118	126	123	115	116
Kannada	..	—	2	5	2	1	7	10	15	14	14	11
Malayalam	..	—	1	—	7	11	7	8	7	5	7	4
Marathi	..	—	14	6	16	17	21	18	12	13	14	16
Oriya	..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—
Punjabi	..	—	2	—	4	—	3	3	—	—	2	1
Tamil	..	1	34	29	26	32	42	37	46	51	46	61
Telugu	..	1	16	6	20	25	29	27	24	27	36	36
Persian	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Urdu	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Sindhi	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
TOTAL	..	28	167	281	219	233	260	273	287	296	295	295

The following table shows the classification of Indian films certified during the last five years according to the nature of their themes:

TABLE 67

THEMATIC CLASSIFICATION OF FILMS

Nature of theme	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Social	204	188	160	170	150
Crime	4	5	11	20	28
Fantasy	17	33	49	23	45
Historical	1	4	4	7	5
Biographical	10	9	4	4	4
Mythological	23	28	37	39	37
Legendary	13	17	25	19	17
Devotional	—	1	2	8	5
Children	1	1	2	4	4
Total ..	273	286*	294*	294*	295

Film Institute

The establishment of the Film Institute has been sanctioned by Government and it is expected to start functioning in 1959. The Institute will impart training in various aspects of film production such as cinematography, sound engineering, direction, art direction, make-up and costumes, audience research etc., besides conducting research in these fields. It will co-ordinate the activities of film societies in the country.

Production Code Bureau

Steps have already been taken to establish the nucleus of a Production Code Bureau for the film industry. The Bureau is expected to start functioning by the middle of 1959.

Film Finance Corporation

The Government have also decided to set up a Film Finance Corporation with an initial capital of Rs. 20 to 25 lakhs. It is also expected to start functioning in 1959.

Children's Film Society

The Society was registered under the Societies Registration Act in May 1955. The principal aim of the Society is to undertake, aid, sponsor, promote and co-ordinate the production, distribution and exhibition of films specially suited or of special interest to children and adolescents. The Society is in receipt of a grant-in-aid from the Central Government for the production of films suitable for children. The Society has so far produced four feature films "Char Dost", "Jaldeep", "Scout Camp" and "Haria" and three short films "Ganga Ki Lahren", "Bachon Se Baaten" and "Gulab Ka Phool," besides two adaptations from Indian feature films, *viz.*, "Ram Shastri Ka Nyaya" and "Bal Ramayan". It has also adapted and dubbed some British and Russian films for exhibition to children. The production of two more films, "Panchatantra" and "Travel", is on hand.

The Society has been asked to set up and run a National Centre of Entertainment Films for Children and Adolescents which will be affiliated to the International Centre, already set up at Brussels, under the sponsorship of UNESCO.

* Figures do not include one documentary feature film in 1955, two in 1956 and one in 1957.

Film Festivals

During 1958, Indian films participated in a number of international film festivals and won the following awards:

Pather Panchali won the first prize for feature films at the International Film Festival held in Vancouver (Canada). It also won the Film Critic's Award as the Best Film of the Year at the Stratford Film Festival, Stratford (Canada).

Do Ankhen Barah Haath received a Special Award of Silver Bear at the VIII International Film Festival, Berlin, for "its impressive treatment of a social problem." It also received a special prize from the seven-nation jury of the International Catholic Cinematographic Bureau "for its deep and poetic symbolism".

Mother India was one of the entries at the VIII International Film Festival, Karlovy Vary (Czechoslovakia). The chief actress in the film, Shrimati Nargis, was awarded a prize "for her stirring and pursuasive performance in the leading role".

Aparajito was one of the Indian entries at the International Film Festival in San Franscisco. Its director, Satyajit Ray, was awarded a plaque and a certificate for the best direction of the film.

Operation Khedda, a Films Division's documentary film, was awarded a cup "for its artistic qualities" at the XIV International Competition of Sports Motion Pictures held in Cortina D'Ampezzo (Italy).

Stars Man Has Made, another documentary film produced by the Films Division, received a cup "for its technical and artistic qualities" at the Fifth International Seminar on Electronics and Nuclear Problems, Rome.

State Awards for Films

State Awards for Films of high aesthetic and technical standard and of an educative and cultural value have been a regular annual feature since 1954. The Awards are given separately for feature, documentary and children's films.*

Regional Committees at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta consisting of distinguished persons in public life as well as persons from the industry qualified to judge technical standard of films make a preliminary selection of feature films. The final selection is made by the Central Committee which also selects the documentary and children's films for the Awards. As from 1959, preliminary selection of documentary films will be made by a Documentary Committee.

Documentaries and Newsreels

Documentary films and newsreels are produced mainly by the Films Division of the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Till the end of 1958, the Division had produced 533 newsreels and released 397 documentaries for exhibition. The documentaries are produced in 13 languages, namely English, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, Punjabi, Assamese, Kannada, Kashmiri, Oriya, Marathi and Malayalam. The newsreels are produced in five languages, namely, English, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil and Telugu. The newsreels and documentaries are made in 35 mm. standard size and are of an everage length of 1,000 ft. Those used in mobile vans are in 16 mm. size and 400 feet in length. Some of the documentaries are made in colour.

While the bulk of documentaries is produced by the Films Division, private producers are also entrusted with the production of films on selected subjects. In 1958, 14 such films were produced by private pro-

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* See Appendices for awards for films produced in 1958.

ducers, out of which 9 have been released on commercial circuits and the remaining will be released on mobile circuits. In addition, two readymade films from the private producers and two from the State Governments were purchased by the Films Division. Production of one short cartoon film is nearing completion. The Cartoon Films Unit has produced one film in animation on the 'Metric System' and another such film on the 'Second Five Year Plan' is under production.

Interesting events within and outside India are included in the newsreels. Items from foreign countries are received from various newsreel organisations as part of an arrangement for free exchange of newreels. Happenings within the country are covered by 14 cameramen of the Films Division. In addition, events covered by the film units of the State Governments are also utilised.

Every cinema is required under the terms of its licence to exhibit at each performance not more than 2,000 feet of films approved by the authorities specified in the conditions governing the grant of licence. Under contracts with the cinemas, the Films Division supplies them with approved films on payment of rental not exceeding one per cent of the average weekly net collections. One newsreel and one documentary a week are released to all cinema houses alternatively. Films are supplied free of charge to schools, colleges, charitable institutions, hospitals, semi-Government and non-profit making bodies, etc.

Documentary films approved for external publicity are supplied to 68 Missions abroad. A special monthly overseas edition of newsreels is compiled and supplied to 24 external posts. These are utilised by the Indian Missions for exhibition in their premises and outside and are also lent to social and educational institutions and to local Indian residents, etc. Besides, the Films Division has regular arrangements for the commercial distribution of its documentaries in many foreign countries. There are arrangements for television of documentaries and newsreels with the B.B.C., London, and NHK Television Company, Japan. Similar arrangements for the supply of newsreel material for television in the U.S.S.R. and Canada are also under consideration. Selected documentaries are also being televised by the Tourist Division of the Ministry of Transport in the U.S.A., the U.K., Europe and Australia.

Film Censorship

The Central Board of Film Censors was constituted in January 1951 for certification of films for the whole of India. The Board has seven members, including the Chairman, all of whom are appointed by the Government of India. The head office of the Board is at Bombay and there are regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Regional Officers are assisted in the examination of films by Advisory Panels, who are also appointed by the Government of India. They include educationists, doctors, lawyers, social workers, etc.

Every film, in respect of which an application for certification is received, is viewed by an Examining Committee. On the recommendations of the Examining Committee, the Board may refuse a certificate of public exhibition or grant it with or without cuts or modifications in respect of a film. Where this decision is not acceptable to an applicant, he may ask for the recommendation of the film by a Revising Committee which is presided over by the Chairman. A film may also be referred to a Revising Committee by the Chairman on his own initiative. The applicant for certification is given an opportunity to put forward his point of view both before the Examining and Revising Committees. Finally, an appeal against the decision of the Board may be made to the Government of India.

Certificates for unrestricted public exhibition are called "Universal" certificates and bear a 'U' mark. Films restricted to adults, *i.e.*, to persons above the age of 18 years, are given "Adult" certificates and bear an 'A' mark on them. If any portion of a film is excised, a triangular mark is put at the left-hand bottom corner of the certificate, and a description of the deleted portion is endorsed on the reverse of the certificate. The decision of the Board in respect of each film examined by it is published in the *Gazette of India*

A directive has been issued by the Board for the guidance of members of the Examining and Revising Committees. It contains broad principles and detailed rules which aim at discouraging crime, vice, immorality, indecency, incitement to disorder, violence, breach of law, disrespect to a foreign country or people, etc.

Between 1951 and 1958, the Board certified 6,463 Indian films and 17,389 foreign films. During 1958, the Board examined 3,161 films, of which 90*, including 65† foreign films, were refused certification, and 2,964 were given 'U' and 133 'A' certificates. The certified films consisted of 2,238 foreign films and 859 Indian films. The excisions from the films totalled 71,758 feet.

Import of Cinematographic Film and Equipment

The quantity and value of cinematographic film—raw and exposed—and equipment imported during the period 1947-48 to 1958 are shown below:

TABLE 68

IMPORT OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC FILM & EQUIPMENT

(*In lakhs*)

Year	Raw Film		Exposed Film		Sound recording equipment (vaule in rupees)	Projection equipment (value in rupees)
	Footage	Value (in rupees)	Footage	Value (in rupees)		
1947-48 ..	1,742.00	79.96	150 88	19.98	86.64	61.51
1948-49 ..	1,564.16	76.96	123.91	31.52	24.53	37.14
1949-50 ..	1,787.50	95.30	146.32	38.18	11.59	61.08
1950-51 ..	2,085.38	125.59	145 37	35 79	9 53	61.94
1951-52 ..	1,981.74	135.55	105 96	28.01	17 58	53 79
1952-53 ..	2,479.41	166 27	126 47	39.49	10.70	25 58
1953-54 ..	2,074.64	154 89	108 55	30 39	7:50	21.52
1954-55 ..	2,041 15	151 18	86.44	22 80	4.57	20 19
1955-56 ..	3,009 55	222.16	121.21	35 10	7 46	43.25
1956-57 ..	2,700.69	206 28	158.61	41.24	15.51	51.42
1957** ..	2,713 19	205.36	168.73	45.36	13 10	56.39
1958 (Till November	2,004,64	156.84	100.88	28.13	5.40	32.63

Export of Indian Films

An Export Promotion Committee for Films, with headquarters at New Delhi, has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Minister for Information and Broadcasting. Its object is to suggest ways and means of promoting exports. The Committee includes representatives of

* Features 60, trailers 27 and shorts 3.

† Features 36, trailers 27 and shorts 2.

** Since 1957, the accounts of foreign trade are kept according to the calendar years.

the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, External Affairs, Information and Broadcasting and the film industry.

The table below shows the foreign exchange earnings from the export of Indian films during the years 1954-1957:

TABLE 69

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNED BY INDIAN FILMS

(In thousands of rupees)

Country to which exported	1954	1955	1956	1957
Aden	38	130	93	289
Afghanistan	146	153	89	84
British East Africa	1,209	1,433	1,731	1,940
British West Africa	—	1	324	147
British West Indies	163	528	333	367
Burma	883	1,581	1,405	1,364
Ceylon	2,606	2,176	2,733	2,062
Fiji	178	221	198	185
Indonesia	233	740	660	1,086
Indo-China	5	74	25	217
Iran	—	33	326	416
Japan	79	1	—	127
Lebanon	55	120	213	77
Malaya	780	125	367	223
Mauritius	169	3	65	134
Pakistan	1,501	624	191	217
Persian Gulf Ports	193	277	327	284
Singapore	731	2,383	2,567	2,448
Tangier	—	—	—	143
Thailand	355	296	312	395
United Kingdom	4	72	42	190
U.S.S.R.	259	61	565	50
Others	126	107	356	327
Total	9,713	11,139	12,922	12,817

PUBLICATIONS

The Publications Division in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is responsible for the compilation, production, distribution and sale of popular pamphlets, books, journals, albums, etc., for providing authentic information about the country's cultural heritage, the activities of the Government, the progress of development programmes and places of tourist interest. It also advises the various Ministries and Departments of the Government on the preparation and production of publicity literature relating to their specific activities. Publications are brought out in English, Hindi and regional languages. A similar role is performed in the States by the Departments of Information and Publicity.

The Division publishes 18 magazines, including general and cultural magazines, such as *March of India* and *Ajkal* (in Hindi and Urdu), a children's magazine *Bal Bharati* (in Hindi), journals devoted to community development (*Kurukshetra* and *Gram Sevak* in English and Hindi) and the Plan (*Yojana* in English and Hindi), besides the programme journals of All India Radio.

Four journals, namely, *Indian Information, Bharatiya Samachar, Metric Measures* and *Metric Maap Tol*, were started during 1958. The first two journals are fortnightlies in English and Hindi respectively providing a condensed record of policy announcements and main activities of the Government, including development activities in the country. Story books for children in Hindi and regional languages are also being brought out.

During 1958, the Division released a total of 212 books, pamphlets, etc., for general, tourist and Five-Year Plan publicity in the various languages. Some of the important publications were: *Women of India*, *Nuclear Explosions and their Effects* (Revised), *Maulana Azad—A Homage*, *Indian Birds* (Hindi), *Jawaharlal Nehru's Speeches*, Volume III, *Speeches of President Rajendra Prasad*, 1952-56 (Second Series), *Community Development in India* and *India—A Souvenir.*

The Photo Unit of the Division helps in getting up exhibitions on the activities of the various Ministries. During 1958, the Unit assisted in the display of photographic enlargements in various pavilions of the 'India 1958' Exhibition. Black-and-white coloured enlargements on the development activities of the Plan are also supplied to exhibitions in India and abroad.

ADVERTISING AND VISUAL PUBLICITY

While in the States advertising and visual publicity is undertaken by the Departments of Information and Publicity, at the Centre this responsibility rests with the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The Directorate handles campaigns for all the Ministries (excepting Railways).

In 1958, the Directorate placed 552 display and 4,552 classified advertisements totalling 39,603 insertions. Major press advertising campaigns released during the year were for the Five Year Plan, the Metric System of Weights and Measures, Small Savings Schemes, Tourism, Handloom Fabrics, Handicrafts, Food and Agricultural development and recruitment to Defence Services. The Five Year Plan publicity campaign aimed at bringing about greater public participation through a series of exhortations to the individual citizen with the slogan "Help the Plan—Help Yourself".

With the growing accent on visual publicity more intensive use is being made of posters, broadsheets, folders brochures, handbills and pictorial calendars as well as out-door media, such as hoardings, neon signs, display panels, advertising films and cinema slides. In 1958, the Directorate produced 24.8 million copies of posters, folders, broadsheets and other printed material for extensive distribution right down to the village level. The material covered campaigns mentioned under Press advertising and also the family planning and the anti-untouchability campaigns.

The Exhibition Wing of the Directorate and its 7 Regional Units organised 91 exhibitions in 1958 in the urban and rural areas all over the country. It also put up the 'Indian Panorama' pavilion in the 'India 1958' Exhibition.

Annual State Awards for Excellence in Printing and Designing of Books and other Publications have been instituted. These Awards are meant to recognise the progress made in the techniques of printing and designing and to encourage higher standards in this field.

CHAPTER XVI

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

India is a country with a developing economy, rich in natural resources and man-power. Her resources, human as well as material, are capable of fuller exploitation and more intensive utilisation. Despite an 11 per cent rise since 1948-49, the per capita income remains low (Rs. 261 in 1955-56*). The Indian economy is still predominantly agricultural; nearly half of the country's national income is derived from agriculture and allied activities which absorb nearly three-fourths of its working force (about 15.2 crores in 1956 inclusive of earning dependents). Since independence it has been the aim of national planning to accelerate the pace of industrial development and at the same time to increase productivity in agriculture. Net investment in the economy has been rising in recent years. Yet in 1954-55 it amounted to only 7.5 per cent† of the national income.

According to the National Sample Survey (April-September 1952)** results, over three-fifths (61.3 per cent) of the consumer expenditure was on food articles. In the rural areas this percentage was even higher (64.1 per cent). Other important items of expenditure were clothing (7.7 per cent), fuel and lighting (5.5 per cent), ceremonials (5.6 per cent) and services (5.6 per cent). Education, conveyance, amusements, furniture and footwear accounted for only small fractions of consumer expenditure.

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

The national income of India for 1955-56 was computed at Rs. 9,990 crores compared to Rs. 8,650 crores in 1948-49. The per capita income in 1955-56 was reckoned at Rs. 260.8 compared to Rs. 246.9 in 1948-49. The national income in 1955-56 was 15.5 per cent higher than in 1948-49 at current prices, while in real terms, that is, assuming a constant price level, the rise in national income during this period (1948-49 to 1955-56) was 21.2 per cent. The per capita income in 1955-56 was nominally 5.6 per cent higher than in 1948-49, while, at 1948-49 prices, the rise in per capita income amounted to 10.8 per cent. Table 70 shows the national and per capita incomes at current and constant prices between 1948-49 and 1956-57. The figures for 1956-57 are preliminary estimates and subject to revision.

TABLE 70

Year	National income (*in crores of rupees*)		Per capita income (*in rupees*)	
	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices
1948-49 ..	8,650	8,650	246.9	246.9
1949-50 ..	9,010	8,820	253.9	248.6
1950-51 ..	9,530	8,850	265.2	246.3
1951-52 ..	9,970	9,100	274.0	250.1
1952-53 ..	9,820	9,460	266.4	256.6
1953-54 ..	10,480	10,030	280.7	268.7
1954-55 ..	9,610	10,280	254 2	271.9
1955-56 ..	9,990	10,480	260.8	273.6
1956-57 (preliminary)	11,410	11,010	294.3	284.0

* The per capita income in 1955-56, though nominally lower than in 1953-54 (Rs. 281), was higher in real terms, as shown in table 70.

† On the basis of the revised figures of investment given later in this chapter.

** The details of the consumer expenditure patterns in villages, towns and cities, according to the third round of the National Sample Survey (August-November 1951), are given later in this chapter. The results of the first round regarding rural households only are also given.

The index numbers of national and per capita incomes for 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1956-57 (preliminary), with 1948-49 as base, are given below:

TABLE 71

INDEX NUMBERS OF NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

(Base: 1948-49 = 100)

Year	National income		Per capita income	
	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices
1950-51 ..	110 2	102.3	107.4	99.8
1955-56 ..	115.5	121 2	105.6	110.8
1956-57 (preliminary)	131.9	127.3	119 2	115.0

The following table shows the distribution of national income by occupational categories.

TABLE 72

NATIONAL INCOME BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

(In crores of rupees)

	1948-49	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57 (preliminary)
Agriculture				
Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities	4,160	4,780	4,410	5,550
Forestry	60	70	70	80
Fishery	30	40	50	60
Total for agriculture	4,250	4,890	4,530	5,690
Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises				
Mining	60	70	100	110
Factory establishments	550	550	780	890
Small enterprises	870	910	970	970
Total for mining, manufacturing and small enterprises	1,480	1,530	1,850	1,970
Commerce, transport and communications				
Communications (post, telegraph and telephone)	30	40	50	50
Railways	170	180	250	280
Organised banking and insurance ..	50	70	90	100
Other commerce and transport ..	1,350	1,400	1,490	1,500
Total for commerce, transport and communications	1,600	1,690	1,880	1,930
Other Services				
Professions and liberal arts ..	430	470	560	580
Government services (administration)	400	430	570	600
Domestic service	120	130	140	150
House property	390	410	460	480
Total for other services	1,340	1,440	1,730	1,810
Net domestic product at factor cost ..	8,670	9,550	9,990	11,400
Net earned income from abroad ..	—20	—20	—	10
Net national output at factor cost (National Income)	8,650	9,530	9,990	11,410

The percentage distribution of the national income according to origin is shown below:

TABLE 73

SOURCES OF NATIONAL INCOME

(Percentage of total national income)

	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57 (preliminary)
Agriculture	51.3	45.4	49 8
Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises ..	16.1	18.5	17.3
Commerce, banking and insurance, transport and communications	17.7	18 8	16.9
Other services	15.1	17.3	15.9

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

Out of the total population of 3,566 lakhs*, according to the 1951 Census, 2,143 lakh persons (or 60.1 per cent) were classified as 'non-earning dependents', consisting mainly of women and children who did not take part in procuring their own livelihood. Of the rest, 'earning dependents' accounted for 379 lakh persons (10.6 per cent) and the balance of 1,044 lakh persons (29.3 per cent) were self-supporting persons. Of the last category of persons, about 710 lakhs (68.1 per cent) were 'agriculturists' and 334 lakhs (31.9 per cent) 'non-agriculturists'.

Out of every 100 Indians (including their dependents), 47 were mainly peasant-proprietors, 9 mainly tenants, 13 landless labourers, 1 a landlord or rentier (agricultural), while 10 were engaged in industries or other non-agricultural production, 6 in commerce, 2 in transport and 12 in the services and miscellaneous professions. Table 74 shows the non-earning dependents and earning dependents among the two major categories and eight sub-categories of the livelihood pattern.

TABLE 74

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LIVELIHOOD PATTERN (1951)

(In lakhs)

	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependents	Earning depen-dents	Total
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	457	1,001	215	1,673
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	88	189	39	316
Cultivating labourers	149	247	52	448
Non-cultivating owners of land and agricultural rent receivers	16	33	4	53
Total of agricultural classes	710	1,470	310	2,491
Production other than cultivation ..	122	223	32	377
Commerce	59	145	9	213
Transport	17	37	2	56
Other services and miscellaneous sources	136	268	26	430
Total of non-agricultural classes ..	334	673	69	1,076
Grand Total	1,044	2,143	379	3,566

* Records containing information for about 3 lakh people in the Punjab were destroyed by fire. The State of Jammu and Kashmir and the Part B Tribal areas of Assam were also not covered by the Census (See Chapter I).

WORKING FORCE

Of the country's population estimated in 1950-51 at 35.93 crores, 14.32 crores made up its working force. The distribution of the working force among the various occupations is given in the following table.

TABLE 75

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING FORCE BY OCCUPATIONS (1950-51)*

	Number (*in lakhs*)	Percentage
Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities ..	1,027	71 8
Forestry	4	0 2
Fishery	6	0 4
Total for agriculture	1,036	72 4
Mining	8	0 5
Factory establishments	30	2 1
Small enterprises	115	8 0
Total for mining, manufacturing and hand-trades ..	153	10 6
Communications (post, telegraph and telephone) ..	2	0.1
Railways	12	0 8
Organised banking and insurance	1	0 1
Other commerce and transport	95	6 7
Total for commerce, transport and communications	111	7.7
Professions and liberal arts	64	4 5
Government services (administration)	39	2 7
Domestic service	29	2 1
Total for other services	133	9 3
Total working force	1,432	100.0
Population	3,593	—

PRINCIPAL CROPS

In 1950-51, the gross value of all agricultural commodities produced in the country was Rs. 4,866 crores, and the net value Rs. 4,112 crores. The values of the principal crops were as follows.

TABLE 76

VALUE OF OUTPUT OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES (1950-51)

(*In crores of rupees*)

Rice	1,199	*Arhar*	83
Wheat	334	*Bajra*	81
Sugarcane	305	Barley	80
Groundnut	216	Coconut	76
Jowar	194	Tobacco	71
Gram	147	Rape and mustard	69
Cotton	113	Chillies	68
Straw	591		

* Data given in this and the following sections are derived from the *Final Report of the National Income Committee*, (Delhi, 1954). Corresponding set of figures for a later year is not yet available.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

The net contribution of the manufacturing industries to the national income was computed at Rs. 513.4 crores for 1950. It consisted mainly of the following:

TABLE 77

NET VALUE OF OUTPUT OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (1950)

(*In crores of rupees*)

Cotton textiles	107.9	Vegetable oils	11.7
Tea manufacturing	69 3	Tobacco products	10.5
Jute textiles	46 6	Rubber and rubber manufacturing	10.1
Sugar	35.8	Cement	8.5
General and electrical engineering	29 4	Automobiles and coach building	7.4
Iron and steel	26.9	Paper and paper board	6.6
Chemicals	14.0		

Of the sum of Rs. 65.12 crores, which represented the income from banking and insurance during 1950, Rs. 36.29 crores were from banks, Rs. 22.85 crores from insurance and the remaining Rs. 5.98 crores from co-operative societies.

PROFESSIONS AND THE LIBERAL ARTS

Out of Rs. 468 crores, which were contributed to the total national income in 1950-51 by the professions and liberal arts, Rs. 116 crores were derived from medical and health services, Rs. 69 crores from educational services, Rs. 66 crores from the letters, arts and science, etc., Rs. 32 crores from legal services, Rs. 47 crores from religious and charitable services, and Rs. 37 crores from sanitary services, etc. Of the sum of Rs. 130 crores, which represented the income from domestic service, Rs. 114 crores were earned by cooks, gardeners and other domestic servants and Rs. 16 crores by motor drivers and cleaners.

Out of the income of Rs. 408.3 crores from house property in 1950-51, Rs. 212.8 crores were from houses in urban areas and the remaining Rs. 195.5 crores from those in rural areas.

PER CAPITA OUTPUT

In 1950-51, the net output per employed person was valued at Rs. 670 for the whole of the national economy. The output per person in each sector of the economy was as follows:

TABLE 78

NET OUTPUT PER EMPLOYED PERSON (1950-51)

	Net output (*in crores of rupees*)	Number of persons engaged (*in crores*)	Net output per employed person (*in rupees*)
Agriculture	4,890	10 36	500
Mining and factory establishments	620	0 37	1,700
Small enterprises	910	1 15	800
Railways and communications	220	0 14	1,600
Banking, insurance and other commerce and transport	1,470	0 97	1,500
Professions and the liberal arts	470	0 64	700
Government services (administration)	430	0 39	1,100
Domestic service	130	0.29	400
Net domestic product at factor cost	9,550	14.32	670

CAPITAL FORMATION

According to a provisional estimate, the amount of fixed capital formation in India during 1955-56 was Rs. 880 crores or about 8.8 per cent of the national income. Of this, Rs. 416 crores were in the private sector and Rs. 464 crores in the government sector. The table below gives an analysis of the domestic fixed capital formation in India between 1948-49 and 1955-56.

TABLE 79

ESTIMATES OF DOMESTIC FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

(in crores of rupees)

	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56*
Private investment	**288**	**332**	**319**	**390**	**370**	**375**	**385**	**416**
Construction	91	126	131	151	154	179	195	203
Agriculture, irrigation, land improvement, small enterprises etc.	110	111	110	119	118	118	114	119
Mining and manufacturing (large scale)	55	75	52	77	63	60	53	68
Transport	32	20	26	43	35	18	23	26
Government investment	**162**	**202**	**204**	**220**	**217**	**259**	**334**	**464**
Total investment	**450**	**534**	**523**	**610**	**587**	**634**	**719**	**880**
Total investment as percentage of national income	5.2	5.9	5.5	6.1	6.0	6.0	7.5	8.8

UNEMPLOYMENT

A precise estimate of the number of the unemployed in the country as a whole is still to be made. Employment exchange statistics cover mainly urban areas, and as yet only a portion of the unemployed actually register themselves with the exchanges even where these exist.

According to a National Sample Survey conducted in 1953, 7.10 per cent of the population of the city of Calcutta were unemployed. According to another sample survey conducted in that year, 2.59 per cent of the population or 7.44 per cent of the labour force were unemployed in towns with a population of 50,000 and above, excluding the four big cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi. The latter survey also revealed that 8.48 per cent of the population in these towns were underemployed, including 3.17 per cent "severely underemployed." The total number of the severely underemployed in the urban areas for the country as a whole, on this basis, works out at 27.4 lakhs. According to the Agricultural Labour Enquiry, the number of the rural unemployed in 1950-51 was about 28 lakhs.

On the basis of the available data, the Planning Commission estimated that early in 1956 there were, roughly speaking, 53 lakh unemployed persons in the country, 25 lakhs in the urban areas and 28 lakhs in the rural areas.

A study, by the National Employment Service of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, of trends in the number and types of employment seekers during 1953-57, shows that of the seven occupational groups of applicants on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges, the 'unskilled services' category was the largest single group, constituting about 50 per cent of the

* Preliminary.

total number, and the 'clerical services' group was the second largest. The other categories, in order of magnitude, were: skilled and semi-skilled services, educational services (teaching), domestic services (manual work in public institutions such as hospitals), and industrial supervisory services. During 1953-57, the rate of increase in placements was the greatest in regard to the educational services group, followed by the clerical group. There was practically no increase in the level of placements of skilled and semi-skilled personnel. There was a slight fall in the number of unskilled persons placed every month. On the other hand, applicants belonging to the industrial supervisory group were absorbed in employment fairly readily; the percentage of vacancies cancelled due to non-availability of suitable applicants in this category in 1957 was as high as 40 as against 12 in the case of all the other categories together. In the same year the percentage of vacancies in the skilled and semi-skilled categories cancelled due to shortage was 19. The following table gives the occupational distribution of applicants on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges as at the end of December 1958.*

TABLE 80

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AMONG APPLICANTS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES (DECEMBER 1958)

	Number	Percentage to total
Industrial supervisory services	8,923	0.8
Skilled and semi-skilled services	88,665	7.5
Clerical services	3,08,203	26.1
Educational services	56,157	4.8
Domestic services	43,823	3.7
Unskilled services	6,20,249	52 4
Others	57,279	4.8
Total	11,83,299	100.0

A study undertaken by the Manpower Division of the Directorate of Employment Exchanges, Ministry of Labour and Employment, of the pattern of unemployment among graduates as on May 15, 1957, showed that graduate unemployment was more widespread in West Bengal, U.P., Bombay and Delhi than in the other States. The highest incidence of unemployment among women graduates was in Kerala. About 93 per cent of the unemployed graduates seeking employment were men and about 7 per cent women. 48.5 per cent of the unemployed graduates were B.A.s, 22.7 per cent B.Sc.s and 12.8 per cent B.Com.s. Unemployment was relatively higher among the holders of commerce degrees than among the holders of arts and science degrees.

PATTERN OF RURAL ECONOMY

According to the first round of the National Sample Survey, conducted between October 1950 and March 1951, a rural household in India consisted, on an average, of 5.21 persons. A little over a fourth of these (28.1 per cent) were earne s, about a sixth (16.6 per cent) were earning dependents and more than half (55.3 per cent) non-earning dependents. According to the 1951 census, however, the rural household was made up, on an average, of 4.91 persons. The annual consumer ex-

* For the number on the Live Register at the end of each year, please see the chapter on 'Labour'.

penditure in the rural areas was, according to the sample survey, about Rs. 220 per person during 1949-50. As against this, the per capita income for the country as a whole was computed at Rs. 253.9 in the *Final Report of the National Income Committee.* The average consumer expenditure per person was the highest in North-West India (Rs. 314) and the lowest in Central India (Rs. 198).

Expenditure Pattern

Two-thirds (66.3 per cent) of the expenditure of an average household in the rural areas, taking the country as a whole, was on food, about a tenth (9.7 per cent) on clothing and the remaining one-fourth (24.0 per cent) was distributed under other heads of expenditure. The expenditure on education, newspapers and books was Rs. 1.6 per person per year (constituting 0.7 per cent of the per capita expenditure) and that on medical services and medicines Rs. 2.8 per person per year (1.27 per cent). Together, education and health services accounted for just over 2 per cent of the per capita expenditure. Fuel and lighting absorbed 3.25 per cent, ceremonials 7.21 per cent and the remaining one-eighth of the total expenditure was on other amenities.

The average expenditure on clothing in the rural areas was about Rs. 21 per person for the whole of India. Mill-made products accounted for as much as 74 per cent of the expenditure on clothing, handloom products for 20.4 per cent, *khaddar* for 2.81 per cent and woollen and other products for 2.74 per cent. Expenditure on ceremonials was Rs. 15.8 per person per year for the whole of India, and this formed 7.2 per cent of the total expenditure.

On the basis of the second round of the National Sample Survey, conducted between April and June 1951, households in the rural areas were classified according to their monthly expenditure. The proportion of each class to the total number of households is indicated in the following table:

TABLE 81

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURE (APRIL-JUNE 1951)

Expenditure per month (*in rupees*)	Proportion of total number of households (*percentage*)
Up to Rs. 50	20.4
51—100	31.2
101—150	21.1
151—200	10.4
201—300	9 5
301—400	3.6
401—500	1.5
501—600	0.6
601—800	1.0
801—1,000	0.3
Over 1,000	0.4
Total	100.0

The approximate value of rural investment for the year June 1950-May 1951, according to the same Survey, was Rs. 27.74 per household, about half of which was spent on the construction or improvement of houses, wells, tanks, bunds, etc., and about a third on the improvement of land. The annual capital formation in rural areas was estimated at Rs. 166 crores.

Pattern of Land Ownership

According to the eighth round of the National Sample Survey (July 1954—March 1955), there were about 6.5 crore households residing in the rural areas of India. The estimated area owned by rural households was about 31 crore acres which formed about 38 per cent of the geographical area and 61 per cent of the topographically usable area of India. What remained belonged to Government, urban households, and non-household bodies.

A little over one-fifth, that is, about one and a half crores of households did not own any land. About a quarter of all rural households had land less than one acre in area. A little less than half of the rural households had thus either no land or owned less than one acre, their share being only a little more than one per cent of the land owned by all rural households. About three-fourths of all the households had either no land or less than 5 acres and their share was about one-sixth of the area. At the other end, about one-eighth of the households had more than 10 acres each with a total share of about two-thirds of the whole area, and about one per cent of the households owned more than 40 acres each and together accounted for one-fifth of the area.

The estimated average area owned, for all households, was about 4.7 acres; if those who had no land are excluded, the average would rise to about 6 acres. Out of about 6.5 crores of households about one lakh households had more than 100 acres each; but the number owning more than 250 acres would probably be a few thousands only.

Most of the land was held under proprietary rights with only about 2 per cent of tenure holders and 14 per cent of occupancy tenants. The total area leased out was about 14 per cent of the area owned.

Table 82 shows the percentage distribution of total land owned under different ownership rights in the whole of rural India and in rural areas of each zone.

TABLE 82

PATTERN OF LAND OWNERSHIP (July 1954-March 1955)

Zone	Percentage of total area owned by					
	Proprietors		Tenure holders		Permanent heritable occupancy tenants	
	With right to transfer title	Without right to transfer title	With right to transfer title	Without right to transfer title	With right to transfer title	Without right to transfer title
North India ..	40.4	56.7	0.5	0.2	—	1.8
East India ..	40.5	2.5	3.7	0.1	51.0	1.4
South India ..	95.2	3.5	—	0.1	0.6	0.1
West India ..	91.8	6.5	—	0.2	0.1	1.0
Central India	92.1	6.3	0.01	0.5	0.7	0.02
North-West India	54.6	11.9	1.1	4.9	10.8	15.9
All India ..	71.11	12.9	0.9	0.9	10.7	3.0

Table 83 shows the average area owned by a rural household in India and in each of the population zones. Households owning land below the average size (including those with no land) are shown as a percentage of the total rural households. Also, the area owned by such households is shown as a percentage of the total area under rural ownership.

TABLE 83

AVERAGE AREA OWNED BY A HOUSEHOLD

(Figures in brackets have been obtained by omitting the households owning no land or owning less than 0.005 acre)

Zone	Average area owned (acres)	Percentage of households owning land below the average	Percentage of area owned by households owning land below the average
North India ..	3.5 (3 8)	68 (67)	19 (21)
East India ..	3 0 (3.9)	69 (67)	16 (22)
South India ..	3.4 (4.8)	74 (72)	13 (20)
West India ..	7.2 (10.4)	72 (69)	15 (23)
Central India ..	8.2 (10 6)	70 (68)	15 (22)
North-West India ..	7 2 (9.3)	74 (72)	16 (21)
All India ..	4.7 (6.1)	73 (72)	16 (21)

Among all households in rural India 63.5 per cent did not lease out any land, 12.5 per cent leased out partly their own land and 2 per cent leased out fully their own land. The remaining 22 per cent of households were landless.

Ninety per cent of households in rural India were operating individually and in some population zones the percentage of households operating individually was even more than 90. In the whole of India 10 per cent of the households possessed land jointly with others, 6 per cent were operating purely jointly and the remaining 4 per cent were operating both jointly and individually. Only 8 per cent of the total area was under joint management. For East, South and West India the percentage for joint management was about 6, whereas for the remaining zones it was about 10.

Pattern of Land Holding

In the second round of the National Sample Survey, households in the rural areas were also classified according to the size of land under their occupation. (See table below.) Here a holding does not refer only to land actually owned; it stands for the net area of land owned and land leased in *minus* land leased out.

TABLE 84

PATTERN OF LAND HOLDING (April-June 1951)

Size of holding (acres)	Percentage of total number of households for which full records were available	Percentage of total cropped area managed by the households for which full records were available
Nil	5.9	..
0.01 — 2.49	49 2	7 6
2.50 — 4.99	14.3	11 1
5.00 — 7.49	9.5	11 4
7.50 — 9.99	4.8	7.2
10 00 — 14.99	6.1	13 1
15 00 — 24 99	4.9	16.2
25.00 and above	5.3	33.4

Table 85 shows the pattern of land holding according to the eighth round of the National Sample Survey (July 1954-March 1955).

TABLE 85

PATTERN OF LAND HOLDING (July 1954-March 1955)

Size of holding (acres)	Percentage of total number of households	Percentage of total area operated
Nil	6.3	..
0.01 — 2.49	48.5	5.9
2.50 — 4.99	15.9	10.9
5.00 — 7.49	9.3	10.5
7.50 — 9.99	5.6	9.1
10.00 — 14.99	5.5	12 6
15.00 — 24.99	4.9	17.7
25.00 and above	4.0	33.3
Total	100.0	100.0

According to the eighth round of NSS, the average size of a household operational holding was 5.34 acres in the whole of rural India, and it lay between 8 and 10 acres in West India, Central India and North-West India, and between 3½ and 3¾ acres in North India, East India and South India. More than 65 per cent of households in each of the population zones had household operational holdings below the average size and their total share of the entire operated area ranged from 14 to 21 per cent.

Consumer Expenditure Patterns in Villages, Towns and Cities

According to the third round of the National Sample Survey, the consumption expenditure per person per month in the villages (including the imputed value of supplies obtained in kind) was Rs. 24.22 during August-November 1951; in the towns it was Rs. 31.55 and the average for Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi Rs. 54.82. The average expenditure per person for the country as a whole was Rs. 25.70 per month.

The patterns of consumption in the villages, towns and cities were also different. While about 40 per cent of the expenditure in the villages was on foodgrains, the proportion for the towns was 22 per cent and for the cities 11 per cent. The expenditure on all food items was 66 per cent of the total expenditure in the villages compared to 55 per cent in the towns and 46 per cent in the cities. The actual expenditure on food in absolute terms was, however, higher in the cities than in the towns and villages. The expenditure on fuel and lighting was the lowest in the villages and the highest in the cities, although their proportion to the total expenditure was more or less the same for all the three categories.

The proportion of expenditure on clothing to total expenditure was also nearly the same (just above 6 per cent) for the three categories, whereas the expenditure on clothing, in absolute terms, was the highest in the cities.

The expenditure on the rest of the items, particularly on education, services, land and taxes, showed a gradual rise as one proceeded from the villages through the towns to the cities. The pattern of expenditure for the country as a whole approximates to that in the villages because of the preponderance of villages in the country.

About 43 per cent of the total consumption in rural areas was obtained in kind and 57 per cent purchased in cash. The proportion of the part obtained in kind was high for articles such as foodgrains, pulses, milk and milk products and fuel and light, and varied between 61 per cent and 78 per cent. The proportion for all food items taken together was about 56 per

cent. Against this, only 11 per cent of the total value of consumption in the urban areas was obtained in kind, while the remaining 89 per cent was against cash. Here again, the proportions for non-cash consumption were relatively high in the case of foodgrains, pulses, milk and milk products and fuel and lighting. For the country as a whole, during August-November 1951, nearly 40 per cent of the value of consumption was obtained in kind.

PRICES

The movement of prices in India over recent years may be seen from the following table which shows the index numbers of wholesale prices compiled by the office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India (revised series; base: 1952-53=100). The index for January 1959 for all commodities stood at 112.3.

TABLE 86

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (Base: 1952-53=100)

Year	Food articles	Liquor and tobacco	Fuel, power, light and lubricants	Industrial raw materials	Manufactured articles			General index
					Intermediate	Finished	Combined	
1953-54	106.7	98.7	99.2	109.7	98.5	99 0	98 9	104.6
1954-55	94.6	90.6	97.1	101 9	97.4	101.1	100.6	97.5
1955-56	86.6	81.0	95.2	99.0	100.1	99.6	99.7	92.5
1956-57	102.2	84.3	104.3	116.0	110.9	105.6	106.3	105.3
1957-58	106.4	94.0	113.6	116.5	107.3	108.2	108.1	108.4
Dec. 1956	105.1	87.7	106.8	119.4	113.9	108.0	108.8	108.1
Dec. 1957	104.0	97.7	114.9	115.4	105.7	108.2	107.9	107.1
Mar. 1958	102.3	94.9	114.5	111.3	106.8	107.7	107.6	105.4
June 1958	113.4	92.1	115.6	115.3	109.9	107.7	107.9	111.7
Sept. 1958	121.2	90.9	116.0	119.0	111.6	108.5	108.9	116.5
Dec. 1958	113.3	96.4	115.1	112.5	110.3	108.0	108.3	111.4

The Government continued their efforts during 1957-58 to achieve price stability, which is vital to the success of the Plan. Fiscal and credit policies were further reinforced to restrain demand, particularly of a speculative character, from traders. While the import policy has been in general restrictive, special arrangements have been made to obtain from abroad supplies of foodgrains. Arrangements were also made to distribute the imported grains through a large number of fair price shops all over the country. Sizeable quantities of imports under P. L. 480 and some quantities on concessional terms from Canada and under a five-year agreement with Burma were received. The quantity of foodgrains thus imported in 1957 was 35.8 lakh tons as compared to 14.2 lakh tons in 1956. Various other measures such as the formation of zones for wheat and rice, fixation of maximum prices, procurement in selected areas, issue of identity cards and registration of wholesalers in some States were undertaken in order to hold in check prices of foodgrains and to prevent their hoarding. Because of the foreign exchange situation, the imports of foodgrains have to be kept down to a feasible minimum, and the needs of the country met more from increased domestic production. An increase in marketable surpluses, curbs on hoarding or wasteful consumption and suitable controls on distribution constitute the main elements of the food policy. A scheme for the introduction of state trading in foodgrains is now under consideration.

In the case of certain industrial raw materials like cotton and oilseeds, price restraint was also brought about by the Forward Markets Commission. In the case of jute goods, however, the problem was one of arresting the decline in prices and action in this behalf was taken by the trade body, namely, the Indian Jute Mills Association, which advised its member mills, towards the end of February 1958, not to sell their goods below certain specified minimum prices.

*Consumer Prices**

As a consequence of the rise in prices during the period, the all-India working class consumer price index rose by 5.3 per cent between December 1957 and December 1958. The following table shows the working class consumer price indices between 1950-51 and 1957-58 as well as for the months of December 1957 and March, June, September and December 1958.

TABLE 87

WORKING CLASS CONSUMER PRICE INDICES
(Year 1949=100)

Year	All-India	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
1950-51 ..	101	103	101	102	101
1951-52 ..	104	108	106	108	104
1952-53 ..	104	112	100	107	103
1953-54 ..	106	118	99	107	109
1954-55 ..	99	117	94	103	104
1955-56 ..	96	110	93	100	100
1956-57 ..	107	116	102	112	113
1957-58 ..	112	122	105	112	117
December 1957 ..	113	125	107	110	121
March 1958 ..	110	124	104	108	119
June 1958 ..	116	129	107	111	121
September 1958 ..	121	132	116	117	127
December 1958 ..	119†	130	110	118	133

*The term "cost of living index" was recently replaced by the term "consumer price index" in conformity with international nomenclature.

†Provisional.

CHAPTER XVII

PLANNING

In his pioneering work, *Planned Economy for India* (1934), M. Visvesvaraya advocated the necessity for planning and also laid down a ten-year programme of planned economic development for the whole of India. In 1938 a National Planning Committee was set up by the Indian National Congress to inquire into the possibilities of planned economic development in India and to suggest practicable schemes for this purpose. The Committee issued a questionnaire and, at the end of World War II, produced a series of studies on the subject.

In June 1941, a number of Reconstruction Committees were set up by the Government of India to deal with various aspects of post-war reconstruction, and a Department of Planning and Development was created in July 1944. The Provincial Governments were also instructed in the same year to prepare their plans for post-war development.

Among the non-official plans formulated during World War II were: (i) the Bombay Plan, drafted by a group of economists and industrialists, mostly from Bombay; (ii) the People's Plan, drafted by M. N. Roy on behalf of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee of the Indian Federation of Labour; and (iii) the Gandhian Plan, drafted by S. N. Agarwal.

After independence, the Planning Commission was set up by the Government of India in March 1950 to prepare a plan for the "most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources." In July 1950, the Commission was called upon to prepare a six-year plan for the economic development of the country, which was later incorporated in the Colombo Plan. In July 1951, the Planning Commission issued a draft outline of the First Five-Year Plan covering the period April 1951 to March 1956 for the "widest possible public discussion". In December 1952, the final version of India's First Five-Year Plan was submitted to Parliament.

Objectives

The central objective of planning was defined as initiating "a process of development which will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life". Economic planning has to be viewed as "an integral part of a wider process aiming not merely at the development of resources in a narrow technical sense, but at the development of human faculties and the building up of an institutional framework adequate to the needs and aspirations of the people".

The long-term objective is to double the per capita income and to raise comsumption standards by a little over 70 per cent by 1977.* During the First Plan period between 1951 and 1956, the national income was to go up from about Rs. 9,000 crores to about Rs. 10,000 crores, a rise of about 11 per cent. It was visualised that the rate of saving as a proportion of the national income would have to go up from 5 per cent in 1950-51 to 6¾ per cent in 1955-56 , 11 per cent in 1960-61 and 20 per cent in 1967-68.

FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The First Plan being essentially one of preparation or laying the

*On certain more optimistic assumptions it was later calculated that the national income might be doubled by 1967-68 and the per capita income doubled by 1973-74. (*Second Five-Year Plan*, May 1956). The investment coefficient, it was assumed in this later model, would go up from about 7 per cent in 1955-56 to about 11 per cent in 1960-61, 14 per cent by 1965-66, 16 per cent by 1970-71 and a maximum level of 17 per cent by 1975-76.

foundation for more rapid development in the future, its targets of investment and of increases in production were modest compared with what will have to be achieved within the next twenty years or so. Initially, an outlay of Rs. 2,069 crores was proposed; it was later raised to Rs. 2,356 crores. The distribution of expenditure proposed for the development programme in the public sector during the First Plan period is shown in table 90.

Agricultural development, along with irrigation and the generation of electric power, had the highest priority during the First Plan period. The development of transport and communications also received high priority. This inevitably limited the investment by public authorities in industries. Industrial expansion in the First Plan period was, therefore, left largely to private initiative and resources.

The distribution of actual outlay by major heads during the First Plan period, was as follows:

TABLE 88

ACTUAL OUTLAY (FIRST PLAN): DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR HEADS

	Actual outlay (*in crores of rupees*)	Percentage of outlay
Agriculture and Community Development ..	299	14.8
Irrigation and Power ..	585	29.1
Industries and Mining ..	100	5.0
Transport and Communications ..	532	26.4
Social Services ..	423	21.0
Miscellaneous ..	74	3.7
Total ..	2,013	100.0

The actual outlay has since been computed at Rs. 1,960 crores, the figure of Rs. 2,013 crores given in the above table being based on revised estimates for the fifth year.

Financial Resources

The position in regard to the financing of the outlay of Rs. 1,960 crores was as follows:

	(*In crores of rupees*)
(*i*) Resources made available out of revenue account (inclusive of railways' contribution)	752
(*ii*) Loans from the public	205
(*iii*) Small savings and unfunded debt	304
(*iv*) Other miscellaneous receipts on capital account	91
(*v*) Resources raised from domestic budgetary sources (i to iv)	1,352
(*vi*) External assistance	188
(*vii*) Resources raised through deficit financing	420
Total	1,960

Targets and Achievements

Both the short-term and long-term objectives of the First Plan were by and large achieved. There was an increase in domestic production and the economy was strengthened. Inflationary pressures were practically eliminated. The price-level at the end of the Plan period was 15 per cent lower than at its commencement.

National income (at constant prices) increased by 18·4 per cent from about Rs. 8,850 crores in 1950-51 to about Rs. 10,480 crores* in 1955-56, showing a larger rate of increase than was originally anticipated. The per capita income over the same period, also at constant prices, recorded an

* Revised figure.

increase of 10·8 per cent from Rs. 246 to Rs. 274(a); while per capita consumption increased by about 8 per cent. The rate of investment in the economy as a percentage of national income is estimated to have risen from about 5 per cent in 1950-51 to over 7 per cent in the last year of the Plan.

The targets and achievements in different sectors of the economy are shown in the following table.

TABLE 89

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER FIRST PLAN*

	1950-51	Increase by 1955-56 (Plan target)	1955-56 (achievement)	Increase in 1955-56 over 1950-51	Achievement in 1955-56 as percentage of Plan target
Agricultural Production					
Foodgrains (lakh tons) ..	540†	76	649	+ 109	143
Cotton (lakh bales) ..	29.7	12.6	40.0	+10.3	82
Jute (lakh bales) ..	33.0	20.9	42.0	+ 9.0	43
Sugarcane in terms of gur (lakh tons) ..	56.2	7.0	58.6	+ 2.4	35
Oilseeds (lakh tons) ..	50.8	4.0	56.6	+ 5.6	156
Electricity (installed capacity) (lakh KW) ..	23	13	34	+ 11	84
Irrigation (lakh acres) ..	510	197	650	+ 140	71
Industrial Production					
Finished steel (lakh tons)	9.8	6.7	12.8	+ 3.0	45
Pig iron (lakh tons) ..	15.7	12.6	17.9	+ 2.2	17
Cement (lakh tons) ..	26.9	21.1	45.9	+19.0	90
Ammonium sulphate (thousand tons) ..	46.3	404.0	394 0	+347.7	86
Locomotives (Nos.) ..	3	170	179	+ 176	104
Jute manufactures (thousand tons) ..	824	376	1,054	+ 230	61
Mill-made cloth (lakh yards) ..	37,180	9,820	51,020	+13,840	141
Bicycles (thousand) ..	97	433	513	+ 416	96
Transport					
Shipping (lakh GRT) ..	3.9	2.2	4.8	+ 0.9	41
National highways (thousand miles) ..	12.3	0.6	12.9	+ 0.6	100.0
State roads (thousand miles)					
Surfaced ..	97.5	—	121.6	+24.1	—
Unsurfaced ..	151.0	—	195.1	+44.1	—
Health					
Hospital beds (thousand)	113	12	136**	—	—
Dispensaries and hospitals (rural and urban) (number)	8,600	1,400	9,806**	—	—
Education					
Primary schools (number in thousand) ..	209.7	—	280.0	70.3	—
Number of pupils in primary schools/classes (lakhs) ..	186.8	101.2	248.1	61.3	60.6
Percentage of school going children in age-group 6-11	41.2	18.8	51.1	9.9	53.0
Basic schools (number) ..	1,751	—	15,800	14,049	—
Number of pupils in basic schools (lakhs) ..	1.85	—	11.0	9.15	—

(a)Revised figure.

*Table 93 gives the targets and achievements during the First Plan (alongside the targets for the Second Plan) in greater detail. The figures for achievements in this latter table, being based on an earlier estimate (*Second Five Year Plan*, May 1956), in some cases differ from those given above.

†Base 1949-50.

**1954-55 figures (figures for 1955-56 are not available).

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Objectives

The Second Five-Year Plan was submitted to Parliament on May 15, 1956. The main objectives are: (*i*) an increase of 25 per cent in the national income ; (*ii*) rapid industrialisation with particular emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries ; (*iii*) a large expansion of employment opportunities ; and (*iv*) a reduction of inequalities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power.

Outlay and Allocations

The proposed development outlay of the Central and State Governments amounted to Rs. 4,800 crores as compared with the target of Rs. 2,356 crores and actual outlay of Rs. 1,960 crores under the First Plan. (The figures are exclusive of the contributions in cash or kind made by the people towards the execution of local development works.) The distribution of the outlay by major heads of development is shown in the table below.

TABLE 90

DISTRIBUTION OF PLAN OUTLAY BY MAJOR HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

	First Five-Year Plan		Second Five-Year Plan		Percentage increase of (3) over (1)
	Total Provision (Rs. crores)	Per cent	Total provision (Rs. crores)	Per cent	
	1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture and Community Development ..	357	15.1	568	11.8	59.1
(*a*) Agriculture ..	241	10.2	341	7.1	
Agricultural programmes ..	197	8.3	170	3.5	
Animal Husbandry ..	22	1.0	56	1.1	
Forests ..	10	0.4	47	1.0	
Fisheries ..	4	0.2	12	0.3	
Co-operation ..	7	0.3	47	1.0	
Miscellaneous ..	1	..	9	0.2	
(*b*) National Extension and Community Projects ..	90	3.8	200	4.1	
(*c*) Other Programmes ..	26	1.1	27	0.6	
Village Panchayats ..	11	0.5	12	0.3	
Local Development Works ..	15	0.6	15	0.3	
Irrigation and Power ..	661	28.1	913	19.0	38.1
Irrigation ..	384	16.3	381	7.9	
Power ..	260	11.1	427	8.9	
Flood control and other projects, investigations etc.	17	0.7	105	2.2	
Industry and Mining ..	179	7.6	890	18.5	397.2
Large and Medium Industries ..	148	6.3	617	12.9	
Mineral development ..	1	—	73	1.5	
Village and small Industries	30	1.3	200	4.1	

TABLE 90 (*contd*)

	First Five-Year Plan		Second Five-Year Plan		Percentage increase of (3) over (1)
	Total provision (Rs., crores)	Per cent	Total provision (Rs., crores)	Per cent	
	1	2	3	4	5
Transport and Communications	557	23.6	1,385	28.9	148.7
Railways ..	268	11.4	900	18.8	
Roads ..	130	5.5	246	5.1	
Road Transport ..	12	0.5	17	0.4	
Port and Harbours ..	34	1.4	45	0.9	
Shipping ..	26	1.1	48	1.0	
Inland Water Transport	—	—	3	0.1	
Civil Air Transport ..	24	1.0	43	0.9	
Other Transport ..	3	0.1	7	0.1	
Posts and Telegraphs ..	50	2.2	63	1.3	
Other Communications ..	5	0.2	4	0.1	
Broadcasting ..	5	0.2	9	0.2	
Social Services ..	533	22.6	945	19.7	77.3
Education ..	164	7.0	307	6.4	
Health ..	140	5.9	274	5.7	
Housing ..	49	2.1	120	2.5	
Welfare of Backward Classes	32	1.3	91	1.9	
Social Welfare ..	5	0.2	29	0.6	
Labour and Labour Welfare	7	0.3	29	0.6	
Rehabilitation ..	136	5.8	90	1.9	
Special schemes relating to educated unemployment	—	..	5	0.1	
Miscellaneous ..	69	3.0	99	2.1	43.5
TOTAL ..	2,356	100.0	4,800	100.0	

The distribution of the outlay under major heads of development is shown for the Centre and the States separately in the following table.

TABLE 91

DISTRIBUTION OF PLAN OUTLAY

(*In crores of rupees*)

	Centre	States*	Total	Investment outlay	Current outlay
Agriculture and Community Development ..	65	502	568†	338	230
Irrigation and Power ..	105	808	913	863	50
Industry and Mining ..	747	143	890	790	100
Transport and Communications	1,203	182	1,385	1,335	50
Social Services ..	396	549	945	455	490
Miscellaneous ..	43	56	99	19	80
TOTAL ..	2,559	2,240	4,800†	3,800	1,000

Of the total outlay, roughly Rs. 3,800 crores represent investment, that is, expenditure on the building up of productive assets, and Rs.

*Including Andaman and Nicobar Islands, NEFA and Pondicherry.
†Includes the unallocated portion of Rs. 1 crore for NES and Community Projects in the States.

1,000 crores represent what may broadly be called current developmental expenditure.

The likely level of private investment over the Second Plan period was placed at Rs. 2,400 crores distributed as follows.

TABLE 92

PRIVATE INVESTMENT (SECOND PLAN)

(In crores of rupees)

Organised industry and mining	..	575
Plantations, electricity undertakings and transport other than the railways	..	125
Construction	..	1,000
Agriculture, and village and small-scale industries	..	300
Stocks	..	400

In the First Plan, the total investment in the economy was estimated roughly at about Rs. 3,100 crores, the ratio of public to private investment being 50 : 50. In the Second Plan, the target of investment in the two sectors combined is Rs. 6,200 crores, the ratio of public to private investment being 61 : 39.

Targets

The targets of production and development, in physical terms, in respect of some important items are shown below.

TABLE 93

MAIN TARGETS OF PRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	Percentage increase in 1960-61 over 1955-56
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agriculture*					
Foodgrains ..	Lakh tons	540**	650	750	15
Cotton ..	Lakh bales	29	42	55	31
Sugarcane (raw gur) ..	Lakh tons	56	58	71	22
Oilseeds ..	Lakh tons	51	55	70	27
Jute ..	Lakh bales	33	40	50	25
Tea ..	Lakh pounds	6,130	6,440	7,000	9
National Extension Blocks ..	Number	Nil	500	3,800	660
Community Development Blocks ..	Number	Nil	622	1,120	80
Irrigation and Power					
Area irrigated ..	Lakh acres	510	670	880	31
Electricity (installed capacity) ..	Lakh kw.	23	34	69	103
Minerals					
Iron Ore ..	Lakh tons	30	43	125	191
Coal† ..	Lakh tons	323	380	600	58
Large-scale Industries					
Finished steel ..	Lakh tons	11	13	43	231
Aluminium ..	Thousand tons	3.7	7.5	25.0	233

*The revised targets for agricultural production during the Second Plan are given the below in table 94.

**Relates to the year 1949-50. †Figures relate to calendar years.

TABLE 93 (*contd*)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Automobiles ..	Number	16,500	25,000	57,000	128
Railway Locomotives ..	Number	3	175	400	129
Cement ..	Lakh tons	27	43	130	202
Fertilisers: ..					
(*a*) Nitrogenous (in terms of ammn. sulphate) ..	Thousand tons	46	380	1,450	282
(*b*) Phosphatic (in terms of super phosphate) ..	Thousand tons	55	120	720	500
Cotton textiles ..	Lakh yards	46,180	68,500	85,000	24
Sugar ..	Lakh tons	11	17	23	35
Paper and Paper Board	Thousand tons	114	200	350	75
Transport and Communications					
(*a*) Railways:					
Passenger train miles ..	Lakhs	950	1,080	1,240	15
Freight carried ..	Lakh tons	910	1,200	1,810	51
(*b*) Roads:					
National Highways	Thousand miles	12.3	12.9	13.8	7
Surfaced Roads ..	Thousand miles	97	107	125	17
(*c*) Shipping					
Coastal and adjacent (inclusive of tankers) ..	Lakh grt.	2.2	3.2	4.3	34
Overseas (inclusive of tramp tonnage)	Lakh grt.	1.7	2.8	4.7	68
(*d*) Post Offices ..	Thousand	36	55	75	36
Education and Health					
Elementary/Basic Schools	Lakhs	2.23	2.93	3.50	19
Teachers in primary, middle, secondary schools ..	Lakhs	7.4	10.3	13.4	30
Medical institutions ..	Thousand	8.6	10.0	12.6	26

Since the above targets of agricultural production were considered inadequate for meeting the increasing demand for food and raw materials expected to be generated by the implementation of the Second Plan, these targets were subsequently revised upwards (as shown below), although the allocation of resources remained unchanged.

TABLE 94

REVISED TARGETS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (Second Plan)

	Estimated production in 1955-56 (as given in *Second Plan*)	Original targets of production in Second Plan	Revised targets for Second Plan	Percentage increase during Second Plan	
				Original	Revised
Foodgrains (lakh tons) ..	650	750	805	15	23.8
Cotton (lakh bales) ..	42	55	65	31	54.8
Jute (lakh bales) ..	40	50	55	25	37.5
Sugarcane (gur) (lakh tons) ..	58	71	78	22	34.5
Oilseeds (lakh tons) ..	55	70	76	27	38.2
Other crops ..	—	—	—	9	22.4
All commodities ..	—	—	—	17	27.1

Changes in Economic Structure

The expected increases in national income, investment, domestic savings and consumption expenditure at the end of the Second Plan period, as compared to the position in 1950-51 and in 1955-56, are indicated below :*

TABLE 95

NATIONAL INCOME, INVESTMENT, SAVINGS AND CONSUMPTION

(*In crores of rupees at* 1952-53 *prices*)

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	Percentage increase during	
				1951-56	1956-61
Net National Product by Industrial Origin					
Agriculture and Allied Pursuits	4,450	5,230	6,170	18	18
Mining ..	80	95	150	19	58
Factory Establishments ..	590	840	1,380	43	64
Small Enterprises ..	740	840	1,085	14	30
Construction ..	180	220	295	22	34
Commerce, Transport and Communications ..	1,650	1,875	2,300	14	23
Professions and Services including Government Administration ..	1,420	1,700	2,100	20	23
Total National Product (National Income) ..	9,110	10,800	13,480	18	25
Per Capita Income (rupees) ..	253	281	331	11	18
Investment, Savings and Consumption					
Net Investment ..	448	790	1,440	..	..
Net Inflow of Foreign Resources ..	—7	34	130	..	..
Net Domestic Savings ..	455	756	1,310	..	..
Consumption Expenditure (National Income *less* Net Domestic Savings) ..	8,655	10,044	12,170	..	..
Investment as percentage of National Income ..	4.94	7.31	10.68	..	..
Domestic Savings as percentage of National Income ..	4.98	7.00	9.7	..	..

The full-time employment likely to be created over the Second Plan period in sectors other than agriculture was estimated at 80 lakhs. Besides, schemes of development such as irrigation and land reclamation would reduce under-employment and also absorb new persons to some extent. Altogether the Plan envisaged a sufficient increase in the demand for labour to match the increase in the labour force estimated at 100 lakhs during the Second Plan period.†

Financial Resources

Table 96 indicates how the Second Plan was to be financed.

* The figures in this table are as given in *Second Five-Year Plan* (May 1956).

†The revised target of full-time additional employment in non-agricultural sectors is 65 lakhs. Together with additional employment in agriculture estimated at 15 lakhs, this would not be enough to absorb the growth of labour force during the Plan period.

TABLE 96

ESTIMATES OF RESOURCES (SECOND PLAN)

(In crores of rupees)

Surplus from current revenues ..		800
(a) At 1955-56 rates of taxation ..	350	
(b) Additional taxation ..	450	
Borrowings from the public ..		1,200
(a) Market loans ..	700	
(b) Small savings ..	500	
Other budgetary sources ..		400
(a) Railways' contribution to the development programme	150	
(b) Provident funds and other deposit heads ..	250	
Resources to be raised externally ..		800
Deficit financing ..		1,200
Gap to be covered by additional measures to raise domestic resources ..		400
		4,800

In arriving at the figure of Rs. 450 crores under additional taxation, the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission were taken into account and it was assumed that steps would be taken to implement these as early as possible after the commencement of the Plan. The Central and State Governments were expected to raise this amount between them in equal amounts.

The estimate of Rs. 700 crores of borrowing from the public assumed that the annual receipts from this source would, on an average, be considerably higher than they had been so far. Similarly there will have to be a substantial stepping up of small savings collections.

The railways were expected to contribute Rs. 150 crores to their Rs. 900-crore programme, both through selective adjustments in rates and freights and the growth of traffic. In addition, the railways have to make, in the Plan period, a contribution of Rs. 225 crores for current depreciation, which has not been included in the Plan.

The Plan also took credit for Rs. 800 crores of external resources. In the First Plan period, external finance amounting to Rs. 298 crores was made available to India for programmes of development in the public sector, of which less than Rs. 200 crores was utilised. The balance of about Rs. 100 crores was thus available for utilisation in the Second Plan period. In addition, arrangements had been made for credits from the USSR and UK Governments and British bankers for a net amount of Rs. 76 crores* to finance the steel projects. As for the private sector, Rs. 22 crores were already available as the undisbursed portion of the loans made by the World Bank to the Indian Iron and Steel Company, the Tata Hydro-electric Company and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India.

Rs. 1,200 crores represent the outside limit of deficit financing. Against this must be set off the drawing down of sterling balances by Rs. 200 crores. The remaining Rs. 1,000 crores represent the net addition to currency in response to the Government's budgetary operations, which may be expected also to result in a secondary expansion of bank credit. Any adverse repercussions of deficit financing will have to be dealt with by an appropriate

*After allowing for repayment of Rs. 20 crores of the USSR's credit of Rs. 63 crores.

central banking policy, through judicious recourse to quantitative and qualitative controls on credit including variation in reserve ratios, by the building up of adequate stocks of essential goods like food and clothing, through taxes on excess profits, windfall gains, and on excess consumption and physical controls including allocations and rationing of scarce resources.

Investment in the Private Sector

The investment requirements of the private sector were estimated at Rs. 2,400 crores. Of this, a sum of Rs. 720 crores was proposed to be utilised for industrial development (excluding mining, electricity generation and distribution, plantations and small-scale industries), Rs. 570 crores on new investments and Rs. 150 crores on replacements and modernisation. This, however, includes Rs. 55 crores provided for the National Industrial Development Corporation's programme. Against the balance of Rs. 665 crores the resources of the private sector were estimated at Rs. 620 crores as follows :

TABLE 97

ESTIMATES OF RESOURCES FOR PRIVATE SECTOR (SECOND PLAN)

(In crores of rupees)

	1951-56	1956-61
Loans from Industrial Finance Corporation and State Finance Corportions and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporations ..	18	40
Direct and indirect loans from Governments, Central and State participation ..	26	20
Foreign capital, including suppliers' credit ..	42-45	100
New issues ..	40	80
Internal resources (from new investment and replacements) ..	150	300
Other sources such as advances from managing agents, EPT refunds, etc. ..	61-64	80
TOTAL ..	340	620

Foreign Exchange Position

The external payments position of the country has been under strain since the beginning of the Second Plan,* owing mainly to a rise in imports both on private and public account. The increase in imports during 1956-57 mainly arose out of the requirements of development projects under the Second Plan, although the following other factors were also responsible: (i) increased defence expenditure, (ii) larger imports of foodgrains, (iii) increased requirements of raw materials, components, etc., (iv) higher imports of consumer goods, and (v) increase in freight rates and prices. To reduce the strain on the foreign payments position, a progressively restrictive policy on imports has been adopted and steps taken to expand exports. The foreign exchange costs of projects in the Second Plan have also increased as a result of higher prices abroad of developmental commodities.

*The foreign assets of the Reserve Bank declined by Rs. 221 crores during 1956-57 and Rs. 260 crores during 1957-58. The rate of drawal on these reserves declined considerably in the first half of 1958-59, whereas in the following quarter there was a small increase. Between April 1956 and February 1959 the reserves dropped by Rs. 535 crores in all, from Rs. 746 crores to Rs. 211 crores.

Core Projects

To meet the situation, the provision of foreign exchange for various uses is being regulated according to a strict order of priority. Besides making foreign exchange available for the maintenance of the economy and for defence, the first priority is being accorded to the execution of the 'core' of the Plan, that is, steel plants, coal, railways, ports and specified power projects.† Priority is also being given to projects which have progressed substantially towards completion. Outside these, no new commitments in terms of foreign exchange are being undertaken except on deferred payment terms or on the basis of new foreign investment or loans. It was calculated towards the end of 1957 that fresh external assistance of the order of Rs. 700 crores would be needed on Government and private account to see through the 'core' projects as well as the projects in an advanced stage of completion.

Reappraisal

The substantial rise in commodity prices since the Second Plan went into operation would have meant a marked stepping up of the outlay on the Plan in financial terms. However, in view of the strain on the resources, both external and domestic, imposed by the Plan, the National Development Council at its meeting held in May 1958 decided that the ceiling for total outlay, in financial terms, should remain unaltered at Rs. 4,800 crores. Further, on a reassessment of resources, it was decided to split the Plan outlay into two parts. Part A of the Plan, involving an outlay of Rs. 4,500 crores, "would represent the level of outlay up to which, on the present assessment of resources, commitments might be entered into". It would comprise, besides projects and programmes directly related to increase in agricultural production, 'core projects' and projects which had reached an advance stage. The remaining schemes were to be included in Part B of the Plan, which will be undertaken to the extent resources became available. But even the implementation of Part A would require an intensified effort to mobilise resources by additional taxation and loans.

The revised Plan allocations corresponding to this final ceiling are as follows :

TABLE 98

REVISED ALLOCATION OF OUTLAY (SECOND PLAN)

(*In crores of rupees*)

	Revised allocation (to accommodate higher cost of some projects within the ceiling of Rs. 4,800 crores)	Percentage of total outlay		Part A of Plan	Percentage of total outlay
		Original	Revised		
Agriculture and Community Development ..	568	11.8	11.8	510	11.3
Irrigation and Power ..	860	19.0	17.9	820	18.2
Village and small Industries ..	200	4.2	4.2	160	3.6
Industries and Minerals ..	880	14.4	18.4	790	17.5
Transport and Communications ..	1,345	28.9	28.0	1,340	29.8
Social Services ..	863	19.7	18.0	810	18.0
Miscellaneous ..	84	2.0	1.7	70	1.6
Total ..	4,800	100.0	100.0	4,500	100.0

†For a list of the 'core' projects, see *Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five-Year Plan* (Planning Commission, May 1958).

The distribution of Plan outlay corresponding to the total of Rs. 4,500 crores (Part A of Plan) was: Centre (including Union territories) Rs. 2,512 crores; States Rs. 1,988 crores.

Outlay During First Three Years

The financing of Plan outlay at the Centre over the first three years is shown below.

TABLE 99

OUTLAY AT THE CENTRE (SECOND PLAN)—1956-59

(In crores of rupees)

	1956-57 (Actual)	1957-58 (Expected)	1958-59 (Expected)	Total for the first three years (1956-59)
Plan outlay ..	341.6	500.0	582.0	1,423.6
Domestic budgetary resources ..	279.1	137.2	319.9	736.2
External assistance ..	37.8	95.0	325.0	457.8
Total resources including external assistance ..	316.9	232.2	644.9	1,194.0
Central assistance for State plans ..	157.1	189.4	221.3	567.8
Resources after allowing for Central assistance ..	159.8	42.8	423.6	626.2
Budgetary deficit ..	181.8	457.2	158.4	797.4

The corresponding picture of Plan outlay for the States during the first three years is given below.

TABLE 100

OUTLAY AT THE STATES (SECOND PLAN)—1956-59

	1956-57 (Actual)	1957-58 (Expected)	1958-59 (Expected)	Total (1956-59)
Plan outlay ..	297.2	345.9	399.4	1,042.5
States' own normal resources ..	82.8	118.9	188.6	390.3
Central assistance ..	157.1	189.4	221.3	567.8
Aggregate resources ..	239.9	308.3	409.9	958.1
Budgetary gap ..	57.3	37.6	—10.5	84.4

Resources During Next Two Years

Table 101 gives estimates of resources for the Centre and the States for the periods 1956-59 and 1959-61 and the total available resources, on present estimation, during the Second Plan period.

Thus, on present expectations, the Centre and the States are likely to be able to provide in the next two years resources of the order of Rs. 1,754 crores, whereas the requirements for reaching a total of Rs. 4,500 crores

TABLE 101

RESOURCES (SECOND PLAN)

(In crores of rupees)

	Estimates for the first three years (1956-59)			Estimates for the last two years (1959-61)			Total for the five years (1956-61)		
	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total
Domestic budgetary resources									
Balance from current revenue ..	250	178	428	140	182	322	390	360	750
Railways' contribution ..	126	..	126	124	..	124	250	..	250
Loan from the public (net) ..	328	113	441	170	107	277	498	220	718
Small savings ..	96	115	211	59	114	173	155	229	384
Unfunded debt and Misc. capital receipts ..	—64	—16	—80	25	—19	6	—39	—35	—74
Total of domestic resources .	736	390	1,126	518	384	902	1,254	774	2,028
External assistance ..	458	..	458	642	..	642	1,100	..	1,100
Total of budgetary resources and external assistance ..	1,194	390	1,584	1,160	384	1,544	2,354	774	3,128
Central assistance ..	—568	568	—	—470	470	..	—1,038	1,038	..
Resources after adjusting for Central assistance .	626	958	1,584	690	854	1,544	1,316	1,812	3,128
Deficit financing ..	798	84	882	200	10	210	998	94	1,092
Total resources—Plan outlay ..	1,424	1,042	2,466	890	864	1,754	2,314	1,906	4,220

over the two years amount to Rs. 2,034 crores. There is thus a shortfall of Rs. 280 crores—Rs. 198 crores at the Centre and Rs. 82 crores in the States.

After considering the question of the gap in resources in relation to wider issues affecting the economy, the National Development Council decided in November 1958 (i) that the State should take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains; (ii) that emphasis should be placed on the organisation of village co-operatives in all States to shoulder the task of rebuilding the rural economy; (iii) that determined efforts should be made both at the Centre and in the States to achieve economies in construction costs and to raise additional resources; and, finally, (iv) that the conclusion reached in May 1958 to work up to a level of outlay of Rs. 4,500 crores during the Second Plan period should be maintained.

Deficit Financing

In the above estimate of resources, the limit for deficit financing for the next two years has been taken at Rs. 100 crores a year. With prices at the present level and with the growing pressures for increases in wages and salaries to compensate for the rise in cost of living, there is not much scope for further deficit financing. Hitherto, the inflationary impact of deficit financing has been offset by the large balance of payments deficits financed by a draft on foreign exchange resources. Since that "cushion" is no longer available, it is now felt that the less deficit financing there is, the better. It is only if food production increases substantially and food prices register a distinctly downward trend that deficit financing on any significant scale could be contemplated.

The balance of payments deficit over the Plan period was expected to be of the order of Rs. 2,000 crores. Roughly, one-half of this deficit has been incurred so far. With sterling balances held by the Reserve Bank at about Rs. 200 crores, it is necessary to avoid drawing them down any further. For bridging the estimated foreign exchange gap for the period October to March 1959, external assistance totalling $ 350 million was promised. Further assistance required for the rest of the Plan period is estimated at $ 650 million. By the end of the Second Plan period, the country will also have substantial debt liabilities abroad. In estimating the aforesaid foreign exchange gap it was assumed that no food imports over and above the 'normal' purchases and existing commitments would be undertaken unless covered by separate aid programmes.

CHAPTER XVIII

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Programme, which aims at the individual and collective welfare of India's vast rural population, was launched on October 2, 1952, in 55 selected projects, each project covering an area of about 500 sq. miles with about 300 villages and a population of about 2 lakhs. It is a programme of aided self-help to be planned and implemented by the villagers themselves, Government offering only technical guidance and financial assistance. Its objectives are to develop self-reliance in the individual and initiative in the community and to make the villages self-governing units. Community thinking and collective action are encouraged through people's institutions like the panchayats, co-operative societies, Vikas Mandals, etc.

Agriculture receives the highest priority in the programme, it being the mainstay of about seventy per cent of the rural population. Among other activities included are provision of better communications, improvement in health and sanitation, better housing, wider education, measures for women's and children's welfare, and development of cottage and small-scale industries, etc.

The programme is implemented in units of blocks, each comprising generally 100 villages with an area of 150 sq. miles and a population ranging between sixty and seventy thousand. Until recently, the programme was being carried out in three distinct phases. Initially, the block used to be worked for three years under a supplementary programme of somewhat less comprehensive character called the National Extension Service. This was followed by another period of three years of intensive development. Finally, the block reached the post-intensive stage.

In April 1958, this was substituted by a two-stage pattern. On completion of a period of intensive development lasting for five years, a block enters into the second stage during which development work is continued with relatively reduced budget provision for another five years. Before it enters the first stage every block undergoes a "pre-extension phase" of one year during which the programme is exclusively confined to agricultural development. Simple norms like keeping the village clean or digging compost pits are laid down for a test of the self-reliance of the people before the programme is taken up in an area.

By December 31, 1958, the programme covered 2,405 blocks comprising 3,02,947 villages and nearly 16.5 crores of people (or about 56 per cent of India's rural population). Under the revised pattern of implementation, the entire country will be covered by October 1963.

FINANCE

Resources

Resources for the programme are drawn both from the people and the Government. For each block area, development schemes are conditioned by a qualifying scale of voluntary contribution from people in cash or kind or labour. When State assistance is offered for execution of such projects, expenses are shared by the Central and the State Governments equally in respect of recurring items and in the proportion of 3 :1 in the case of non-recurring items. For productive works like irrigation, reclamation of land,

etc., necessary funds are advanced by the Central Government to State Governments in the shape of loans. The Central Government also bear half of the expenditure on personnel employed by the States in blocks.

People's Contribution

People's contribution till the end of September 1958 amounted to Rs. 65.98 crores forming nearly 64 per cent of the total Government expenditure which was Rs. 103.4 crores.

Expenditure under the Plans

Expenditure incurred during the First Plan period was Rs. 52.4 crores against an allotment of Rs. 96.5 crores. The spill-over of Rs. 44.1 crores has been carried over to the Second Plan period, the allotment for which is Rs. 200 crores.

Expenditure in Blocks

Funds are allotted block-wise in the State Plans, the block being the basic unit of development. A schematic budget, however, exists for the blocks to serve as nucleus finance which is supplemented by funds from development departments. The provision for a stage I block is Rs. 12 lakhs for a period of five years. The stage II block, with a similar duration of five years, has an allocation of Rs. 5 lakhs. The amount available for the pre-extension period for agricultural development is Rs. 18,000.

External Assistance

The programme received 14.24 million dollars from the Government of the U.S.A. under a T.C.M. Operational Agreement for import of equipment. Assistance from the Ford Foundation was also received for training of project personnel.

ORGANISATION

At the Centre

The Ministry of Community Development (now Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation) is in overall charge of the programme. Matters of basic policy, however, go before the Central Committee consisting of members of the Planning Commission and the Ministers for Food and Agriculture and Community Development and Co-operation with the Prime Minister as Chairman. Co-ordination with the allied Ministries is secured through special committees.

In the States

The execution of the programme is the responsibility of the State Governments which act through the State Development Committees consisting of the Chief Minister (Chairman), the Ministers of Development Departments and the Development Commissioner as Secretary. The executive head of the programme is the Development Commissioner who co-ordinates activities of all development departments. The Collector as Chairman of the District Planning and Development Committee is responsible for the implementation of the schemes in the district.

At the Block

At the block level, the Block Development Officer is assisted by a team of eight Extension Officers, who are experts in agriculture, co-operation, animal husbandry, cottage industry, etc.

The Gram Sevak at the village level acts as a multi-purpose extension agent having ten villages in his charge.

Extension Organisation

The role of the Extension Organisation at the block and village level is two-fold. It carries proved knowledge or research of practical utility to the villagers and also makes available to them facilities—financial or otherwise—provided by the Government. It transmits the problems of the villagers back to research organisations for special study and solution. It is also charged with the task of promoting useful corporate life through co-operatives, better farming societies, Mahila Mandals, etc.

Community Organisations

The responsibility for planning and implementation rests with people's organisations. The elected panchayat collects basic data, ascertains needs, assesses resources and fixes priorities of schemes for the village. Voluntary organisations like the youth club, farmers' forum and Mahila Mandal supplement the activities of the panchayat. The primary co-operative society and the village school are the two other institutions dealing with the economic and educational aspects of rural life.

Block Development Committee

The Block Development Committee (above the primary unit) is composed of the representatives of the panchayats, co-operative societies, a few progressive farmers, social workers, women M.P.s and M.L.A.s representing the area. By convention, the Committee enjoys and exercises necessary powers and is responsible for planning, initiation, sanction and execution of development schemes for the area concerned. Action has already been initiated in some States to set up a statutory organisation called the "Block Panchayat Samiti" in accordance with the recommendation of the study team of the Committee on Plan Projects which examined the operation of the Community Development Programme and suggested improvements.

TRAINING

There are 75 Extension Training Centres where the Gram Sevaks receive two years' training. More than 33,000 Gram Sevaks were trained by the end of December 1958. Gram Sevikas are trained in 27 training centres which have Home Economics Wings attached to them. There are 14 training centres for Social Education Organisers and 6 for Block Development Officers. Mukhya Sevikas (Women Social Education Organisers) receive training in 10 centres.

The Block Level Extension Officers for Co-operation are trained in 8 and those for industries in 11 training centres. For the training of health personnel, there are 3 training centres. There are, in addition, over 66 institutions for the training of auxiliary nurse-midwives, 9 centres for training of lady health visitors and 6 others for training of midwives.

A Central Institute on Community Development was set up in 1958 at Mussoorie for providing training, particularly in group methods and the sociological aspects of the programme, to key personnel—both administrative and technical.

Short duration camps are held in rural areas to train non-officials. More than ten lakh Gram Sahayaks (functional village leaders) have been trained to supplement the work of Gram Sevaks. Similar training is being arranged for members of the Block Development Committees, panchayats and co-operative societies.

ACHIEVEMENTS

The following are the achievements in some of the aspects covered by the programme up to September 30, 1958:

Agriculture	
Improved seeds distributed (maunds)	1,57,98,000
Chemical fertilisers distributed (maunds)	3,90,39,000
Improved implements supplied (No.)	11,75,000
Agricultural demonstrations held (No.)	48,51,000
Area under green manuring (acres)	41,50,000
Compost pits dug (No.)	50,15,000
Animal Husbandry	
Improved animals supplied (No.)	45,600
Improved birds supplied (No.)	6,27,000
Health and Sanitation	
Rural latrines in use (No.)	5,07,000
Drains constructed (Yds.)	1,86,15,000
Smokeless chullahs constructed (No.)	1,97,800
Village lanes paved (sq. yds.)	84,50,000
Drinking water wells constructed (No.)	1,29,000
Drinking water wells renovated (No.)	1,95,000
Social Education	
Adult literacy centres functioning (No.)	87,000
Adults made literate (No.)	29,68,000
Reading rooms opened (No.)	45,100
Information centres at Block Hd. Quarters (No.)	1,669
Community centres started (No.)	1,03,000
Community Organisations	
Youth & Farmers' clubs started (No.)	84,700
Mahila Samitis started (No.)	19,100
Gram Sahayaks trained (No.)	10,14,000
Communications	
Kachcha roads constructed (miles)	78,600
Existing kachcha roads improved (miles)	91,400
No. of culverts constructed (No.)	51,100
Co-operation	
Co-operative Societies established (No.)	1,27,125
Members enrolled (No.)	87.8 lakhs

Tribal Blocks:

Forty-three multipurpose Tribal Blocks have been established with special programmes for intensive development of selected tribal areas. An expenditure of about Rs. 27 lakhs has been provided for each block for 5 years.

CHAPTER XIX

FINANCE

PUBLIC FINANCE

In India there is no single authority for raising and disbursing public funds. Under the Constitution, the power to raise funds has been divided between the Centre and the States. The sources of revenue for the Centre and the States are, by and large, mutually exclusive. There is thus more than one budget and more than one public treasury in the country.

The Constitution provides that (*i*) no tax can be levied or collected except by the authority of law, (*ii*) no expenditure can be incurred from public funds except in the manner provided in the Constitution, and (*iii*) the executive authorities must spend public money only in the manner sanctioned by Parliament.

All receipts and disbursements of the Union Government are kept in two separate parts, namely, the Consolidated Fund and the Public Account. All revenues received, loans raised and money received in repayment of loans by the Union Government go together to form the Consolidated Fund of India. No money, except to the extent to which an expenditure is charged upon the Consolidated Fund in accordance with the Constitution, can be withdrawn from this Fund except under the authority of an Act of Parliament. All other receipts and disbursements, such as deposits, service funds, remittances, etc., go into the Public Account which is not subject to the vote of Parliament. To meet unforeseen needs, not provided in the Annual Appropriation Act, a Contingency Fund of India has also been established under Article 267 of the Constitution.

The Constitution also provides for the establishment of a Consolidated Fund and a Public Account for each State. Similarly the States also have Contingency Funds to meet unforeseen needs pending legislative authorisation.

The Railways, the largest nationalised industry, have their own funds and accounts and their budget is presented separately to Parliament. The appropriations and disbursements under the Railway Budget are subject to the same forms of parliamentary and audit control as the other appropriations and disbursements.

Allocation of Revenue

The main sources of Central revenue are customs duties, excise duties levied by the Union Government, the corporation and income taxes (excluding taxes on agricultural income), estate and succession duty on non-agricultural assets and property and the earnings of the Mints. The revenue from the two new taxes—wealth tax and expenditure tax—also accrues to the Centre. Besides, the railways and posts and telegraphs contribute to the general revenue of the Centre.

The main heads of revenue in the States are the taxes and duties levied by the State Governments; the share of taxes levied by the Central Government; civil administration, civil works and State undertakings; and grants received from the Centre. Land revenue, sales tax, State excise duties, registration and stamp duties and shares of income tax and Central excise duties constitute about 84 per cent of the tax revenue and more than half of the total revenue receipts of the States. Property taxes and octroi and terminal taxes are the mainstay of local finance.

Second Finance Commission

The second Finance Commission set up under Article 280 of the Constitution, in June 1956, submitted its final Report in September 1957. The recommendations of the Commission provide for a devolution of about Rs. 140 crores per year (not including the proceeds of the tax on railway fares amounting to Rs. 15 crores in a full year) as against an average sum of Rs. 93 crores, received by the States under the first Finance Commission's recommendations.

The table below shows what each State may expect to receive under the recommendations taken together in each of the five years beginning on April 1, 1957. The figures shown against shares of taxes are only estimates and indicate the order of the sums to be received; the actuals will vary from year to year.

TABLE 102

STATES' SHARE OF TAXES AND CENTRAL GRANTS

(*In Rs. crores*)

State	Shares of of taxes	Grant under Article 273*	Grant under substantive portion of Article 275(1)	Total	Tax on Railway fares
Andhra Pradesh ..	8.50	—	4.00	12.50	1.31
Assam ..	2.75	0.45	4.05	7.25	0.40
Bihar ..	10.00	0.43	3.80	14.23	1.39
Bombay ..	14.75	—	—	14.75	2.41
Kerala ..	3.75	—	1.75	5.50	0.27
Madhya Pradesh ..	7.00	—	3.00	10.00	1.23
Madras ..	8.25	—	—	8.25	0.96
Mysore ..	5.50	—	6.00	11.50	0.66
Orissa ..	4.00	0.09	3.35	7.44	0.26
Punjab ..	4.25	—	2.25	6.50	1.20
Rajasthan ..	4.25	—	2.50	6.75	1.00
Uttar Pradesh ..	16.25	—	—	16.25	2.78
West Bengal ..	9.50	0.91	3.85	14.26	0.94
Jammu & Kashmir ..	1.25	—	3.00	4.25	—
TOTAL ..	100.00	1.88*	37.55	139.43	14.81

Annual Financial Statement or Budget

An estimate of all anticipated revenue and expenditure of the Union Government for the coming financial year is laid before Parliament towards the end of February every year. This is known as the "Annual Financial Statement" or the "Budget." Apart from giving estimates of revenue and expenditure, this statement also contains(*i*)a review of the financial

*This is an average for five years of payments which will actually be made to the States in the three years ending March 31, 1960. Grants-in-aid under Article 273 cease on the expiry of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution.

Note 1. Assam will receive, in addition, a grant-in-aid of Rs.40 lakhs under clause (a) of the second proviso to Article 275(1).

Note 2. Under Section 74 of the States Reorganisation Act, the States of Bombay, Kerala, Madras and Mysore are entitled to receive during the three years ending 31-3-1960 the sums by which a prescribed percentage of their share of divisible Central Taxes may fall short of the former Part B States of Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin and Mysore now merged in them. On the estimate of divisible Central Taxes adopted by the Commission, the sums due to Kerala and Madras will be marginal while Bombay and Mysore may receive sums of the order of Rs. 3½ crores and Rs. 1 crore respectively for all the three years.

position of the preceding year, (*ii*) proposals for fresh taxation, if additional money is needed to cover a deficit, and (*iii*) proposals for financing capital expenditure.

The presentation of the Annual Financial Statement is followed by a general discussion in both Houses of Parliament. The estimates of expenditure, other than that charged, are then placed before the House of the People in the form of "Demands for Grants." Ordinarily, a separate Demand is made for each Ministry. All drawal of money from the Consolidated Fund is thus authorised by an Appropriation Act passed by Parliament every year. The tax proposals of the Budget are embodied in another Bill which is passed as the "Finance Act" of the year. Estimates of receipts and expenditure are similarly presented by State Governments to their legislatures before the beginning of the financial year in April and legislative sanction for financial expenditure is secured through similar procedure.

Audit

The Constitution requires that the audit authorities, who are independent of the executive, should scrutinise the expenditure of the Central and State Governments and ensure that this is strictly within the limits of their competence. It further enjoins that an account of the expenditure of each Government should be approved by its legislature.

BUDGET ESTIMATES (1959-60)

The budget estimates for 1959-60, as presented in the Lok Sabha on February 28, 1959, placed expenditure at Rs. 839.18 crores as compared to Rs. 788.15 crores (revised) in 1958-59 and revenue (at existing level of taxation) at Rs. 757.51 crores as compared to Rs. 728.20 crores (revised) in the previous year, leaving a deficit of Rs. 81.67 crores. New taxation proposals were expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 23.35 crores. This would reduce the deficit on revenue account to Rs. 58.32 crores which was proposed to be left uncovered.

Apart from readjustments of rates and concessions in some of the existing excise duties the new tax proposals included the abolition of the wealth tax on companies and the excess dividend tax as part of the scheme of simplification of company taxation. It was proposed to combine in the income-tax and super tax rates of companies the net incidence of the current taxes on income, excess dividends and wealth. Important changes proposed in the existing rates and concessions of excise duties were: (*a*) increase in the duty on refined diesel oils and vapourising oil from 40 naye paise per imperial gallon to 80 naye paise and increase in the duty on low-speed diesel oil from Rs. 40 per ton to Rs. 50 per ton; (*b*) increase from 6 pies to 6 naye paise per sq. yard in the duty on art silk fabrics and restriction of the exemption to the products of the first four looms instead of nine; (*c*) increase of 60 per cent in the effective rates of duty on rayon yarn and staple fibre; (*d*) increase from 30 to 40 per cent *ad valorem* in the duty on motor vehicle tyres; (*e*) increase in the duty on vegetable products from Rs. 7 per cwt. to Rs. 8.75 per cwt. with corresponding adjustment in the exemptions in favour of the small producers; (*f*) withdrawal of exemptions from all power-driven units in respect of the duty on vegetable non-essential oils and restriction of concessions levy to only the first 75 tons of production; (*g*) levy of a basic duty of Rs. 5.60 per cwt. on khandsari sugar with an additional duty of 70 naye paise in replacement of the sales taxes. Other adjustments proposed were in respect of the duty on cigarettes and certain types of tobacco. It was also proposed to readjust the rate of excise duties on teas grown in certain areas and to reduce, at the same time, the effective rate of export duties from 26 to 24 naye paise per lb. A small increase in the duty on unexposed cinema films, expected to yield Rs. 5 lakhs a year, was

proposed for the benefit of the Film Finance Corporation which was being set up.

Tables 103 and 104 show the budget of the Central Government for 1959-60 on revenue and capital accounts.

TABLE 103

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1957-58 Accounts	1958-59 Budget	1958-59 Revised	1959-60 Budget
Revenue				
Customs	1,79,99	1,70,00	1,36,00	1,30,00 +2,77*
Union excise duties	2,73,62	3,04,76	3,01,15	3,07,00 +18,08†
Corporation tax	56,13	55,50	56,00	58,75
Taxes on income	1,63,70	1,61,50	1,62,50	1,66,25
Estate duty	2,30	2,50	2,50	2,85
Taxes on wealth	7,04	12,50	10,00	10,50 +2,50*
Taxes on railway fares	3,68	9,22	11,00	11,00
Expenditure tax	..	3,00	1,00	1,00
Gift tax	..	2,00	1,20	1,20
Opium	2,87	2,87	3,31	3,92
Interest	6,18	6,60	8,36	10,75
Civil administration	41,08	44,24	45,63	35,80
Currency and mint	33,27	36,62	34,76	55,60
Civil works	2,52	2,87	2,87	3,00
Other sources of revenue	23,66	32,93	29,21	41,93
Posts & Telegraphs (net contribution)	3,71	2,34	5,38	4,20
Railways (net contribution)	6,29	7,04	6,40	5,98
Deduct—Share of income tax payable to States	—73,43	—76,97	—75,80	—78,62
Deduct—Share of estate duty payable to States	—2,40	—2,38	—2,38	—2,71
Deduct—Share of taxes on Railway fares payable to States	—4,41	—9,15	—10,89	—10,89
Total Revenue	7,25,80	7,67,99	7,28,20	7,57,51 +23,35*
Deficit on Revenue Account	..	28,02	59,95	58,32
Expenditure				
Direct demands on revenue	61,77	94,45	99,63	1,01,65
Irrigation	11	13	16	16
Debt services	42,08	40,00	42,06	57,88
Civil administration	1,68,00	2,00,44	1,97,72	2,22,73
Currency and mint	7,23	8,50	9,14	9,83
Civil works	17,16	18,71	18,32	19,35
Miscellaneous	73,27	80,21	92,09	1,00,62
Defence services (Net)	2,56,72	2,78,14	2,66,87	2,42,68
Contributions and grants-in-aid to States	45,90	47,03	46,95	49,02
Extraordinary items	11,51	28,40	15,21	35,26
Total Expenditure	6,83,75	7,96,01	7,88,15	8,39,18
Surplus on Revenue Account	42,05	..	..	..

*Effect of Budget proposals

†Excludes a sum of Rs. 272 lakhs, being the share of Union excise duties (basic & additional) payable to the States.

TABLE 104

CAPITAL BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Account 1957-58	Budget 1958-59	Revised 1958-59	Budget 1959-60
Receipts				
New Loans	168,64	429,76	740,77	524,77
15-Year Annuity Certificates	65	1,65	77	1,20
Inter-State settlement	..	..	..	..
Special floating loan	..	..	..	95,24
Net receipts from:				
Treasury Bills	459,43	205,00	—20,00	260,00
Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates	5,56	17,00	5,70	8,50
Post Office Savings Bank Deposits	17,41	25,00	18,00	20,00
12-Year National Plan Savings Certificates	71,44	86,00	80,00	85,50
Cumulative Time Deposits	..	2,50	50	2,00
Post Office Cash Certificates	—89	—90	—80	—70
National Savings Certificates	—22,36	—26,57	—26,82	—28,27
Defence Savings Certificates	—3	—3	—3	—3
National Plan Certificates	—2,25	—4,50	—2,20	—3,00
Other unfunded debt	20,39	19,53	17,48	21,38
Railway depreciation, revenue reserve and development funds	—24,43	—28,44	—39,74	—17,54
Telephone development fund	32	—1,15	—1,05	—90
P. & T. renewals reserve fund	1,59	1,45	1,46	2,14
Other miscellaneous reserve funds	—79	—54	—55	—17
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00
Deposits under Income Tax Act (Net)	3,22	6,83	—4,14	—11
Discount Sinking Fund (Net)	1,18	1,73	2	1,95
Payment by Reserve Bank for Rupee Coin	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00
Other loan repayments	13,28	12,47	15,57	15,32
Other deposits and advances (Net)	21,84	71,64	47,44	94,67
Repayment of loans by States	61,40	62,22	78,96	95,37
Total	805,60	890,65	921,34	1187,32
Deficit on Capital Account	41,20	..	..	..
Disbursements				
Capital Outlay:				
Railways	151,90	138,84	120,88	121,81
Irrigation	14	19	18	14
Posts and Telegraphs	10,83	10,82	11,17	15,44
Schemes of agricultural improvement and research	85	1,79	75	4,93
Industrial development	147,57	193,09	188,66	54,28
Aviation	2,55	3,29	2,24	4,38
Broadcasting	37	1,15	80	1,05
Ports	1,75	3,93	2,35	2,43
Currency and coinage	14	69	3,58	98,63

TABLE 104—(*contd.*)

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

	Account 1957-58	Budget 1958-59	Revised 1958-59	Budget 1959-60
Mint	28	46	49	49
Delhi Capital outlay	3,85	6,45	6,95	7,39
Multi-purpose river schemes	3,28	4,22	3,42	3,23
Electricity schemes	30	54	39	85
Civil works	14,17	15,28	17,28	18,38
Commutation of pensions	—5	—33	—38	—36
Sterling pensions	—9,35	—24,89	—38,22	—3,59
Defence capital outlay	22,93	27,00	27,90	32,74
Schemes of Government trading	46,56	2,91	29,03	32,04
Development grants	7,45	8,69	9,20	12,93
Compensation to displaced persons	12,61	13,33	6,06	4,55
Dandakaranya Development Scheme	5	3,00	1,24	5,72
Shipping, tankers, etc.	41	58	..	78
Transfer of development assistance from the Govt. of U.S.A.	12,04	78,47	18,78	57,39
Other works	71	1,50	1,14	1,49
Other civil heads	22	35	29	41
Discharge of permanent debt	74,68	28,15	29,09	127,04
Discharge of special floating debt	4,80	3,43	3,37	3,43
Inter-State settlement	1,45	12	12	..
Advances to State Governments	275,98	279,32	300,41	291,08
Other loans and advances	58,33	55,60	115,91	206,36
Total	846,80	857,97	863,08	1105,44
Surplus on Capital Account	..	32,68	58,26	81,88

BUDGETARY POSITION

Tables 105 to 110 (pages 234 to 240) show the budgetary position of the Central Government and Tables 111 to 115 (pages 241 to 246) show the combined budgetary position of the Centre and the States, on both revenue and capital accounts, since 1951-52.

PUBLIC DEBT

The interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India continued to rise, from Rs. 3,676 crores at the end of 1956-57 to Rs. 4,216 crores at the end of 1957-58 and stood at Rs. 4,964 crores by the end of 1958-59. These include public debt, both internal and external, unfunded debt and interest-bearing deposits. The internal obligations aggregated Rs. 3,514 crores at the end of 1956-57 and Rs. 4,005 crores at the end of 1957-58 and stood at Rs. 4,593 crores at the end of March 1959.

TABLE 105

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE CENTRE

(1951-52 to 1958-59)

(In lakhs of rupees)

Head of Revenue	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (R.E.)	1958-59 (B.E.)
A. Tax Revenue	**459,29**	**370,22**	**347,79**	**384,14**	**411,46**	**493,75**	**557,59**	**572,33**
1. Income tax	93,33	84,44	65,54	66,31	76,20	92,99	82,47	84,53
2. Corporation tax	41,41	43,80	41,54	37,33	37,04	51,18	50,50	55,50
3. Estate duty	—	—	—	24	—5	—31	12	12
4. Wealth tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,00	12,50
5. Expenditure tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,00
6. Gift tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,00
7. Tax on railway fares & freight	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7
8. Land revenue	2,88	43	76	45	88	54	52	52
9. Import duties	140,95	117,78	120,18	143,49	128,94	144,56	157,36	143,67
10. Export duties	90,74	55,97	38,53	41,37	36,76	28,67	25,64	26,33
11. Union excise duties .	85,08	66,20	79,43	93,12	128,68	172,21	224,33	235,79
12. State excise duties ..	1,95	16	13	11	7	72	1,74	1,66
13. Stamp duties	1,88	1,31	1,48	1,59	1,69	2,13	2,81	2,93
14. Registration	5	2	2	2	2	5	8	8
15. Motor Vehicles Act ..	27	5	5	5	5	7	34	34
16. Other taxes and duties ..	75	6	13	6	18	94	2,65	2,29

TABLE 105—(*contd.*)

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

Head of Revenue	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (R.E.)	1958-59 (B.E.)
B. Non-tax Revenue	**68,72**	**59,28**	**61,86**	**69,77**	**90,89**	**96,17**	**140,50**	**138,92**
1. Railways	6,93	7,11	6,95	6,68	5,80	5,86	6,33	7,04
2. Posts and Telegraphs ..	3,44	1,87	2,40	2,60	3 47	6,32	1,23	2,34
3. Currency and Mint ..	11,30	10,17	15,74	20,65	23,09	24,29	36,84	36,62
4. Civil administration ..	12,61	11,39	9,80	10,63	14,46	14,28	56,79	44,24
5. Defence	15,33	12,86	11,76	14,69	16,14	19,70	15,74	13,65
6. Civil works	1,74	1,71	2,29	2,33	2,63	2,62	2,77	2,86
7. Forests	2,47	79	75	85	1,00	1,70	2,47	2,57
8. Debt services	1,78	2,91	2,91	3,86	2,84	5,65	6,15	6,60
9. Irrigation	2	—	—	—	—1	—	—	1
10. Electricity schemes ..	—	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
11. Road and water transport schemes (net)	2	—1	—	—1	2	—5	—1	—4
12. Opium (net)	70	55	—62	58	54	67	1,23	45
13. Others*	12,38	9,92	9,87	6,89	20,89	15,12	10,95	22,57
Grand Total	**528,01**	**429,50**	**409,65**	**453,91**	**502,35**	**589,92**	**698,09**	**711,25**

Note:—Revenues under Income tax, Estate duty, and Union excise duties relate to the share of the Centre.

*Include extraordinary receipts, repatriation payments, stationery and printing, miscellaneous and miscellaneous adjustments between the Centre and the States.

TABLE 106

REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRE

(1951-52 to 1958-59)

(In lakhs of rupees)

Head of Expenditure	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (R.E.)	1958-59 (B.E.)
A. Non-developmental	**337,00**	**322,98**	**319,93**	**327,41**	**336,99**	**357,91**	**456,35**	**493,84**
1. Cost of tax collection ..	12,17	11,01	10,69	11,33	12,50	14,45	17,35	18,98
2. Debt services	39,00	36,50	40,82	39,72	43,14	39,06	37,44	40,00
3. Defence	186,28	192,38	198,06	201,34	188,37	211,85	281,79	291,79
4. General administration ..	13,92	13,64	15,52	17,13	18,69	20,97	22,02	23,84
5. Police	3,80	2,91	3,16	4,10	4,17	6,58	7,89	8,26
6. Administration	62	21	18	26	25	34	54	56
7. Stationery and Printing ..	1,41	2,64	2,81	2,31	2,43	1,27	2,49	2,56
8. Currency and Mint ..	2,51	2,96	2,60	2,23	3,14	4,85	7,35	8,50
9. Others*	77,29	60,73	46,09	47,99	64,10	58,54	79,48	99,35
B. Developmental	**45,63**	**44,81**	**55,35**	**63,24**	**89,11**	**114,40**	**189,49**	**197,46**
1. Agriculture & Rural development	2,23	2,46	2,34	3,53	6,87	7,93	14,25	14,72
2. Irrigation	18	17	10	7	6	3	10	13
3. Veterinary	32	20	34	34	51	93	1,14	1,53
4. Community Projects and NES	—	3	13	17	9,70	9,28	12,23	14,02
5. Tribal areas	1,74	2,16	3,03	3,82	5,01	4,18	5,73	9,41
6. Civil works	11,36	12,87	13,69	13,22	12,14	14,53	16,18	18,66
7. Industries	6,09	5,48	12,38	11,61	13,76	20,93	65,81	46,16
8. Forests	1,37	92	1,01	1,21	1,68	2,14	3,35	4,08
9. Aviation	2,67	2,72	2,39	2,44	2,53	2,79	3,08	3,25
10. Scientific departments ..	5,18	6,23	6,80	7,60	8,92	11,33	14,09	17,79
11. Education	4,08	3,31	4,30	9,43	14,23	19,44	24,15	29,63
12. Medical	1,51	72	57	1,23	1 46	2,87	4,58	6,15
13. Public health	80	69	87	1,51	2,36	3,35	5,84	9,88
14. Broadcasting	1,96	1,92	2,09	2,26	2,68	3,18	3,44	3,74
15. Others†	6,15	4,83	5,13	4,80	7,20	11,49	15,52	18,31
C. Grants-in-aid to States ..	**17,29**	**22,78**	**25,87**	**29,75**	**35,80**	**28,21**	**47,20**	**46,97**
D. Total Expenditure	399,92	390,57	401,15	420,40	461,90	500,52	693,04	738,27

*Include audit, territorial and political pensions, pre-partition payments, privy purses and allowances, famine, superannuation allowances and pensions, miscellaneous, extraordinary charges and miscellaneous adjustments with State Governments.

†Include miscellaneous departments, lighthouses and lightships, ports and pilotage, co-operation and electricity schemes(capital outlay met from revenue account).

TABLE 107

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRE

(1951-52 to 1958-59)

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

Head of Expenditure	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (R.E.)	1958-59 (B.E.)
A. **Non-developmental**	**63,42**	**7,32**	**—22,01**	**65,27**	**—12,26**	**21,74**	**95,19**	**84,42**
1. Defence	10,17	5,96	10,16	8,47	17,59	19,70	24,93	27,00
2. Security printing press ..	7	5	7	3	1	1	3	11
3. Currency and Mint ..	18	6	29	34	8,75	—26	27	1,15
4. State trading	59,60	8,16	—25,44	63,47	—29,59	11,67	79,17†	81,38†
5. Others*	—6,60	—6,91	—7,09	—7,04	—9,02	—9,38	—9,21	—25,22
B. **Developmental**	**54,76**	**31,80**	**46,18**	**102,14**	**139,62**	**252,77**	**366,64**	**406,93**
1. Multipurpose river schemes ..	3,77	3,97	3,98	3,36	2,86	2,25	3,30	4,22
2. Irrigation	20	13	28	24	12	28	13	19
3. Civil works	10,15	10,51	13,38	13,08	19,22	16,45	17,05	16,78
4. Electricity schemes ..	2	20	11	8	18	42	27	54
5. Industrial schemes ..	8,34	40	5,07	13,37	11,07	66,34	152,26	193,09
6. Railways	23,21	7,05	11,85	32,25	67,52	107,38	138,47	138,84
7. Post sand Telegraphs ..	4,96	6,53	7,66	9,33	9,03	9,59	11,01	10,82
8. Shipping	—	—	—	—	—	70	1,23	59
9. Compensation to displaced persons	—	—	—	11,74	13,68	19,87	15,54	13,33
10. Development grants ..	—	—	—	10,31	13,09	10,16	10,31	8,69
11. Others ‡	4,11	3,01	3,85	8,38	12,85	19,33	17,07	19,84
Grand Total	118,18	39,12	24,17	167,41	127,36	274,51	461,83	491,35

*Include outlays on sterling pensions and commuted value of pensions.

‡Include agricultural improvement, road and water transport schemes, broadcasting, civil aviation, initial expenditure on New Delhi capital, forests, ports and Dandakaranya development schemes.

†Include transfer of sale proceeds of American Loan Commodities: Rs. 35,02 lakhs in 1958-58 (R.E.) and Rs. 78,47 lakhs in 1958-59 (B.E.)

TABLE 108

LOAN ACCOUNT OF THE CENTRE—RECEIPTS

(1951-52 to 1958-59)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (R.E.)	1958-59 (B.E.)
1. *Permanent Debt*								
(*a*) Internal*	50,37	7	75,30	158,65	104,13	158,16	136,66	146,65
(*b*) External	60,93	33,58	1,53	67	2,67	10,84	78,07	284,76
2. Inter-State debt settlement ..	—	—	—	14,64	78	1,55	—	—
3. *Repayment of Loans and Advances*								
(*a*) By States	12,22	13,80	3,21	17,48	25,22	34,60	94,30	62,22
(*b*) By others	1,71	3,16	5,69	6,48	8,10	7,49	16,95	12,47
4. Small savings and unfunded debt (net)	48,63	48,74	52,95	70,49	82,99	77,43	78,50	118,03
5. Deposits, Funds and Advances (net)	36,37	—	—	—	46,89	11,91	95,54	62,61
6. Remittances (net)	—	—	3	13,21	—	39,88	64	—
7. Total	210,23	99,35	148,71	281,62	270,78	341,86	500,66	686,74

*Also include collections under 15-Year Annuity Certificates.

TABLE 109

LOAN ACCOUNT OF THE CENTRE—DISBURSEMENTS

(1951-52 to 1958-59)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (R.E.)	1958-59 (B.E.)
1. *Permanent Debt*								
(*a*) Internal*	84,59	97	112,51	46,15	69,08	80,02	68,05	20,15
(*b*) External	3,35	4,92	2,87	3,28	3,21	3,21	4,72	8,00
2. Inter-State debt settlement ..	—	—	—	1,10	68	16	1,45	12
3. *Loans and Advances*								
(*a*) To States	60,77	91,97	124,03	196,71	248,87	198,32	282,83	729,33
(*b*) To others	13,31	10,38	19,33	26,26	32,00	56,90	63,53	55,60
4. Deposits, Funds and Advances (net)	—	13,53	1,16	19,65	—	—	—	—
5. Remittances (net).. ..	2,78	8,23	—	—	10,36	—	—	1,13
6. Total	164,80	130,00	258,90	293,15	364,20	338,61	419,58	364,33

*Also include repayments under 15-Year Annuity Certificates.

TABLE 110

OVERALL BUDGETARY POSITION OF THE CENTRE

(1951-52 to 1958-59)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (R.E.)	1958-59 (B.E.)
1. Surplus or deficit (—) on revenue account	128,10	38,93	8,50	33,51	40,45	89,40	5,05	—27,02
2. Surplus or deficit(—) on capital account	—72,76	—69,77	—135,36	—178,93	—220,78	—271,26	—380,75	—168,94
3. Overall surplus or deficit (—)	55,34	—30,84	—126,86	—145,48	—180,33	—181,86	—375,70	—195,96
Financed By:								
1. Floating debt (net) ..	—32,21	—17,10	19,36	136,80	123,38	240,45	375,20	201,57
2. Sale of securities held in the cash balance investment account (net) ..	—22,23	—15,60	46,21	3,14	20,46	—2,89	1	5
3. Withdrawal from cash balance	—90	63,54	61,29	5,48	36,49	—55,70	49	—5,66
Opening balance ..	161,78	162,68	99,14	37,49*	32,23*	—4,66*	51,04	50,55
Closing balance ..	162,68	99,14	37,85	32,01	—4,26	51,04	50,55	56,21

*The opening balances do not agree with the closing balance of previous years due to certain revisions of account figures carried out later.

TABLE 111

COMBINED REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE CENTRE AND THE STATES

(1951-52 to 1958-59)

(In lakhs of rupees)

Head of Revenue	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (R.E.)	1958-59 (B.E.)
A. **Tax Revenue**	**741,70**	**674,02**	**673,15**	**720,61**	**767,61**	**859,03**	**1009,54**	**1053,62**
1. Income tax	145,99	141,41	122,83	122,28	134,43	146,50	154,83	160,05
2. Corporation tax	41,41	43,80	41,54	37,33	37,04	51,18	50,50	55,50
3. Estate duty	—	—	—	81	1,81	2,06	2,54	2,53
4. Expenditure tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,00
5. Wealth tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,00	12,50
6. Gift tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,00
7. Agricultural income tax ..	4,37	4,06	3,78	4,81	4,71	5,83	6,77	7,81
8. Land revenue	51,75	57,85	71,65	73,04	78,89	93,19	88,20	97,10
8. Central excise duties ..	85,78	82,45	95,20	108,23	145,28	189,25	264,55	304,76
10. Customs	231,69	173,75	158,71	184,86	166,70	173,23	183,00	170,00
11. State excise duties ..	52,09	46,45	44,68	44,67	45,15	43,44	44,94	44,23
12. Sales tax	59,04	57,19	62,31	73,38	80,15	79,19	107,33	87,13
13. Registration and stamps ..	28,02	27,63	28,70	28,87	30,83	32,09	33,80	34,72
14. Motor Vehicles Act ..	10,16	11,52	13,45	14,24	15,94	15,96	20,09	20,87
15. Tax on railway fares ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,10	9,68
16. Entertainment duties ..	8,94	7,65	7,64	7,56	7,95	7,88	9,75	9,99
17. Other taxes and duties* ..	22,46	20,26	22,66	20,53	18,73	19,23	29,14	30,75

*Include electricity duties, tobacco duties, inter-State transit duties, taxes on trades, callings and professions, taxes on urban immovable property, taxes on passengers and goods, taxes on forward contracts, duty on raw jute, and sugarcane cess.

TABLE 111—(*contd.*)

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

Head of Revenue	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (R.E.)	1958-59 (B.E.)
B. **Non-tax Revenue**	**169,76**	**157,48**	**176,05**	**192,28**	**229,46**	**239,90**	**299,19**	**309,78**
1. Railways	6,93	7,11	6,95	6,68	5,80	5,86	6,33	7,04
2. Posts and Telegraphs ..	3,44	1,87	2,40	2,60	3,47	6,32	1,23	2,34
3. Currency and mint ..	11,30	10,17	15,74	20,65	23,09	24,29	36,84	36,62
4. Civil administration ..	48,54	48,67	54,52	51,91	65,28	69,07	113,82	112,92
5. Defence	15,33	12,86	11,76	14,69	16,14	19,70	15,74	13,65
6. Civil works	5,51	6,19	6,93	7,38	8,75	9,59	7,18	7,59
7. Forests	24,79	21,48	21,88	25,65	29,55	28,72	34,67	35,93
8. Debt services	8,28	9,75	10,38	12,94	14,38	17,13	24,38	25,99
9. Irrigation	8,04	8,56	10,50	9,55	6.86	10,86	10,25	14,60
10. Electricity schemes ..	3,46	3,56	4,08	6,99	6,17	7,87	8,96	8,12
11. Road & water transport schemes	78	24	1,58	1,86	2,86	4,12	3,06	2,86
12. Others*	**33,36**	**27,02**	**29,33**	**31,38**	**47,11**	**36,37**	**36,73**	**42,12**
C. *Transfer from funds*	9,81	12,60	3,76	3,77	—	5,62	—	—
D. Total	921,27	844,10	852,96	916,66	997,07	1104,55	1308,73	13,63,40

*Include miscellaneous, extraordinary receipts, pre-partition payments, stationery & printing, opium (net) and multipurpose river schemes.

TABLE 112

COMBINED REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRE AND THE STATES

(1951-52 to 1958-59)

(In lakhs of rupees)

Head of Expenditure	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (R.E.)	1958-59 (B.E.)
A. **Non-Developmental**	**529,75**	**529,95**	**527,12**	**547,42**	**573,21**	**626,22**	**744,64**	**796,83**
1. Cost of tax collection ..	39,35	41,90	45,49	54,80	58,49	70,72	70,50	73,17
2. Debt services ..	47,49	45,80	53,77	54,67	61,50	62,14	75,98	86,77
3. Defence	186,28	192,38	198,06	201,34	188,37	211,85	281,79	291,79
4. General administration ..	47,93	48,95	52,18	57,68	62,55	68,59	65,54	65,40
5. Police	59,28	56,95	57,12	59,61	62,91	65,19	75,27	74,30
6. Administration of justice ..	18,82	19,08	19,20	19,05	19,18	19,97	21,07	21,78
7. Stationery and printing ..	6,92	8,43	8,61	8,72	9,16	8,22	11,23	11,36
8. Currency and mint ..	2,51	2,96	2,60	3,23	3,34	4,85	7,35	8,50
9. Others*	121,17	113,50	90,09	88,23	107,71	114,69	135,91	163,76
B. **Developmental**	**251,00**	**269,15**	**310,14**	**343,04**	**424,20**	**461,69**	**560,73**	**593,04**
1. Agriculture and rural development	17,02	18,04	24,35	24,75	31.07	28,76	39,92	41,29
2. Irrigation	17,67	16,89	18,65	20,05	23,53	22,95	20,55	23,21
3. Multipurpose river schemes ..	16	25	40	66	2,24	4,09	8,80	7,91
4. Veterinary	4,42	4,34	4,78	5,12	6,23	9,52	8,93	10,77
5. Community projects, NES & Local development works ..	6	93	5,12	10,70	24,90	25,02	30,84	34,97
6. Tribal areas	1,74	2,16	3,03	3,82	5,01	4,18	5,73	9,41
7. Civil works	49,59	57,40	57,17	60.85	76,17	69,16	67,53	66,45
8. Industries	16,43	16,04	23,95	25.53	30,05	40,40	95,20	77,73
9. Forests	10,28	10,64	10,96	12,29	14.33	16,10	18,09	19,66
10. Aviation	2,67	2,72	2,39	2,44	2,53	2,79	3,08	3,25
11. Scientific departments ..	5,73	6,65	7,23	8,20	9,44	10.56	15,34	19,13
12. Education	65,34	72,30	79,99	94,59	115,32	129,03	144,70	158,94
13. Medical & public health ..	31,76	33,30	35,99	39,95	50,06	55,36	59,70	70,37
14. Broadcasting	1,95	1,92	2,09	2,26	2,68	3,18	3,44	3,74
15. Others†	26,18	25,57	34,12	31,83	30,64	40,59	38,88	46,21
C. **Transfer to funds**	**46**	**2,71**	**10,23**	**1,85**	—	**39**	—	—
D. Grants-in-aid to Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	**2,42**	**4,00**	**4,25**	**4,25**	**4,25**
E. Total	781,21	801,81	847,49	894,73	1001,41	1092,55	1309,62	1394,12

*Include audit, territorial and political pensions, pre-partition payments, privy purses, famine relief, superannuation allowances and pensions, and non-developmental miscellanous and extraordinary items.

†Include lighthouses and lightships, ports and pilotage, co-operation, miscellaneous departments and other developmental items.

TABLE 113

COMBINED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRE AND THE STATES

(1951-52 to 1958-59)

(In lakhs of rupees)

Head of Expenditure	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (R.E.)	1958-59 (B.E.)
A. **Non-Developmental**	**92,31**	**—8,01**	**—42,76**	**46,45**	**—20,85**	**28,20**	**117,97**	**88,70**
1. Defence	10,17	5,96	10,16	8,47	17,59	19,70	24,93	27,00
2. Security Printing Press ..	7	5	7	3	1	1	3	11
3. Currency and mint ..	18	6	29	34	8,75	—26	27	1,15
4. State trading	83,74	—10,68	—48,32	45,29	—41,93	6,99	94,32†	76,81†
5. Compensation to zamindars ..	2,03	2,80	1,27	—1,96	2,64	6,74	5,04	8,31
6. Others*	—3,88	—6,20	—6,23	—5,72	—7,91	—4,98	—6,62	—24,68
B. **Developmental**	**155,18**	**146,61**	**171,27**	**244,11**	**334,00**	**558,18**	**621,72**	**659,67**
1. Multipurpose river schemes ..	25,11	44,49	56,08	54.94	58,99	66,88	70,71	66,68
2. Irrigation	30,20	29,95	30,32	41,99	64,50	84,62	65,46	58,26
3. Civil works	21,98	18,64	23,63	28,40	41.52	80,48	74,00	74,65
4. Electricity schemes ..	19,97	23,93	20,50	27,33	43,05	61,35	34,97	35,11
5. Industrial schemes ..	14,16	3,73	9,47	19,44	18,13	83,45	166,96	208,62
6. Railways	23,21	7,05	11,85	32,25	67,52	107,38	138,47	138,84
7. Posts and Telegraphs ..	4,96	6,53	7,66	9,33	9,03	9,59	11,01	10,82
8. Expenditure on displaced persons	53	55	54	13,02	4,72	21,94	17,31	15,19
9. Agricultural improvement ..	—11	1,56	80	1,72	4,39	7,37	5,64	8,38
10. Community Projects & N.E.S.	—	—	9	26	73	47	42	14
11. Others‡	15,17	10,18	10,33	15,43	21,42	34,65	36,77	42,98
C. **Loans and Advances** (Net) ..	**35,98**	**25,52**	**43,05**	**48,46**	**94,17**	**113,06**	**102,27**	**101,52**
1. By States	24,38	18,30	29,41	28,68	70,27	63,65	56,69	58,39
2. By Centre	11,60	7,22	13,64	19,78	23,90	49,51	45,58	43,13
D. Total	283,47	164,12	171,56	339,02	407,32	699,44	841,96	849,89

*Include commuted value of pensions, outlay on sterling pensions, contingency and other funds.
†Includes transfer of sale proceeds of American Loan Commodities.
‡Include road and water transport schemes, improvement of public health, forests, ports, and shipping.

TABLE 114

CAPITAL RECEIPTS OF THE CENTRE AND THE STATES

(1951-52 to 1958-59)

(In lakhs of rupees)

Head of receipts	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (R.E.)	1958-59 (B.E.)
1. **Permanent Debt** (Net)								
(a) Internal	—23,42	10,34	—2,20	129,50*	102,10*	154,32*	86,63*	166,20*
(b) External	57,58	28,66	—1,34	—2,61	—54	7,63	73,35	276,76
2. Inter-State debt settlement (net) ..	—	—	—	13,54	55	1,45	—10	32
3. Small savings and unfunded debt (net)	51,19	52,59	57,47	78,04	91,67	85,56	86,75	128,04
4. Miscellaneous receipts on capital account (net)†	82,88	—32,36	26,61	—6,76	52,59	154,00	180,43	71,43
5. Total	168,23	59,23	80,54	211,71	246,37	402,96	427,06	642,75

*Figures include net receipts under U.P. Z^mindari abolition compensation bonds, Encumbered Estates Act bonds and Rehabilitation bonds.
†Include the net amount under the heads, deposits, funds, advances and remittances.

TABLE 115

OVERALL BUDGETARY POSITION OF THE CENTRE AND THE STATES

(1951-52 to 1958-59)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (R.E.)	1958-59 (B.E.)
I. Surplus or deficit (—) on revenue account	140,06	42,29	5,45	21,93	—4,34	12,00	—89	—30,72
II. Surplus or deficit (—) on capital account	—115,24	—104,89	—91,02	—127,31	—160,95	—296,48	—414,90	—207,14
III. **Overall Surplus or Deficit** (—)	**24,82**	**—62,60**	**—85,57**	**—105,38**	**—165,29**	**—284,48**	**—415,79**	**—237,86**
Financed by								
1. Floating debt (net) ..	—28,45	9,54	17,41	133,16	125,45	242,77	371,83	201,99
2. Sale of securities held in cash balance investment account (*net*)	—6,70	41	27,55	—19,40	23,46	36,51	18,08	27,01
3. Withdrawal from cash balances	**10,33**	**52,65**	**40,61**	**—8,38**	**16,38**	**5,20**	**25,88**	**8,86**
Opening balance ..	224,59	213,98	165,33	115,69	124,07	36,37	74,91	49,03
Closing balance ..	214,26	161,33	124,72	124,07	107,69	31,17	49,03	40,17

Note:—The discrepancy noticed in opening and closing balances figures for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 is due to the non-availability of actuals for the States for the year 1956-1957 on account of reorganisation of States.

As against these liabilities, interest-yielding assets of the Government of India amounted to Rs. 3,396 crores at the end of March 1958, representing an increase of Rs. 489 crores over the previous year and constituting four-fifths of the total interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India. During 1958-59, the interest-yielding assets showed a further rise of Rs. 603 crores to Rs. 3,999 crores.

Table 116 shows the interest-bearing obligations and interest-yielding assets of the Central Government.

TABLE 116

INTEREST-BEARING OBLIGATIONS AND INTEREST-YIELDING ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(In crores of rupees)

	At the end of		
	1938-39 (Pre-war year)	1958-59 Revised	1959-60 Budget
INTEREST-BEARING OBLIGATIONS—			
In India			
Public Debt—			
Loans ..	4,37.87	21,83.80	22,92.25
Treasury Bills ..	46.30	12,75.12	15,35.12
Special Floating Loan ..	..	..	23.81
TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT (INDIA) ..	4,84.17	34,58.92	38,51.18
Unfunded Debt—			
Service Funds ..	1.03	.26	.24
10-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates ..	..	55.67	64.12
Post Office Savings Bank Deposits ..	81.88	3,75.72	3,77.77
12-Year National Plan Savings Certificates	..	1,51.44	2,36.94
Cumulative Time Deposits ..	..	.50	2.50
Post Office Cash and Defence Savings Certificates ..	59.57	1.02	.29
National Savings Certificates ..	..	1,89.34	1,61.07
10-Year National Plan Certificates ..	..	20.93	17.93
State Provident Funds ..	72.40	2,12.44	2,32.53
Other Items ..	10.25	17.30	18.61
TOTAL UNFUNDED DEBT (INDIA)	2,25.13	10,06.62	11,12 00
Deposits			
Depreciation Development and Reserve Funds ..	27.34	1,13.61	97.07
Other deposits ..	..	13.74	13.54
TOTAL DEPOSITS (INDIA) ..	27.34	1,27.35	1,10.61
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS IN INDIA ..	7,36.64	45,92.89	50,73.79

TABLE 116—(*contd.*)

(*In crores of rupees*)

	At the end of		
	1938-39 (Pre-war Year)	1958-59 Revised	1959-60 Budget
Other Public Debt—			
In England			
Loans ..	3,96.50	22.12	58.11
U.K. Syndicate of Banks ..	..	8.67	13.33
Capital portion of Railway annuities in purchase of Railways ..	47.82	..	..
TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT (ENGLAND)	4,44.32	30.79	71.44
DOLLAR LOANS (U.S.A.) ..	..	2,46.60	4,15.16
DOLLAR LOANS (CANADA) ..		15.71	15.71
LOAN FROM U.S.S.R. ..	..	40.89	61.34
LOAN FROM WEST GERMANY ..	..	35.71	64.66
LOAN FROM JAPAN ..	..	1.00	12.79
NEW LOANS TO BE NEGOTIATED ..	..	..	20.00
TOTAL INTEREST-BEARING OBLIGATIONS ..	11,80.96	49,63.59	57,34.89
INTEREST-YIELDING ASSETS—			
Capital advanced to Railways ..	7,25.24	13,43.31	14,65.12
Capital advanced to other Commercial Departments (including Damodar Valley Corporation) ..	27.42	1,86.49	2,09.37
Investment in commercial concerns (Industrial Development)	..	4,16.71	4,61.00
Capital advanced to States ..	1,23.28	14,32.60	16,28.31
Other interest bearing loans ..	20.71	2,99.21	4,90.25
Amount recoverable from the U.K. and the States on account of purchase of annuities for Sterling pensions ..	..	20.64	20.03
Debt due from Pakistan ..	..	3,00.00	3,00.00
TOTAL INTEREST-YIELDING ASSETS	8,96.65	39,98.96	45,74.08
Cash and securities held on Treasury Account ..	30.30	57.61	55.76
Balance of total interest-bearing obligations not covered by the above assets ..	2,74.63	9,07.02	11,05.05

Note 1.—The outstandings at the end of each year are shown in the statement. The accounts for the year 1947-48 (pre-partition) and 1957-58 have not yet been closed finally and the figures have, therefore, been worked out on the best information available.

Note 2.—Sterling obligations have been converted into rupees at 1 sh. 6 d. to the rupee.

Note 3.—The figure entered for debt due from Pakistan is a very rough guess.

Tables 117 and 118 given below show the position regarding the debts of the Government of India and the State Governments.

TABLE 117

DEBT POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(In crores of rupees)

End of March	Marketable Rupee Loans	Treasury Bills	Small Savings*	Other Obligations†	Total	Percentage increase or decrease	External Debt	
							Total	Of which Dollar Loans
1952	1,403.51	332.51**	372.57	351.24	2,459.83	—0.9	136.99	112.04
1953	1,403.58	315.44**	412.61	361.82	2,493.45	+1.4	138.53	113.74
1954	1,364.27	334.95	450.51	355.44	2,505.17	+0.5	136.44	111.80
1955	1,474.39	471.87	505.70	391.97	2,843.93	+13.5	133.20	111.91
1956	1,508.67	595.25	572.96	390.29	3,067.17	+7.8	138.81	117.57
1957	1,633.61‡	835.70	631.95	406.55	3,507.81	+14.4	160.98	132.95
1958	1,699.50‡	295.12	695.22	422.37	4,112.21	+17.2	211.02	159.85

Note :—Figures are provisional, excepting those of rupee loans and Treasury bills.

*Inclusive of Indian Union's share of pre-partition liabilities.

†Including (1) unclaimed balances of old loans which have ceased to bear interest from the date of discharge, (2) balances of special loans, (3) balances of State Provident Funds and other accounts such as General Family Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund etc. and (4) the amount of Three-year Interest Free Bonds and Five-Year Interest-Free Prize Bonds.

**Including Treasury Deposit Receipts.

‡Including Hyderabad State loans the liability for which was taken over by the Central Government under Section 82 (1) of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.

TABLE 118

DEBT POSITION OF THE STATES

(In lakhs of rupees)

At the end of	Public Debt				Unfunded Debt	Gross Total Debt
	Permanent	Floating	Loans from Central Govt.	Other Debt*		
1951-52	133,71	15,66	238,54	..	57,37	445,28
1952-53	145,00	42,48	312,97	..	62,53	562,98
1953-54	179,94	14,17	450,36	..	67,38	711,85
1954-55	190,53	10,32	638,20	..	75,91	914,96
1955-56 (R.E.)	264,48	8,20	876,07	..	83,19	1,231,94
1956-57 (R.E.)	270,73	20,20	1,089,44	1,60	94,36	1,476,33
1957-58 (R.E.)	286,54	17,66	1,335,27	7,25	102,01	1,748,73

Note :—The figures in this statement are based on actual returns furnished by the States except in certain cases where they are based on the Budget papers. The data exclude Part C States which had a separate capital account only from 1954-55 ; figures for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 relate to reorganised States and exclude Jammu & Kashmir.

*This is a new item to show loans from National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India, Loans from National Cooperation Department and Warehousing Board, loans from Khadi and Village Industries Board. Employee's State Insurance Corporation etc.

MONEY SUPPLY AND CURRENCY

During 1958, money supply with the public recorded a rise of Rs. 77.2 crores as against Rs. 96.2 crores recorded in 1957. The annual rate of increase in money supply has fallen progressively from 11.7 per cent in 1955 to 6.4 per cent in 1956, 4.4 per cent in 1957 and 3.4 per cent in 1958. The expansion of Rs. 77.2 crores in money supply during 1958 was the net result of (1) a *rise* of Rs. 81.9 crores in currency with the public and (2) a *decline* of Rs. 4.7 crores in deposit money.

As in the preceding year, the advances to Government were the major factor underlying the expansion in money supply in 1958. The effect of this expansion was slightly offset by a small rise in Government balances with the Reserve Bank. Bank credit to Government amounted to Rs. 415 crores* in 1958 as compared to Rs. 478 crores in 1957 while Government balances with the Reserve Bank rose by Rs. 6.5 crores during the year. The expansionist influence of extension of bank credit to the public was small, the rise in this item in 1958 being only Rs. 20.8 crores as compared to Rs. 78.8 crores in 1957. On the contractionist side, the impact of the balance of payments deficit was also substantially smaller. As measured by the decline in foreign assets held by the Reserve Bank, the balance of payments deficit amounted to Rs. 108.8 crores as against Rs. 327.4 crores (net of dollar purchases of Rs. 895.2 crores from the I.M.F.) in the previous year. The phenomenal growth in banks' time liabilities, noticed in 1957, continued, the rise in this item in 1958 (Rs. 215.8 crores) being larger than in 1957 (Rs. 198.8 crores).

In the financial year 1958-59 (up to December 26, 1958), money supply with the public declined by Rs. 36.7 crores as compared to Rs. 38 crores in the corresponding period of 1957-58.

The following table shows the movements in money supply with the public and its components for the years 1951 to 1958.

TABLE 119

MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC**

(*In crores of rupees*)

Year	Currency with the public (including Hali Sicca currency)		Deposit money with the public		Money supply with the public (including Hali Sicca currency)	
	Amount	Annual variations	Amount	Annual variations	Amount	Annual variations
1951	1,208.4	— 30.1	592.9	— 22.4	1,801.3	— 52.5
1952	1,155.7	— 52.7	557.0	— 35.9	1,712.7	— 88.6
1953	1,166.4	+ 10.7	543.1	— 13.9	1,709.4	— 3.3
1954	1,224.6	+ 58.2	607.5	+ 64.4	1,832.2	+122.8
1955	1,385.9	+ 161.3	661.3	+ 53.8	2,047.2	+215.0
1956	1,485.3	+ 99.4	693.3	+ 32.0	2,178.7	+131.5
1957	1,526.2	+ 40.9	748.8	+ 55.5	2,274.9	+ 96.2
1958	1,608.1	+ 81.9	744.1	— 4.7	2,352.2	+ 77.2

Currency†

In 1958, currency in circulation (excluding small coin) recorded a further rise of Rs. 86.2 crores to Rs. 1,661.8 crores, which was more than

*This was made up of (1) an increase of Rs. 21.4 crores in rupee investments of the Reserve Bank, (ii) a rise of Rs. 206.2 crores in banks' investments in Government securities and (iii) a decline of Rs. 11.1 crores in the Reserve Bank's loans and advances to Governments.

**Figures are provisional and do not include small coin in circulation.

†Figures for 1958 are provisional.

twice the rise in 1957 (Rs. 38.2 crores). Since 1953, currency in circulation has shown a continuous rise, amounting to as much as Rs. 500 crores—a rise of 43 per cent. The rise in 1958 occurred mainly under notes in circulation which rose by Rs. 82.6 crores as compared to Rs. 40.7 crores in 1957, Rs. 104.1 crores in 1956 and Rs. 161.5 crores in 1955. Total notes in circulation amounted to Rs. 1,546.3 crores at the end of 1958.

During the year, the circulation of rupee coin (including one-rupee notes) moved up by Rs. 3.5 crores to Rs. 115.6 crores; this followed a decline of Rs. 4 crores in the preceding two years.

Decimal coins

Considerable progress was made in putting into circulation the new decimal coins of the denomination of 10, 5, 2 and 1 naye paise, first introduced in April 1957. The aggregate amount of decimal coins put into circulation since that date up to October 1958 was Rs. 3.91 crores* as shown below.

TABLE 120

DECIMAL COINS IN CIRCULATION

Denomination	Value (in lakhs of rupees)
1 nP.	64.55
2 nP.	59.71
5 nP.	98.39
10 nP.	1,68.39
Total	3,91.04

Demonetisation of Certain Denominations of Coins

In terms of the Government of India's Notification No. S.O. 1437 dated July 18, 1958, the nickel-brass two anna, half pice and pie piece coins ceased to be legal tender with effect from January 1, 1959. However, they will continue to be legal tender at all the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, all agency banks of the Reserve Bank conducting Government business and all Government treasuries and sub-treasuries up to June 30, 1959, but, thereafter, only at the offices of the Issue Department of the Bank until further notice.

Conversion of Hyderabad currency into India Government currency

The facilities offered by the Government of India for the conversion of Hyderabad Currency into Indian Currency which were discontinued on December 31, 1956, were revived on a selective basis for a further limited period (December 1, 1958 to June 30, 1959) in response to numerous applications received from the public.

BANKING

A substantial increase in the resources position of scheduled banks in 1958 on top of a sharp rise in their deposit liabilities in the previous year and a slackness of demand for credit in the greater part of the year posed a problem for banks of the profitable employment of the surfeit of funds. Deposit liabilities (net) of scheduled banks in 1958 increased by Rs. 206.8 crores through a rise of Rs. 214.0 crores in time liabilities less a small contraction in demand liabilities of Rs. 7.2 crores. Within two years

* Provisional.

(1957 and 1958) deposits swelled by 43 per cent, most of it due to a near doubling of time deposits. The major contributory factors towards the expansion of deposits were the same as in the previous year viz., deficit financed development expenditure, the placement, by the U.S. authorities, in India of the cost of foodgrains imported under the U.S. P.L. 480, which was initially reimbursed to them by the Union Government, and a marked increase in the number of branches of scheduled banks. The high level of call money interest rates in the first half of the year (which fell in the second half) and a fall in import payments on private account, following restrictions on imports imposed last year, also enhanced the deposits. The upward trend in scheduled bank credit, which began in 1953, continued, though the rise of Rs. 8.7 crores in 1958 was nominal as compared with the years preceding immediately. The smaller increase in credit may be ascribed to the slowing down of the tempo of economic activity, partly arising out of import restrictions and partly due to the continuation and intensification of selective credit control measures. Consequently, banks had to go in for investment in government securities. Such investments (including Treasury bills), therefore, rose by Rs. 204.1 crores or by 47 per cent. Advantage was taken of the comfortable resources position of banks to resume sales of Union Government Treasury bills to the public in July 1958. These had remained suspended since April 1956. The easy resources position of banks was reflected in a reduction in borrowings from the Reserve Bank and a rise in their cash balances. The variations in the principal items of liabilities and assets of scheduled banks during 1957-58 are given in the following table:

TABLE 121

SCHEDULED BANKS—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

(In lakhs of rupees)

	End 1956	End 1957	End 1958*	Variation	
				During 1957	During 1958
Net Liabilities	1,100,73	1,367,51	1,574,29	+266,78	+206,78
Demand	643,57	701,82	694,66	+58,25	—7,16
Time	457,16	665,69	879,64	208,53	+213,95
Inter-bank borrowings ..	11,87	38,45	53,71	+ 26,58	+15,26
Borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India ..	79,06	23,63	10,95	— 55,43	—12,68
Borrowings from the State Bank of India	7,76	6,77	7,35	—99	+58
Cash and balance with the Reserve Bank	90,53	107,51	119,15	+16,98	+11,64
Investments in Government securities	364,44	433,43	637,57	+68,99	+214,14
Bank Credit (Advances—inland and foreign bills purchased and discounted) ..	788,43	857,10	865,78	+68,67	+8,68

* Provisional

During the year the total number of scheduled banks increased from 91 to 93 as a result of the inclusion of five banks in the Second Schedule and the exclusion therefrom of three banks (two of them due to amalgamation and merger). The net increase in the number of their branches (after adjustment for the branches of scheduled banks included in the Schedule during 1958) till October 1958 came to 208, the share of the State Bank of India being 69. Consequently, the total number of offices of scheduled banks at the end of October stood at 3,570.

A banking landmark during the year was the conclusion of an agreement among some important scheduled banks on interest rates on deposits which came into force on October 1, 1958. The rapid expansion in deposits and lack of avenues for profitable deployment of funds elsewhere weakened the scramble among banks for attracting deposits from customers by offering higher rates of interest. This fact was partly responsible for a voluntary agreement among the Indian and foreign banks, with deposits of Rs. 5 crores or more, for placing a ceiling on interest rates payable on various forms of deposits excepting inter-bank transactions.

An important development in institutional arrangements for the provision of credit to sectors whose development is retarded in the absence of such facilities was the establishment of the Re-finance Corporation for Industry Private Ltd. This Corporation was established on June 5, 1958 for providing re-lending facilities, against medium-term loans given by selected scheduled banks, to medium-sized industrial concerns. The facilities of the Corporation are available to industrial concerns whose paid-up capital and reserves do not exceed Rs. 2.5 crores in any particular case.

Monetary and Credit Policy of the Reserve Bank

The overall credit policy of the Reserve Bank of India continued to be one of restraint in the face of an underlying inflationary trend in the economy as witnessed in a continuous rise in the prices of food articles since February. Though the level of bank advances against foodgrains was within the permissible limits laid down by the Reserve Bank and was smaller than a year earlier, the decline in food production was a major factor behind the increase in food prices. As a result, it was felt that selective credit restriction on advances against foodgrains should be continued throughout the year. In fact, in the second half of the year, when there was some evidence of advances against wheat, in particular, tending to rise in certain areas of the country, restrictions were tightened on the advances against wheat, particularly in the Punjab. The position with regard to sugar also disclosed the same trend. Consequently, advances against sugar were also tightened. The restrictive measures were, however, worked out in such a fashion as not to hinder the expansion of branch banking and the increasing use of warehousing facilities, by exempting from the operation of the controls, advances made by newly opened branches, and advances against warehouses' receipts.

Another feature during the year was the extension of the Bill Market Scheme so as to include export bills within its scope. This facility was intended to help small exporters by enabling them to obtain finance from banks on the surety of export bills.

CORPORATE FINANCE

The total number of joint stock companies at work in India as on March 31, 1958 was 28,877 accounting for a total paid-up capital of Rs. 11,60.9 crores. Of these, the number of public and private companies was 9,096 and 19,781 with a paid-up capital of Rs. 768.2 crores and Rs. 392.7 crores respectively. The total number of associations (not for profit),

and companies limited by guarantee was 1,282. The following table shows the number and paid-up capital of the companies at work between 1947-48 and 1957-58.

TABLE 122

COMPANIES AT WORK—1947-1958

(Paid up capital in crores of rupees)

Year	Companies with share capital						Companies limited by guarantee and Associations not for profit
	Public		Private		Total		
	No.	Paid-up Capital	No.	Paid-up Capital	No.	Paid-up Capital	
1947-48	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22,675	5,69.6	931
1948-49	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	25,340	6,28.3	936
1949-50	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27,558	7,23.9	1,123
1950-51	12,568	5,66.5	15,964	2,08.9	28,532	7,75.4	1,123
1951-52	12,413	6,06.8	16,810	2,49.0	29,223	8,55.8	1,240
1952-53	12,055	6,28.8	17,257	2,68.8	29,312	8,97.6	1,282
1953-54	10,237	6,25.5	19,255	3,15.7	29,492	9,41.2	1,228
1954-55	10,056	6,61.3	19,569	3,08.3	29,625	9,69.6	1,268
1955-56	9,575	6,90.4	20,299	3,33.8	29,874	10,24.2	1,315
1956-57*	9,640	7,25.4	20,311	3,61.9	29,951	10,87.3	1,290
1957-58*	9,096	7,68.2	19,781	3,92.7	28,877	11,60.9	1,282

New Registrations

Between April and October, 1958, 591 new companies with a total authorised capital of Rs. 1,14,42 lakhs were registered. Of these, 33 companies were public and 558 private, having an authorised capital of Rs. 26.15 lakhs and Rs. 88.27 lakhs respectively.

Government Companies

Ninety-two Government companies, (*i.e.* companies in which Central or a State or both Governments own 51 per cent or more of share capital) had been incorporated within Indian Union up to the end of October 1958. Of these, 6 were registered during the period April to October 1958.

Distribution

The following table shows the State-wise distribution of companies for the year 1957-58 and the period April to October 1958.

* Provisional

TABLE 123

STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES

	Number of Companies as on March 31, 1958*	Companies registered during April-October 1958	
		Number	Authorised Capital (*in lakhs of rupees*)
Andhra Pradesh	550	8	19
Assam	367	13	54
Bihar	531	12	23
Bombay	5,515	130	4,928
Kerala	1,304	26	150
Madhya Pradesh	434	9	32
Madras	2,329	41	98
Mysore	989	17	355
Orissa	216	8	1,017
Punjab	902	16	49
Rajasthan	504	12	223
Uttar Pradesh	1,464	21	106
West Bengal	12,310	205	1,105
Delhi	1,435	73	3,278
Himachal Pradesh	9	—	—
Manipur	8	—	—
Tripura	10	—	—
Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	—	—	—
Total	28,877	591	1,14,42

Foreign Companies

During the first ten months of the year 1958 (*i.e.* January to October), 14 joint stock companies incorporated elsewhere than in India (8 in U.K., 2 in U.S.A. and one each in West Germany, Japan, Sweden and Hongkong) established their principal places of business in this country. Of these, four each were concerned with wholesale trade and manufacture of machinery, two each with community and business services and construction and utilities and one each with insurance and transport.

INSURANCE

Public and Private Insurance

Since September 1, 1956, when the Life Insurance Corporation of India was established, life insurance business in India is transacted by the Corporation and, in a restricted sphere, by the Posts and Telegraphs Department** of the Government of India and by certain State Governments.

Fire, Marine and Miscellaneous classes of insurance business are transacted both by the Indian insurance companies and by foreign insurance companies operating in India. In addition, certain State Governments are also transacting such business.

*Provisional and corrected upto August, 1958.

**For information and statistics relating to Postal Insurance see Chapter XXVII.

State-run Insurance Schemes

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are transacting life insurance business, the benefits of which are restricted to their employees. With effect from September 1, 1956, the Life Isurance Corporation of India acquired the exclusive privilege of carrying on life insurance business in India. But, in terms of clause (f) of section 44 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, the State Governments are enabled to carry on compulsory life insurance of their employees. The Government of Bombay has an Insurance Fund for the insurance of all types of Government property in its commercial and industrial undertakings. The Government of Kerala is transacting Fire and Miscellaneous (Motor) insurance business while the Government of Mysore is transacting Miscellaneous (Motor) insurance business.

Insurance Association of India

With the nationalisation of Life insurance business in India, the Life Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India and its Executive Committee have ceased to function. The membership of the General Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India is confined to insurers carrying on general insurance business. The Executive Committee of the Council has evolved a Code of Conduct for observance by general insurers with the object of eliminating various alleged malpractices of rebating and payment of excessive commission. With a view to tightening control over general insurance business, the Executive Committee has recommended *inter alia* certain standards of solvency and minimum departmental reserves to be maintained by insurers on a voluntary basis.

The Committee has set up an administrative machinery to administer the Code of Conduct. The Controller of Insurance, in his capacity as a member of the Committee, is the head of the organisation.

Another wing of the association is entrusted with the task of regulation and control of the tariff structure in this business. The authority for this purpose is the Tariff Committee, which functions through four Regional Councils.

GENERAL INSURANCE

Insurance Companies

On December 31, 1958 there were 91 Indian insurers and 93 non-Indian insurers registered under the Insurance Act, 1938 for transacting various classes of general insurance business as shown below:

TABLE 124

NUMBER OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

Class or classes of insurance business for which registered	Indian	Non-Indian	Total
Fire only	3	20	23
Marine only	13*	9	22
Miscellaneous only	13	6	19
Fire and Marine only	—	11	11
Fire and Miscellaneous only ..	13	8	21
Marine and Miscellaneous only ..	—	1	1
Fire, Marine and Miscellaneous ..	49	38	87
Total ..	91	93	184

*Includes 12 insurers registered for Marine (Country Craft) insurance business only.

Besides, the Life Insurance Corporation of India is also registered under the Act for the classes of Life and Miscellaneous insurance business.

The following table gives the summary of Fire, Marine and Miscellaneous insurance business of Indian insurers in respect of their world business and of the non-Indian insurers in respect of their business in India for the year 1957.

TABLE 125

GENERAL INSURANCE—BUSINESS STATISTICS

(In crores of rupees)

	Indian Insurers			Non-Indian Insurers		
	Fire	Marine	Miscellaneous	Fire	Marine	Miscellaneous
Premiums *less* reinsurances ..	10.69	4.15	7.69	3.11	1.91	2.14
Claims under policies *less* reinsurances ..	4.15	2.62	3.93	0.53	0.89	0.94
Net commission ..	1.93	0.09	1.30	0.26	0.19	0.28
Expenses of management ..	3.06	1.10	2.00	1.43	0.59	0.72

The following table shows the gross premium written direct by, and the net premium income of, insurers operating in India for the year 1957.

TABLE 126

GENERAL INSURANCE—PREMIUM INCOME

(In crores of rupees)

Class of insurance business	Gross premium written direct			Net premium income		
	Indian Insurers		Non-Indian insurers	Indian Insurers		Non-Indian insurers
	Inside India	Outside India	Inside India	Inside India	Outside India	Inside India
Fire	7.17	2.06	4.70	3.76	6.93	3.11
Marine	4.39	1.97	2.65	2.09	2.06	1.91
Miscellaneous	6.37	2.34	2.51	5.08	2.61	2.14
Total	17.93	6.37	9.86	10.93	11.60	7.16

Assets and Investments

The total assets of the general insurance business of Indian insurers as on December 31, 1957 amounted to Rs. 49·02 crores as against Rs. 43·00 crores at the end of 1956, and Rs. 41·65 crores at the end of 1955.

The assets as on December 31, 1957 were invested as follows:

	(Per cent)
Central and State Government securities	15·4
Indian Municipal, Port and Improvement Trust securities	0·5
Shares and debentures of Indian companies	22·7
Foreign government securities	4·2
Agents' balances, outstanding premiums and amounts due from other insurers	17·1
Deposits, cash and stamps	28·0
Other assets	12·1
Total	100·0

LIFE INSURANCE

Life Insurance Corporation

According to the Life Insurance Corporation Act, the Life Insurance Corporation of India consists of not more than 15 members who have the authority to manage the affairs of the Corporation on business principles subject to such directives on matters of policy as the Central Government might give from time to time. The Corporation is charged with the duty of ensuring that life insurance business is developed to the best advantage of the community. The Corporation also has an Executive Committee, an Investment Committee, Managing Directors and Zonal Managers. In addition to the Central Office to be located at a place to be notified by the Central Government, there are zonal offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Kanpur and Madras as also Divisional and Branch offices.

When the Corporation was constituted on September 1, 1956, it took over the controlled business of 245 different units (both insurance companies and provident societies) which were engaged in the transaction of life insurance business in India. The total assets of these units on August 31, 1956 were about Rs. 411 crores and the total number of policies in force was over 50 lakhs assuring a sum of more than Rs. 1,250 crores. The total number of salaried employees was nearly 27,000.

New Business

During the first eight months of the year 1956, when insurance companies were being managed by the Central Government, each unit was canvassing business more or less in the same manner as before, except for certain measures of uniformity in premium rates, agency commission, etc. From September 1, 1956, canvassing new business became the responsibility of the various Divisional Offices of the Corporation. The following table shows figures of new life insurance business completed during the years 1953 to 1958.

TABLE 127

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS STATISTICS

	In India		Outside India		Total	
	Number of Policies	Sum Assured	Number of Policies	Sum Assured	Number of Policies	Sum Assured
		(*Rs. crores*)		(*Rs. crores*)		(*Rs. crores*)
1953 ..	5,61,336	155.20	30,441	14.66	5,91,777	169.86
1954 ..	7,24,365	236.34	32,682	17.65	7,57,047	253.99
1955 ..	7,70,681	238.30	35,461	20.33	8,06,142	258.63
1956 ..	5,49,652	187.69	17,956	12.59	5,67,608	200.28
1957 ..	7,89,530	276.50	5,055	5.40	7,94,585	281.90
1958* ..	8,62,227	309.04	4,887	4.80	8,67,114	313.84

The table below shows the distribution of the investments of the Life Insurance Corporation as on Decmber 31, 1957 and October 31, 1958. Of the total investments 95·5 per cent on December 31, 1957 and 97·3 per cent on October 31, 1958 were in India.

TABLE 128

L.I.C. INVESTMENTS (AT BOOK VALUE)†

Class of Investment	December 31, 1957		October 31, 1958	
	Amount (Rs. crores)	Percentage to total	Amount (Rs. crores)	Percentage to total
1. Government of India securities ..	184.13	48.3	196.03	48.4
2. Foreign government securities ..	12.61	3.3	7.29	1.8
3. Indian State Government securities ..	45.63	11 9	55.29	13.7
4. Foreign securities	0.73	0.2	0.63	0.2
5. Government Guaranteed and other approved securities	33.07	8.7	36.61	9.0
6. Debentures of companies ..	20.66	5.4	21.25	5.2
7. Preference shares of companies ..	15.90	4.2	16.16	4.0
8. Ordinary shares of companies ..	33.63	8.8	36.30	9.0
9. (*a*) Loans on mortgage properties ..	13.71	3.6	13.03	3.2
(*b*) Other loans	0.71	0.2	1.01	0.3
10. Land and house properties ..	20.68	5.4	21.22	5.2
Total ..	381.46	100.0	404.82	100.0

* Adjusted up to January 26, 1959.
† Unaudited.

CHAPTER XX

AGRICULTURE

About 70 per cent of the people in India are dependent on land for their living. Agriculture and allied activities account for nearly a half of the country's national income. It supplies raw materials for some of the country's exports. India enjoys a virtual monopoly in lac, and ranks first in the world in the production of groundnuts and tea. It is the second largest producer of rice, jute, raw sugar, rape-seed, sesamum and castor-seed.

LAND UTILISATION

The total geographical area of the country is 80·63 crore acres. Land utilisation statistics are available for 71·97 crore acres or 89 per cent of the total area. The following table gives details of land utilisation in India for 1950-51 and 1955-56 and provisional figures for 1956-57:

TABLE 129

LAND UTILISATION

(*In crore acres*)

	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57*
Total geographical area	80.63	80.63	80.63
Total reporting area	70.25	71.96	71.97
Not available for cultivation	10.00	12.56	12.55
(*i*) Land put to non-agricultural uses	2.77	3.26	3.26
(*ii*) Barren and unculturable land	8.97	8.58	8.52
Total	11.74	11.84	11.78
Other uncultivated land excluding fallow lands			
(*i*) Permanent pastures and grazing lands	1.65	2.84	2.94
(*ii*) Land under tree crops and groves	4.90	1.37	1.40
(*iii*) Cultivable waste	5.67	5.49	5.36
Total	12.22	9.70	9.70
Fallow lands*			
(*i*) Current fallows	2.64	2.96	2.94
(*ii*) Others	4.31	3.08	2.93
Total	6.95	6.04	5.87
Net area sown	29.34	31.82	32.07
Total cropped area	32.59	36.26	36.66
Area sown more than once	3.25	4.44	4.59

Irrigated Area

Of the total area under cultivation nearly 18 per cent is irrigated. During the eight years ending 1955-56, the net irrigated area increased by 96 lakh acres as shown in the following table:

*Provisional

TABLE 130

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION

(In lakh acres)

Source	1947-48	1955-56	Increase or Decrease
Canals	198	232	+34
Tanks	80	109	+29
Wells	125	166	+41
Other sources	63	55	— 8
Total	466	562	+96

The two outstanding features of agricultural production in India are the wide variety of crops and the preponderance of food over non-food crops. Table 131 shows the area of major crops during the six years ending 1957-58.

TABLE 131

AREA OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

(In thousand acres)

Crops	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Rice ..	74,056	77,318	76,020	77,891	79,320	79,027
Jowar ..	43,340	43,882	43,155	43,903	40,367	41,411
Bajra ..	26,613	30,145	28,087	28,018	27,884	27,453
Maize ..	8,908	9,561	9,265	9,132	9,197	9,762
Ragi ..	5,542	5,767	5,678	5,701	5,831	5,897
Small Millets ..	12,464	14,028	13,912	13,184	12,230	11,979
Wheat ..	24,286	26,394	27,822	30,559	13,580	29,657
Barley ..	8,021	8,719	8,437	8,447	8,726	7,531
Total Cereals ..	2,03,230	2,15,814	2,12,376	2,15,835	2,17,135	2,12,717
Gram ..	17,930	19,689	22,852	24,166	24,265	22,405
Tur ..	5,930	5,942	5,940	5,650	5,686	5,598
Other Pulses ..	25,179	28,064	25,359	27,552	28,264	26,652
Total Foodgrains	2,52,269	2,69,509	2,66,527	2,73,203	2,75,350	2,67,372
Potatoes ..	629	635	658	691	702	N.A.
Sugarcane ..	4,272	3,485	3,999	4,564	5,057	5,021
Black Pepper ..	202	208	212	220	221	229
Chillies ..	1,235	1,336	1,582	1,493	1,476	1,534
Ginger ..	46	33	37	40	39	39
Tobacco ..	896	912	856	1,013	1,029	926
Groundnut ..	11,848	10,495	13,693	12,685	13,450	14,457
Castor-seed ..	1,326	1,346	1,370	1,418	1,415	1,325
Sesamum ..	5,874	6,351	6,490	5,667	5,446	5,268
Rape and Mustard	5,201	5,545	6,027	6,316	6,311	6,050
Linseed ..	3,366	3,428	3,362	3,777	4,156	3,318
Cotton ..	15,713	17,265	18,646	19,981	19,893	20,158
Jute ..	1,813	1,228	1,243	1,739	1,908	1,754
Mesta ..	484	463	438	571	733	726
Tea ..	778	776	779	781	782	N.A.
Coffee ..	228	230	229	240	N.A.	N.A.
Rubber ..	149	169	172	174	184	N.A.
Coconut ..	1,608	1,638	1,656	1,580	1,582	N.A.

*Final Estimates

N.A.—Estimates not available

Seasons

There are two well-defined crop seasons: (*i*) kharif and (*ii*) rabi. The major kharif crops are rice, jowar, bajra, maize, cotton, sugarcane, sesamum and groundnut. The major rabi crops are wheat, barley, gram, linseed, rape and mustard. The seasons and duration of principal crops are shown below.

TABLE 132

CROP SEASONS

Crop	Season	Duration*
Rice†	Winter	5½—6 months
	Autumn	4—4½ ,,
	Summer	2—3 ,,
Wheat	Rabi	5—5½ ,,
Jowar	Kharif	4½—5 ,,
	Rabi	4½—5 ,,
	Zaid Kharif	2½
Bajra	Kharif	4½
Maize	Kharif	4—4½
Ragi	Kharif	3½
Barley	Rabi	5—5½ ,,
Gram	Rabi	6 ,,
Sugarcane	Perennial	10—12 ,,
Sesamum	Kharif	3½—4 ,,
	Rabi	5 ,,
Groundnut	Kharif	Early 4—4½ ,,
		Late 4½—5 ,,
Rape and Mustard	Rabi	4—5 ,,
	Zaid Rabi	4 ,,
Linseed	Rabi	5—5½ ,,
Castor	Kharif	Early 6 ,,
		Others 8 ,,
Cotton	Kharif	Early 6—7 ,,
		Late 7—8 ,,
Tobacco	Kharif	7 ,,
Jute	Kharif	6—7 ,,

Production

The overall production of food-grains in 1956-57 exceeded the previous year's outturn by 4·5 per cent and touched the peak level of 687 lakh tons in 1953-54. But in 1957-58, due to extremely adverse climatic conditions experienced in different States, it declined by 9·8

*Denotes the number of months the crop is on land.

†Seasons for rice in different States are known by different names. These are indicated below:

State	Seasons
Assam ..	Autumn or Ahu or Aus Winter or Sali or Bao Spring or Borro
West Bengal ..	Autumn or Bhadoi or Aus Winter Aman
Bihar ..	Autumn or Bhadoi Winter or Aghani
Orissa	Autumn or Bhadoi Winter
Mysore	Winter or Kharif or Kartiki crop Summer or rabi or Vysakhi crop
Bombay ..	Early Middle Late
Madhya Pradesh	Early Late
Madras ..	First Crop Second Crop
Uttar Pradesh	Early Late

per cent and 5·7 per cent compared to 1956-57 and 1955-56 respectively. Table 133 gives the production of major crops during the six years ending 1957-58.

TABLE 133

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

Crop	Unit	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58*
Rice (cleaned) ..	000 tons	22,537	27,769	24,821	27,122	28,282	24,821
Jowar ..	"	7,243	7,954	9,056	6,619	7,249	8,056
Bajra ..	"	3,142	4,475	3,463	3,374	2,885	3,565
Maize ..	"	2,825	2,991	2,928	2,561	3,009	3,064
Ragi ..	"	1,316	1,846	1,627	1,817	1,715	1,716
Small Millets ..	"	1,895	2,438	2,455	2,037	1,964	1,759
Wheat ..	"	7,382	7,890	8,900	8,622	9,314	7,654
Barley ..	"	2,882	2,905	2,933	2,771	2,827	2,175
Total Cereals ..	"	49,222	58,268	56,183	54,923	57,245	52,810
Gram ..	"	4,142	4,756	5,532	5,332	6,264	4,754
Tur ..	"	1,675	1,834	1,692	1,832	1,954	1,396
Other Pulses ..	"	3,227	3,860	3,553	3,707	3,285	3,066
Total foodgrains ..	"	58,266	68,718	66,960	65,794	68,748	62,026
Potatoes ..	"	1,961	1,925	1,736	1,830	1,674	N.A.
Sugarcane (cane)	"	50,190	43,709	57,811	59,587	66,998	64,142
Black Pepper ..	"	23	24	26	8	27	26
Chillies (dry) ..	"	283	303	381	355	342	355
Ginger (dry) ..	"	19	14	14	16	15	14
Tobacco ..	"	241	268	251	298	294	252
Groundnut (nuts in shell) ..	"	2,883	3,391	4,178	3,801	4,200	4,271
Castor-seed ..	"	102	103	122	123	124	97
Sesamum ..	"	464	554	593	460	442	363
Rape and Mustard	"	844	858	1,021	846	1,026	905
Linseed ..	"	366	379	384	413	384	271
Cotton (Lint)† ..	000 bales	3,194	3,944	4,250	3,998	4,735	4,753
Jute (dry fibre)†† ..	"	4,592	3,901	2,929	4,198	4,288	4,088
Mesta (" ")†† ..	"	682	650	901	1,153	1,478	1,211
Tea** ..	lakh lbs.	675	589	646	637	668	N.A.
Coffee** ..	"	49	59	59	68	N.A.	N.A.
Rubber** ..	"	36	45	43	50	49	N.A.
Coconut ..	millions	4,498	4,649	4,614	4,297	4,217	N.A.

The index number of agricultural production (all commodities) rose from 116·9 in 1955-56 to a new high of 123·8 in 1956-57, thereby registering an increase of more than 6 per cent over the previous year. The index, however, came down to 113·4 during 1957-58. The all-India index numbers of production of the various agricultural commodities and groups of commodities for the six years ending 1957-58 are given in table 134.

*Relates to final estimate

†392 lbs. each

††400 lbs. each

**Production is for each calendar year

TABLE 134

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(Agricultural Year 1949-50=100)

Commodity/Group	Weight	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
A. FOODGRAINS							
Rice ..	35.3	96.8	118.6	105.8	114.2	119.1	104.5
Wheat ..	8.5	112.7	120.0	135.4	131.3	141.6	116.4
Total Cereals (1) ..	58.3	101.4	120.1	114.5	114.9	119.9	108.3
Gram ..	3.7	109.2	125.4	145.9	138.9	163.2	123.9
Total Pulses (2) ..	8.6	98.9	112.0	118.5	118.4	124.5	100.9
Total foodgrains ..	66.9	101.1	119.1	115.0	115.3	120.5	107.3
B. OTHER CROPS							
Oilseeds							
Groundnut ..	5.7	85.3	100.3	123.6	112.4	124.2	126.3
Total Oilseeds (3)	9.9	91.9	103.7	122.6	108.6	118.9	112.3
Fibres							
Cotton ..	2.8	121.0	151.8	163.6	153.9	182.2	182.9
Jute ..	1.4	148.6	100.0	94.8	135.8	138.7	132.3
Total fibres (4) ..	4.5	128.4	132.1	140.4	149.7	171.4	167.2
Plantation Crops							
Tea ..	3.3	115.4	100.6	110.4	108.8	114.1	115.0*
Coffee ..	0.2	125.9	146.5	151.8	176.3	216.3*	221.1*
Rubber ..	0.1	106.1	131.8	127.6	146.1	143.9	145.9*
Total Plantation Crops ..	3.6	115.7	104.0	113.2	113.6	120.6	121.8
Miscellaneous							
Sugarcane ..	8.7	101.6	89.5	115.9	119.8	135.3	127.6
Tobacco ..	1.9	91.3	101.5	95.1	112.9	115.9	108.7*
Total Miscellaneous (5) ..	15.1	101.5	97.4	115.8	120.1	128.0	123.1
Total Other Crops ..	33.1	103.8	104.7	120.9	120.0	130.4	125.7
GENERAL INDEX (All Commodities)	100.0	102.0	114.3	117.0	116.9	123.8	113.4

Imports of Foodgrains

During 1958, agreements were entered into with the Government of the U.S.A. for imports of wheat, sorghum and corn and with the Government of Canada for imports of wheat only. The Government of Burma supplied rice under a long-term agreement. A shipload of gift wheat was received from Australia under the Colombo Plan. The following table shows the imports of cereals into India since 1948:

* Provisional
(1) Includes jowar,bajra,maize,ragi,small millets and barley besides rice and wheat.
(2) Includes gram, tur and other pulses.
(3) Includes groundnut, sesamum, rape and mustard, linseed and castor-seed.
(4) Includes mesta
(5) Comprises sugarcane, tobacco, potato, pepper, chillies and ginger.

TABLE 135

IMPORTS OF FOODGRAINS

(*Thousand tons*)

Year		Rice	Wheat (including flour)	Others	Total
1948	..	867	1,311	663	2,841
1949	..	767	2,200	739	3,706
1950	..	353	1,407	465	2,125
1951	..	749	3,015	961	4,725
1952	..	722	2,511	631	3,864
1953	..	175	1,684	144	2,003
1954	..	603	197	8	808
1955	..	265	435	—	700
1956	..	325	1,095	—	1,420
1957	..	736	2,846*	—	3,582
1958	..	390	2,674†	109	3,173

Distribution of Foodgrains

In addition to regulatory measures such as creation of zones, restriction of movement and direct supply of imported wheat from Government stocks to flour mills, large quantities of foodgrains were released from central stocks for issue through fair price shops to meet the difficult food supply position during 1958. While imports amounted to about 32 lakh tons, Government releases through its depots and fair price shops amounted to about 39 lakh tons. The number of fair price shops during 1958 reached the peak figure of about 50,000.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The development programmes cover two types of schemes, *viz.*, work schemes and supply schemes. The former include the construction and repair of wells, tanks, small dams, channels and tubewells, the installation of water lifting appliances such as pumps, etc., schemes of contour-bunding and the clearance and reclamation of wasteland. The supply schemes cover the distribution of fertilisers, organic manures and improved seeds.

During 1958-59, a ceiling of Rs. 26·1 crores had been intimated to the State Governments by way of Central assistance. An allotment of Rs. 11·87 crores was also made for short-term loans to State Governments for the purchase and distribution of fertilisers and improved seeds. A special provision of Rs. 3·4 crores was made for the expansion of minor irrigation facilities.

Minor Irrigation

Under the project for the construction of tubewells sponsored by the Government of India under the Indo-American Technical Assistance Programme, 2,998 tubewells were drilled, 2,976 completed with pumping sets and 2,952 energised and put into commission during 1958 till the end of November. These include 350 tubewells of the project of 700 tube-wells taken up in 1954 with GMF assistance, which were to be financed partly from TCM funds. Out of the remaining tube-wells of the 1954 GMF Project, 270 were drilled and energised up to November 30, 1958.

*Excludes 6,050 tons of Australian wheat diverted to Pakistan.

†Includes 1,030 tons of damaged U.S. wheat ex. s.s. 'Philippine Bear' discharged at Yokohama and 5,822 tons of Canadian wheat ex. s.s. 'Theodora' lost on high seas.

Under the project for the construction of tubewells with GMF assistance in North Gujarat, taken up during the First Plan period, 400 tubewells were drilled, while 358 were energised and put into commission.

Out of the total Second Plan programme for the construction of 1,500 tubewells in U.P., 587 tubewells were drilled, 419 completed with pumping sets and 320 energised upto November 30, 1958. In Bombay, 31 tubewells were drilled, while in Assam 9 tubewells were drilled and 2 completed with pumping sets and 2 energised. For technical reasons, the target in Bombay was reduced from 400 to 270 tubewells.

Under the Ground-water Exploration Project, exploratory drillings were completed in Bihar, Kerala, Kutch, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab. Of the exploratory bores drilled, 6 wells in Bihar, 1 in Kerala, 4 in Kutch, 27 in Madras, 11 in Andhra Pradesh and 11 in Punjab yielded sufficient quantities of water and were converted into production tubewells. Similarly, of the exploratory wells drilled, 13 in U.P., 16 in West Bengal and 3 in Orissa were converted into production tubewells.

Land Reclamation

During 1958, the Central Tractor Organisation (C.T.O.) reclaimed 39,000 acres of *kans* land and 3,000 acres of jungle land, besides carrying out levelling and terracing work over an area of 4,000 acres, bringing the progressive total of area reclaimed by it since its inception to 16.67 lakh acres.

Five Units of the Central Tractor Organisation were transferred to Dandakaranya Administration on October 31, 1958.

At the Tractor Training Centre, Budni, Madhya Pradesh, set up with the assistance of T.C.M., 60 students completed their training, bringing the total number of persons trained at the Centre since its inception in July 1956 to 261.

Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Seeds

In pursuance of the recommendations made by the F.A.O. Conference at its 9th session, an *ad hoc* Committee was appointed in October 1953, for organising and conducting the National Seed Campaign, with a view to further intensifying the programme for the production and distribution of high quality seeds.

As a part of the Rabi Campaign, supplies of 7.85 lakh maunds of wheat seed were arranged from surplus areas for the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Arrangements were also made for the supply of paddy seeds from Andhra Pradesh and Madras to meet the requirements of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration. 1,390 seed farms were expected to be set up during 1958-59.

Manures and Fertilisers

A quantity of about 22.2 lakh tons of compost manure was prepared from refuse materials during 1957-58 ; for 1958-59 the target was 26.40 lakh tons. The quantity of compost manure distributed during 1957-58 amounted to 19.25 lakh tons. The Sewage Utilization Schemes in important cities and towns were continued in order to use about 1,530 lakh gallons of manurial water per day. For the development of local manurial resources, 4 schemes were put into operation with the object of (*i*) larger and better utilization of local manurial resources for production of manure in N.E S. Blocks; (*ii*) production of compost manure in village panchayats; (*iii*) night-soil composting on pilot basis in smaller villages ; and (*iv*) popularisation of green manuring practices. Sanction was given to take up work under scheme (*i*) in 1,519 N.E.S. Blocks and under scheme (*ii*) in 792 Panchayats in different States. A number of State Governments

adopted measures to propagate green manuring practices by arranging distribution of green manure seeds and organising special campaigns. In Bihar, a pilot project for composting night soil and village refuse was taken up in 50 villages.

The consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers in terms of ammonium sulphate was likely to rise to about 9 lakh tons during 1958-59. The availability is likely to be of the order of 6.02 lakh tons of ammonium sulphate (made up of 3.35 lakh tons from the Sindri Factory, 0.65 lakh tons from other indigenous sources and 2.02 lakh tons from imports) and 2.80 lakh tons (in terms of ammonium sulphate) of other nitrogenous fertilisers, namely, urea, ammonium sulphate nitrate and calcium ammonium nitrate.

The system of granting short-term loans to the States for the purchase of nitrogenous fertilisers from the Pool and other fertilisers from the open market, and for their sale to cultivators on credit basis, as far as possible, was continued. Ammonium sulphate for distribution to cultivators was being made available to States at a uniform rate of Rs. 350/- per ton. The system of subsidising the sale of phosphatic manures and fertilisers was continued.

The Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957, which controls quality and price of fertiliser materials, was enforced in 11 States and 3 Union Territories.

Plant Protection and Locust Control

The Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage continued to assist the States with technical advice, equipment and personnel in controlling crop pests and diseases through its 14 Central Plant Protection Stations. Assistance was sought to control a serious outbreak of gundhy bug pests of paddy crop in several States in north India and some pests of groundnut, jowar and cotton in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, and Orissa. Assistance was given also for fumigating 15 lakh maunds of wheat in Bihar. Intensive plant protection work in selected gram panchayat areas was also carried out by the Central Stations. Aerial pests control operations were undertaken over a total area of about 19,000 acres.

The Quarantine stations at the sea and air ports continued to carry quarantine inspection and treatment of plants and plant materials imported from foreign countries by sea and air.

Crop Campaigns

An intensive Rabi Production campaign was launched in 9 States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi for mobilising and co-ordinating all available resources and agencies in the task of raising the production of four major foodcrops namely wheat, barley, gram and jowar. The outstanding feature of the campaign was the emphasis on non-official participation, the creation of enthusiasm among farmers, and the mobilisation of farmers' efforts—the Government agencies mainly providing technical guidance and concrete assistance in managing timely supplies of the wherewithals of production. Under the campaign, the States concentrated their efforts on certain selected items of work, such as, timely supply of improved seeds and fertilizers, treatment of seeds against seed-borne diseases, provision of irrigation facilities, supply of improved agricultural implements, insecticides, pesticides and agricultural credit. Steps were taken to organise "teams of helpers" to augment the efforts of the normal extension agency. Other important aspects of the campaign included the production and distribution of agricultural information material, award of community prizes and demonstrations of results accruing from the introduction of improved varieties of seeds and of improved agricultural practices.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

The development of agricultural marketing aims at securing to the farmer his due share of the price paid by the consumer and at subserving the needs of planned development. This object is sought to be achieved through the regulation of market practices, standardisation and grading of agricultural commodities and other allied development activities.

Grading and Standardisation

Grading of agricultural commodities is carried out under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937. The Act covers 38 commodities and grade standards have been prescribed for 117 varieties. The Act is permissive and over 380 grading centres for *ghee*, vegetable oils, creamery butter, rice, wheat, *atta*, *gur*, eggs, fruits, etc., have been organised. In respect of sunn-hemp fibre, cigarette tobacco leaf, wool, bristles, lemon-grass oil and sandalwood oil, there is a provision for compulsory grading under 'Agmark' before export. Demand for these commodities in foreign markets is gradually increasing. During 1957-58, the export value of these commodities amounted to Rs. 27.53 crores and in 1958-59 (five months) to Rs. 12.65 crores.

Regulated Markets

Regulation of markets aims at eliminating unhealthy market practices and reducing marketing charges with a view to benefiting the producer. The regulated markets are managed by market committees comprising nominees of growers, traders, local bodies and the State Government. Market charges are fixed, correct weighment is ensured and unauthorised deductions are disallowed. So far, 550 regulated markets have been set up in seven States.

Development of the Fruit Preservation Industry

Under the Fruit Products Order, 1955, control is being exercised on the fruit and vegetable preservation industry so as to ensure minimum quality standards in regard to the hygiene and sanitation of factories, quality of products, marking, proper labelling and packing of different fruit products. In 1957, the production of various fruit products amounted to 25,000 tons as against 23,000 tons in 1956 ; during the same period, the exports increased from 13,000 tons to 18,000 tons.

Marketable Surplus

A pilot survey for determining the marketable surplus of major foodgrains, *viz.*, wheat, rice, jowar and bajra is in progress.

Co-operative Marketing and Processing

An integrated programme of co-operative development embracing credit, marketing, processing, warehousing and storage was formulated on the basis of the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee of the Reserve Bank. In the sphere of marketing, it was envisaged that about 10 per cent of the marketable surpluses, disposed of by the cultivators, should be sold through co-operative marketing institutions by 1960-61. In 1956, the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act was enacted for facilitating the implementation of the above programme. A National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board was set up to plan and promote programmes for the production, processing, marketing, storage, warehousing, etc., of agricultural produce through co-operative societies. During the first two years of the Second Plan, assistance was given to marketing co-operatives and large-sized co-operative societies for the construction of 1,983 godowns. Construction of 1,090 godowns at a total cost of Rs. 1·59 crores is envisaged by these societies in 1958-59.

Out of 35 new co-operative sugar factories envisaged in the Second Plan, 23 have been licensed. Loans advanced to State Governments to enable them to participate in the share capital of co-operative sugar factories amounted to about Rs. 3·08 crores. The Industrial Finance Corporation also sanctioned loans of the order Rs. 13·54 crores to these factories for meeting their block capital requirements. As against 166 other processing units, such as cotton gins, oil mills, jute baling plants, etc., envisaged in the Second Plan, 25 co-operative processing units were set up in 1956-57 and 37 units in 1957-58.

The Central Warehousing Corporation has so far started 9 warehouses in hired accommodation. State Warehousing Corporations have been established in 12 States.

FORESTRY

India's forests cover 2·81 lakh sq. miles, that is, about 22·3 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. The per capita forest area is 3·5 hectares in the U.S.S.R., 1·8 hectares in the U.S.A., whereas it is only 0·2 hectares in India. Not only is the forest area proportionately smaller in India but it is also unevenly distributed and the productivity per acre per annum is 2·5 cft., which is substantially below the average yield of forests in other countries, such as, France: 56·8 cft., Japan: 37·0 cft., and U.S.A.: 18·0 cft. In view of these facts, the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952 proposed that the area under forests be steadily raised to 33·3 per cent of the total land area ; the proportion to be aimed at being 60 per cent in hilly regions and 20 per cent in the plains. The table given below shows the area under forests in the five years ending 1954-55.

TABLE 136

AREA UNDER FORESTS

(Sq. miles)

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
1. **From out-turn point of view**					
(*a*) Merchantable ..	2,25,714	2,13,132	2,16,385	2,26,269	2,29,949
(*b*) Inaccessible ..	51,518	70,202	63,963	54,119	50,947
TOTAL ..	2,77,232	2,83,334	2,80,348	2,80,388	2,80,896
2. **By Legal Status**					
(*a*) Reserved ..	1,32,975	1,33,138	1,34,492	1,35,801	1,38,056
(*b*) Protected ..	45,532	47,910	52,685	61,689	62,604
(*c*) Unclassed ..	98,725	102,286	93,171	82,898	80,236
TOTAL ..	2,77,232	2,83,334	2,80,348	2,80,388	2,80,896
3. **By Composition**					
(*a*) Coniferous ..	14,107	13,152	12,183	9,377	9,523
(*b*) Broadleaved ..					
(*i*) Sal ..	40,747	39,686	42,725	43,025	41,018
(*ii*) Teak ..	16,784	19,818	18,962	21,918	22,391
(*iii*) Misc. ..	2,05,684	2,10,678	2,06,478	2,06,068	2,07,964
TOTAL ..	2,77,232	2,83,334	2,80,348	2,30,388	2,80,896

Production

Table 137 shows the quantity and value of timber and firewood produced during the five years ending 1954-55.

TABLE 137

PRODUCTION OF TIMBER AND FIREWOOD

Year	Quantity (thousand cubic feet)						Value (thousand rupees)					
	Timber	Round wood	Pulp & Match-wood	Fire wood	Charcoal wood	Total	Timber	Round wood	Pulp & Match wood	Fire wood	Charcoal wood	Total
1950-51	1,05,676	29,549	475	3,94,319	27,569	5,57,558	13,90,54	1,04,68	61	3,92,47	19,77	19,08,07
1951-52	99,577	40,578	461	3,58,742	19,426	5,88,784	14,35,42	86,34	2,59	4,44,71	6,95	19,76,01
1952-53	96,637	17,054	903	3,25,859	7,871	4,48,324	12,84,78	64,80	11,80	3,83,52	3,48	17,48,38
1953-54	86,848	19,544	1,679	3,20,971	8,198	4,37,240	13,65,07	95,65	16,11	2,60,64	8,11	17,45,58
1954-55	1,07,054	24,150	1,238	3,08,346	67,213	5,08,001	15,82,80	1,42,07	13,87	3,56,91	72,19	21,67,84

Apart from providing the raw materials for paper, matchwood and plywood industries, forests are also the source of a number of minor forest products like gum, resins, tanning materials, medicinal herbs, etc., which are essential for certain industries or serve as valuable articles of export. Table 138 shows the value of minor forest produce during the years 1950-51 to 1954-55.

TABLE 138

VALUE OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE

(In thousand rupees)

Year	Bamboos and Canes	Fibres and Flosses	Gums and Resins	Other minor products	Total
1950-51 ..	1,52,00	52	4,193	4,98,03	6,92,48
1951-52 ..	1,24,90	42	74,68	5,05,88	7,05,88
1952-53 ..	88,41	49	76,77	4,28,34	5,94.01
1953-54 ..	94,99	128	78,97	4,55,53	6,30,77
1954-55 ..	1,28,77	55	90,99	5,53,56	7,73,87

Development Schemes

Forestry schemes for which Rs. 24·73 crores have been provided in the Second Plan aim at the rehabilitation of about 3·80 lakh acres of degraded forests and the plantation of 50,000 acres with commercially important species like teak, 13,000 acres with wattle and blue-gum and 2,000 acres with medicinal plants. Another 50,000 acres are to be brought under matchwood plantations. It is also proposed to undertake plantations along canal banks and roads, on village waste lands and as shelter-belts. The programme also provides for the development of forest roads, adoption of better techniques of timber extraction, establishment of timber treating and seasoning plants and organisation for survey of forest resources. Steps were initiated to set up a Forest Research Centre for the southern region and for that purpose the Mysore Government's research laboratory at Bangalore was taken over by the Central Government.

Extraction of Andamans timber is now being increasingly done to meet home demands; exports to foreign countries being confined only to meeting past commitments. Nearly 38,410 tons of timber was extracted by Government in middle and south islands and 10,072 tons by a private company in north islands during the first nine months of 1958. Exports to mainland during the same period were 22,375 tons by Government and 10,563 tons by the private company.

Soil Conservation

Excessive de-forestation, over-stocking of grazing lands and unsuitable methods of agriculture have been the major causes of erosion. Soil conservation work on systematic lines was started during the First Five Year Plan. The work is co-ordinated under the Central Soil Conservation Board. There are nine regional research-cum-demonstration centres at Dehra Dun, Kotah, Vasad, Agra, Chandigarh, Jaipur, Bellary, Ootacamund and Chhatra to investigate the specific soil conservation problems. The important programmes of soil conservation include a pasture development scheme, which envisages the setting up of 100 demonstration blocks of 200

acres each during the Second Plan period ; training of soil conversation officers and assistants ; and an all-India soil and land use survey with particular reference to the catchment areas of six major river valley projects, *viz*., Kosi, Damodar, Chambal, Bhakra, Hirakud and Machkund. During the first two years of the Second Plan, an area of 4·9 lakh acres was protected through soil conservation measures. During 1958-59, 171 soil conservation schemes involving an outlay of about Rs. 4·5 crores were approved.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Table 139 shows the number of livestock, poultry and agricultural machinery according to the quinquennial censuses of 1951 and 1956.

The object of Government policy in regard to the development of animal husbandry in the country is to develop the milking capacity of well-defined milk breeds by selective breeding and upgrading of the non-descript cattle, and improvement of draught breeds in milk yield without impairing the quality of the bullocks. The above objects are sought to be achieved through Key Village Scheme, Gaushala Development Scheme and Gosadan Scheme.

TABLE 139

CENSUS OF LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

	1956 census*	1951 census
	(lakhs)	(lakhs)
A—LIVESTOCK		
1. **Cattle**		
(*a*) Males over 3 years	649	618
(*b*) Females over 3 years	499	499
(*c*) Young stock	438	435
TOTAL CATTLE	1,587†	1,552
2. **Buffaloes**		
(*a*) Males over 3 years	65	68
(*b*) Females over 3 years	223	219
(*c*) Young Stock	161	147
TOTAL BUFFALOES	449	434
3. Sheep	392	390
4. Goats	554	471
5. Horses and ponies	15	15
6. Other livestock**	68	64
TOTAL LIVESTOCK	3,065	2,926
B—POULTRY	947	735
C—AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY	(thousands)	(thousands)
1. Ploughs		
(*a*) wooden	36,615	31,809
(*b*) Iron	1,367	930
2. Carts	10,991	9,854
3. Sugarcane Crushers		
(*a*) Worked by power	23	21
(*b*) Worked by bullocks	545	505
4. Oil Engines (with pumps for irrigation purposes)	122	82
5. Electric Pumps (for irrigation purposes)	55	25
6. Tractors (used for agricultural purposes only)	21	9
7. Ghanies		
(*a*) Five seers and more	96	242
(*b*) Less than five seers	212	204

*Figures are subject to revision

**Comprises mules, donkeys, camels and pigs.

†Includes 86,200 for which details are not available.

Key Village Scheme

This scheme represents a comprehensive effort for increasing the productive capacity of the cattle in the country—both in regard to milk production and draught capacity. Intensive development measures are being undertaken in selected suitable centres called the Key Village Blocks through controlled breeding, proper feeding and management, disease control and improvement of marketing arrangements. During the First Plan, 555 Key Village Units and 146 artificial insemination centres were established in the country. In 1957-58, 72 new Key Village Blocks, each with artificial insemination centres, 23 artificial insemination centres in urban areas and 23 Key Village Extension Centres were set up. Development of pastures, popularisation of the growing of fodder crops, especially the legumes, balanced feeding of cattle and conservation of fodder are also being encouraged in the Key Village areas.

Gosadan Scheme

The object of the scheme is to remove old, infirm and unproductive cattle from the areas of active development work and to maintain them economically in *gosadans* established in the interior forest areas and other waste lands which are not fully utilised at present. The scheme also envisages the scientific and economic utilisation of the remains of dead animals in these centres. During the First Plan period, 25 *gosadans* were established in different States. The Second Plan envisages the establishment of 60 *go adans*. Up to the end of 1957-58, 21 new *gosadans* and *5 chara-malayas* had been established.

Gaushala Development Scheme

This scheme envisages the utilisation of the resources available with the *gaushalas* and the organisation of their working on scientific basis so as to supplement governmental efforts for cattle development. Under this scheme, financial and technical assistance is provided to *gaushalas*. Against a total target of the development of 350 *gaushalas* in the Second Plan, 132 *gaushalas* were extended assistance up to the end of 1957-58.

Poultry Development

The development of poultry is considered important for improving the nutritional content of the country's food supplies and for improving the incomes of village population. The Second Plan which has made a provision of Rs. 2.6 crores for poultry development envisages the establishment of 5 regional poultry farms at Delhi, Bombay (Aarey Milk Colony), Bangalore, Bhubaneshwar and Simla and of 300 demonstration and extension centres. The object of the regional farms will be to develop and distribute improved breeds of poultry for further development. The extension centres will also promote the same objectives and also demonstrate scientific methods of poultry husbandry to the public.

Dairy Schemes

The dairy development schemes in the Second Plan include 36 urban milk supply schemes, 12 co-operative creameries and 7 milk drying plants. During 1958-59, a provision of Rs. 2.9 crores was made for dairy development programmes.

The construction of buildings for the central dairy and three milk collection and chilling centres for the Delhi Milk Scheme is nearing completion. Work on the construction of new dairy at Calcutta is progressing. The expansion of Aarey Milk Colony continued and experimental work on the preparation of sterilized milk was carried out with UNICEF assistance amounting to Rs. 1.5 lakhs. Under the Madras Milk Project,

construction of units for housing cattle has started. Progress was also made in the implementation of milk supply schemes at Chandigarh, Hissar, Bangalore, Gaya, Trivandrum, Agartala and Sholapur. Schemes for the supply of milk in Patna, Jaipur, Bhopal, Coimbatore, Cuttack, Hyderabad and Nagpur were also taken up. A scheme for supplying about 400 maunds of milk to Ahmedabad was started. It was proposed to expand the scheme to a capacity of about 1,500 maunds of milk daily with the assistance of Rs. 15.84 lakhs from the UNICEF.

The Kaira Co-operative Milk Union, Anand, increased its production of butter and skimmed milk powder and also started the production of condensed milk. Work was also started on the establishment of a milk powder factory at Madras as also on creameries at Barauni, Aligarh and Junagadh.

Development of Fisheries

Out of the total outlay of about Rs. 12 crores allocated for the development of fisheries during the Second Plan, about Rs. 3·98 crores were set apart for the Central fisheries schemes relating to marine and inland fisheries research, technological research, development of fishing harbours, exploratory fishing stations, extension and training. Financial and technical assistance to State Governments is being given for the survey, production, preservation, storage, marketing and transport of fish and for the organisation of fishermen's co-operatives.

The total production of fish was about 12·33 lakh tons in 1957, while the total marine fish landings showed an increase of 22 per cent over the 1956 figures. The foreign experts available under the assistance extended by FAO, TCM and Norway for fishery development programmes continued to assist in the development of fishing harbours, introduction of new types of fishing gear and use of mechanised aids by fishermen. Under the Colombo Plan, the services of four Master Fishermen were obtained from Japan. The number of fisheries extension units, which render technical advice and assistance to State fisheries departments, fishermen and fish farmers, rose from 7 to 9 during 1957-58.

The Central Board of Fisheries has been established to co-ordinate and integrate the activities in the field of fisheries development and research throughout India. An Expert Committee for higher fisheries training programme has also been set up. The research activities of the Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Calcutta, and Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam, were expanded during the year. The latter station established three additional centres during the year. The Deep Sea Fishing Station, Bombay, continued its programme of training Indian officers in deep sea fishing methods.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

According to the 1951 census, the number of cultivating labourers in the country was 4·9 crores, constituting about 20 per cent of the total agricultural population. According to the reports of the first All-India Agricultural Labour Enquiry conducted during 1950-51, about 30·4 per cent of rural families were agricultural labourers, half of them possessing no land whatever and the other half owning some land.

The inquiry further revealed that 85 per cent of the agricultural labourers had only casual work, mostly in connection with harvesting, weeding, ploughing, etc. The average annual income per family from all sources was Rs. 447 and the average per capita income amounted to Rs. 104 compared with the national average of Rs. 264 in that year. The extent of employment varied under different conditions in different parts of the

country, the average being 218 days in the year—189 days in agricultural work and 29 days in non-agricultural work. There was work with wages for about seven months in the year, total unemployment for about three months and some kind of self-employment for less than two months. Nearly 15 per cent of agricultural labourers were "attached" to landowners and worked for them on an average for 326 days while casual labourers had work only for 200 days in the year. About 16 per cent of agricultural workers had no wage-earning employment at all during the year.

The problem of the amelioration of agricultural labourers is intimately related to the basic problem of poverty. The solution does not lie merely in the distribution of land. Thus apart from the general measures of economic development, especially more intensive and diversified occupational structure in rural areas, specific measures such as resettlement schemes, formation of labour co-operatives, allotment of house-sites and enforcement of minimum wages are being implemented.

Minimum Wages

During the First Plan period, minimum wages were fixed throughout the Punjab, Rajasthan, Orissa, Ajmer, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch and Tripura. In seven other States, minimum wages have been fixed in certain specified areas. The Second Plan has recommended that minimum wages be prescribed in all the States and for all the areas.

Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry

The field work of the second All-India Agricultural Labour Enquiry integrated with the eleventh and twelfth rounds of the National Sample Survey for a period of 12 months from September 1956 to the end of August 1957, was completed in about 3,600 villages selected on the principle of stratified random sampling. Information was collected on wages and earnings, employment and unemployment, income and consumption expenditure and indebtedness for about 28,000 sample agricultural labour households. The main tabulations have been completed by the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, and furnished to the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Before a comprehensive all-India report on agricultural labour is prepared, a brochure on the subject will be brought out by the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Rural Consumer Price Index Scheme

Compilation is in progress of consumer price index numbers for agricultural labourers on the basis of the current rural retail prices for selected commodities supplied by the National Sample Survey Directorate and the weights provided by the first all-India Agricultural Labour Enquiry (1950-51).

CHAPTER XXI

LAND REFORM*

The framework of a national land policy set out in the First Five-Year Plan recognised that the pattern of land ownership and cultivation was a fundamental issue in national development. It made certain recommendations for bringing about a gradual transition from a land system based on the exploitation of the cultivator to one in which the actual tiller would receive the maximum return from his labour and have the requisite incentive to raise productivity in agriculture. The policy was restated in the Second Plan with certain shifts in emphasis and direction necessitated by the experience gained during the First Plan period. The objectives of the land policy in the Plan are firstly, to remove such impediments in the way of agricultural production as arise from the character of the agrarian structure and to create conditions for evolving as speedily as possible an agrarian economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity and, secondly, to establish an egalitarian society and eliminate social inequalities.

ABOLITION OF INTERMEDIARIES

Most of the work relating to the enactment of laws and the acquisition of intermediary areas has been undertaken and intermediaries have almost entirely been abolished ; the occupants have been brought in direct contact with the State and uncultivated lands, forests etc. have been acquired and are being administered directly by the State or through local agencies such as the village panchayats.

The progress made in the implementation of the programme of abolition of intermediaries in the States is shown below:

State	Present position
Andhra Pradesh	.. Intermediaries have been abolished in the area covered by the former State of Andhra. In 1958, certain categories of *inam* estates, such as post—1936 *inam* estates which had earlier been left out of the purview of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, as applicable to Andhra area were brought within its purview. In the Telangana area, *jagirs* have been abolished. Though legislation for abolition of *inams* was enacted in 1954, its implementation has been held up.
Assam	.. The rights of the higher class of intermediaries (*zamindars*) have been acquired throughout Goalpara district with an area of about 18.2 lakh acres. Tenures of the second class of intermediaries (*Jotedars*) have been acquired in respect of about 44,000 acres.
Bihar	.. Intermediaries have been abolished. Legislation has been amended to remove difficulties in the management of vested estates and to expedite payment of compensation.
Bombay	.. The abolition of non-ryotwari tenures has been completed with the exception of certain *inams*.

* For a brief account of the genesis and growth of the agrarian problem see Chapter XXI of 'INDIA 1958'

State		Present position
		In the area covered by the former Bombay State and Marathwada area, legislation was passed in 1958 for abolition of the inferior village *watans*. Legislation for abolition of *inams* in the Kutch area has also been enacted.
Jammu and Kashmir	..	Legislation for abolition of intermediary interests in land held by occupancy tenants and inferior owners is under consideration of the State Government. A ceiling has, however, been imposed and no intermediary holds more than 22¾ acres.
Kerala	..	The Bills for abolition of *Jenmi* tenure in the Tranvancore-area and for abolition of intermediary rights in respect of temple lands are awaiting enactment. *Edavagai* tenure has been abolished.
Madhya Pradesh	..	Intermediary tenures have generally been abolished. A Bill has been introduced to abolish *muafis* and *inams* in the former Madhya Bharat area.
Madras	..	Intermediaries have been abolished with the exception of post-1936 *inams* and minor *inams*.
Mysore	..	In the area of the former Mysore State, legislation for the abolition of personal and miscellaneous *inams* has been enacted. In the Karnataka area, *jagirs* have been resumed. Legislation enacted for abolition of *inams* is yet to be implemented.
Orissa	..	Superior rights in permanently settled and temporarily settled *zamindari* estates have been abolished. Some *inams* and subordinate tenures of intermediary nature remain to be abolished.
Punjab	..	Intermediary tenures like superior owners and landlords of lands held by occupancy tenants have been abolished and inferior owners and occupancy tenants have been made owners of their lands.
Rajasthan	..	In the former Rajasthan area, *jagirs* with rental income of Rs. 2.98 crores have been resumed. The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act has been amended so as to provide for resumption of *jagirs* held by charitable institutions, or those for the performance of religious services as well. A Bill for abolition of *zamindari* and *biswedari* tenures has been enacted. In the Ajmer area, estates with a total rental income of Rs. 14.69 lakhs have been resumed.
Uttar Pradesh	..	Intermediaries have been abolished except in the Kumaon Hills in regard to which a Bill has been promoted. Legislation for abolition of the *Thekedari* system in Government estates has been enacted.
West Bengal	..	All intermediary interests were acquired by April 1955.

The table below broadly indicates the position in regard to abolition of intermediaries for the country as a whole:

TABLE 140

AREA UNDER INTERMEDIARIES

	Percentage of total area
Area in which intermediary tenures existed	43
Area in which legislation for abolition of intermediaries has been adopted	40
Area in which abolition of intermediaries has been carried out ..	38
Area in which intermediaries still remain	5

The following table gives the State-wise break-up of the estimates of the compensation payable and amount already paid to intermediaries, at the end of 1957:

TABLE 141

COMPENSATION PAYABLE AND PAID FOR ABOLITION OF INTERMEDIARIES

(As before Reorganisation of States)

(In crores of rupees)

	Compensation and rehabilitation grant payable (including interest)	Amount Paid
Andhra Pradesh	9 60	4 59*
Assam	5 18	0.02
Bihar	240 00	3.70**
Bombay	20 89	0 14
Hyderabad	15 18	6.64
Madhya Pradesh †	22 10	9.78
Madras	4 81	3.19
Mysore	1 80	—
Orissa	10 50	0.47
Rajasthan (including Ajmer)	35 88	6.40
Saurashtra	10 20	2.62
Travancore-Cochin	0 20	—
Uttar Pradesh	179 00	59.73
West Bengal	70 00	1.59
Total	625.25	98.87

TENANCY REFORM

The principal objectives of tenancy reform recommended by the Planning Commission are: (*i*) reduction of rents, (*ii*) security of tenure and (*iii*) ownership for tenants. The progress made in these directions is outlined below:

Andhra Pradesh

In the former Andhra area, tenants in possession on June 1, 1956, have been given a minimum term of four years and tenants admitted after this date a minimum term of six years. The rent is not to exceed 50 per cent of the gross produce for lands under Government irrigation sources, 45 per cent in case of dry lands and 28 1/3 per cent in case of irrigation by baling.

In the Telangana area, tenants are classified into (*i*) protected tenants (all tenants of persons owning an area of more than 3 family holdings and tenants in continuous possession for six years on prescribed dates), and (*ii*) ordinary tenants. Protected tenants have fixity of tenure subject to owner's right to resume land for personal cultivation up to 3 family holdings. Protected tenants have an optional right to acquire ownership up to one family holding provided the owner's holding is not reduced below two family holdings. The purchase price varies between 6 to 15 times the rent and is payable in half-yearly instalments not exceeding 16. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce in case of irrigated lands and one-fifth in other cases.

* Up to February 1958.
** Up to July 1958.
† Including the former Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal areas.

Assam

A landlord may resume land from tenants for personal cultivation up to 33 1/3 acres subject to a minimum of 3 1/3 acres until alternative land is provided by Government. The right of resumption is permitted to owners whose principal source of income for maintenance is from cultivation of land. The crop-share rent is not to exceed one-fourth where the cost of cultivation is met by the landlord, and one-fifth in other cases. The cash rent payable by a tenant in permanently settled areas is not to exceed 100 per cent of rent payable by his landlord ; it is 50 per cent in temporarily settled areas.

Bihar

Right of occupancy accrues after 12 years of continuous possession. Cash rent is not to exceed by more than 50 per cent of the rental value, if the land is held under a registered lease, and 25 per cent in other cases. The produce rent is not to exceed 7/20ths of the gross produce excluding chaff.

The Bihar Land Commission has set up four teams for visiting various States to study the progress of land reforms. Comprehensive land reform legislation is expected to be undertaken after these teams have reported.

Bombay

In the area of the former State of Bombay a landlord can resume one-half of the area provided that together with the land held under his personal cultivation it does not exceed three economic holdings (12 to 48 acres). In the non-resumable area tenants are deemed to have acquired ownership except where the landlord has less than an economic holding (3 to 12 acres). The maximum rent is not to exceed one-sixth of the gross produce or five times the land revenue, whichever is less. In the Marathwada area, the position is the same as that obtaining in the Telangana area of Andhra Pradesh. Legislation has been amended providing for reduction of rent to one-sixth of the produce and conferring right of purchase on ordinary tenants.

The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha region and Kutch area) Act, 1958 provides for fixity of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume land up to 3 family holdings for personal cultivation. Provision has been made for enabling the State Government to transfer ownership to tenants with effect from April 1, 1961. Tenants have meanwhile an optional right to purchase provided the landlord is left with one family holding.

Jammu and Kashmir

The limit of resumption of land for personal cultivation is 2 acres of wet land or 4 acres of dry land in Kashmir Province and 4 acres of wet land or 6 acres of dry land in Jammu Province. The rent payable by tenants of owners of more than 12½ acres is not to exceed 1/4 of the gross produce for wet land and 1/3 for dry land.

Kerala

In Cochin area, the tenants have fixity of tenure and the landowners have no right of resumption. The ejectment of crop sharers (who are not treated as tenants) has been stayed. In Travancore area also, the ejectment of tenants (including crop sharers) has been stayed.

The Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill which includes provisions for comprehensive land reforms has been referred to the Select Committee.

Madhya Pradesh

In the former Madhya Pradesh area, the law provides for conferment of occupancy right on tenants of lands which are let out for a period of three years in any consecutive period of five years. In the former Vindhya Pradesh area, there is provision for security of tenure for a minimum term of 7 years for all tenants, resumption being permitted at the end of this term for personal cultivation. The 7-year protection will expire in April 1962. In the former Madhya Bharat and Bhopal areas, ejectment of tenants has been stayed.

The State Government have published the Land Revenue Code Bill which is modelled largely on the lines of similar legislation in old Madhya Pradesh. It seeks to achieve uniformity in the land revenue system in the entire reorganised State and also provides for a further measure of tenancy reform and a ceiling on future acquisition.

Madras

An interim measure for protection of tenants from eviction has been adopted. Landowners owning less than 13 1/3 acres of wet land are, however, entitled to resume for personal cultivation half the area held by a tenant, subject to a maximum of 5 acres of wet land. Rent is not to exceed 40 per cent of produce for irrigated lands (35 per cent where irrigation is supplemented by lift irrigation) and 33 1/3 per cent in other cases.

Mysore

In the former Mysore State area, fixity of tenure has been provided for tenants in continuous possession for 12 years prior to April 1, 1951, subject to the landlord's right to resume for personal cultivation an area ranging from 50 to 75 per cent of the tenancy, varying according to the extent of land held by the tenant from the landlord.

A comprehensive Land Reforms Bill has recently been introduced. This will be applicable to the entire reorganised State of Mysore. Pending enactment of this legislation ejectment of tenants has been stayed.

Orissa

Ejectment of all tenants has been stayed up to June 30, 1959. A landowner holding less than 33 acres can, however, resume for personal cultivation an area up to 7 acres of wet land or 14 acres of dry land. The maximum rent has been fixed at one-fourth of the gross produce but not exceeding 4 to 6 maunds of paddy per acre. The State Government have prepared a draft Land Reforms Bill.

Punjab

In the former Punjab area, tenants have been given fixity of tenure subject to landlords' right to resume up to 30 standard acres. In the former PEPSU area, tenants in continuous possession of land for 12 years on December 3, 1953, will have complete security of tenure in an area not exceeding 15 standard acres. The rent is not to exceed one-third of the gross produce or value thereof.

Punjab and Pepsu Laws have been amended to provide safeguards for tenants from devices adopted by landlords to evade the provisions of tenancy laws.

Rajasthan

A tenant is entitled to retain an area which yields a net annual income of Rs. 1,200 and the rent is not to exceed one-sixth of the gross produce. With a view to securing uniformity of land laws throughout the reorganised State, the Rajasthan tenancy and revenue laws have been

extended to the Ajmer area, Abu area (of former Bombay) and Sunel area (of former Madhya Bharat).

Uttar Pradesh

All tenants and sub-tenants have been brought into direct relationship with the State. They will continue to pay rents to the State at the existing rates and the State will pay compensation to the landlords out of its increased revenues.

West Bengal

All rent-receiving interests have been acquired by the State and the under-*ryots* and their subordinate tenants have been brought into direct relationship with the State. Crop sharers (*Bargadars*) do not get tenancy status. Crop share is not to exceed 50 per cent of the produce if the landlord contributes the cost of cultivation, and 40 per cent if he does not.

Union Territories

In Delhi, all tenants have been made owners of land on payment of a price ranging between 4 to 48 times the land revenue. The law has been already implemented in 131 out 306 villages and 7,800 tenants have been declared owners.

In Himachal Pradesh, occupancy tenants have optional rights to acquire ownership on payment of compensation, while in regard to non-occupancy tenancy the landlord can resume for personal cultivation one-fourth of his tenancy subject to a maximum limit of 5 acres. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce. One thousand tenants were granted ownership rights in 1957-58.

In Manipur, ejectment of tenants has been stayed while in Tripura fixity of tenure for *ryots* as well as under-*ryots* has been provided.

CEILING ON HOLDINGS

The principle that there should be a ceiling on land holdings was accepted in the First Plan. It was suggested that a census of land holdings and cultivation should be held to make available the data relevant to the determination of the ceiling limit. The census was held in most of the States (see later in the chapter). The Second Plan reiterates the recommendation that there should be a ceiling at three family holdings and recommends that steps should be taken in each State to impose ceilings at existing holdings during the Second Plan period.

Ceiling has two aspects, namely, (*i*) ceiling on future acquisition, and (*ii*) ceiling on existing holdings. Ceiling on future acquisition has been imposed in the following States:

State	Area	Ceiling
Andhra Pradesh	Telangana area	12 to 180 acres.
Assam	Plain districts	50 acres.
Bombay	Bombay area (former)	12 to 48 acres.
	Marathwada area	12 to 180 acres.
	Saurashtra area	60 to 120 acres
	Vidarbha and Kutch areas	3 family holdings (area to be determined by tribunal)
Jammu and Kashmir		22¾ acres.
Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Bharat area	50 acres.
	Rajasthan area	30 to 90 acres (varying according to the class of soil).
Mysore	Bombay area	12 to 48 acres
	Hyderabad area	12 to 180 acres.
Punjab		30 standard acres.
Rajasthan (*including* Ajmer area)		30 irrigated acres or 90 dry acres.
Uttar Pradesh		12½ acres.

West Bengal		25 acres.
Delhi		30 standard acres.

Legislation has been enacted in the following States on existing holdings:

Andhra Pradesh	Telangana area	18 to 270 acres.
Assam	Plain districts	50 acres.
Bombay	Marathwada area	18 to 270 acres.
	Vidarbha and Kutch areas	6 family holdings.
Jammu and Kashmir		22¾ acres.
Mysore	Hyderabad area	18 to 270 acres.
Punjab	Pepsu area	30 standard acres (in case o. displaced persons 40 standard acres)
Rajasthan	Ajmer area	50 acres (in case of land held by intermediaries).
West Bengal		25 acres.
Himachal Pradesh		30 acres in Chamba district and area assessed at Rs. 125 in other areas.

In the Punjab, Government have been authorised to settle tenants on land under personal cultivation by landlords in excess of 30 standard acres. In Kerala, the Agrarian Relations Bill which is before the Select Committee provides for fixation of ceiling on future acquisition and existing holdings varying from 15 to 30 acres. The Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code Bill, 1958, also provides for a ceiling on future acquisition, the limit being left to be prescribed by Rules. In Mysore a Bill has been introduced providing ceiling on existing holdings as well as on future acquisition at an area yielding a net annual income of Rs. 3,600. The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Bill, 1958, seeks to fix the ceiling on existing holdings at an area yielding a net annual income of Rs. 5,400 and ceiling on future acquisition at Rs. 3,600 income level. The implementation of legislation for imposition of ceiling on existing holdings has been completed in Jammu and Kashmir. In the Pepsu area of Punjab and Assam rules have been framed and declarations by the land-owners as to the extent of land held by them are being submitted. In West Bengal, the State Government have come into possession of surplus area in respect of *Khas* lands of the ex-intermediaries. It is being allotted to landless workers at present on a year to year basis.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

Both the First and Second Plans have emphasised the need for the consolidation of holdings. The Planning Commission recommended that the consolidation of holdings should be undertaken in Community Project areas as a task of primary importance to the agricultural programme. They have now completed a study of the methods evolved so far with a view to making available the best existing experience in tackling the problem.

During the First Plan period, about 21 lakh acres were consolidated in Bombay, 29 lakh acres in Madhya Pradesh, 48 lakh acres in Punjab, 13 lakh acres in Pepsu and 44 lakh acres in U.P. Work is in progress in one tehsil each in 21 districts in U.P. State plans for the Second Plan period include a provision for Rs. 450 lakhs for the purpose. The target (excepting some States for which figures are not available) is 360 lakh acres. In Bombay, legislation has been enacted for unification of the law relating to consolidation of holdings in the entire State. The Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Act 1958, aims at removing delays in consolidation operations and other shortcomings. The following table shows the progress of consolidation of holdings in different States upto December 31, 1957.

TABLE 142

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

State/Union Territory	Provision for 1956-61 (Rs. lakhs)	Target for 1956-61 (Rs. lakhs)	Work completed upto 31-12-57* (in acres)	Work in progress as on 31-12-57 (in acres)
Andhra Pradesh ..	20.53	5.00(a)	Nil	1,92,341
Assam	14.25	13.82	Nil	Nil
Bihar	18.97	18.00	Nil	2,55,885
Bombay†	79.39	72.81	12,65,275	11,79,542
Madhya Pradesh ..	54.25	16.25(b)	29,95,435	2,19,642
Madras	11.50	N.F.	Nil	Nil
Mysore	14.51	15.04(c)	3,88,334	4,51,110
Orissa	5.00	N.F.	73	Nil
Punjab	172 00	157.72	85,80,874	56,17,438
Rajasthan ..	32.5	10.00	21,000	3,62,119
Uttar Pradesh ..	(d)	50.00	13,98,592	37,35,129
West Bengal	14.25	N.A.	Nil	Nil
Delhi	2.85	.59	2,01,834	Nil
Himachal Pradesh ..	9.50	1.18	21,762	26,104
Manipur	.29	(e)	Nil	Nil
Pondicherry	.2	Nil	Nil	Nil
	449.99	360.41	1,48,73,179	1,20,39,310

SUB-DIVISION AND FRAGMENTATION

The operation of the laws of inheritance has resulted in the sub-division and fragmentation of holdings to the detriment of agricultural production. The policy is to restrain this tendency.

Legislation for the prevention of fragmentation was undertaken in Bombay, Delhi, Punjab and PEPSU before the commencement of the First Plan. During the Plan period, Bihar, Hyderabad, Orissa, Rajasthan and Saurashtra enacted legislation regulating transfers and partitions with a view to preventing break up of a holding or diminution in the size of a plot below a certain minimum. In 15 States, legislative measures were adopted in order to prevent excessive fragmentation or sub-division. In Madhya Pradesh, a minimum limit of 15 acres has been fixed in the Madhya Bharat area and 5 acres in the Bhopal area. In the former Vindhya Pradesh

*The expression " work completed " in the above table refers to areas where after finalising the consolidation schemes, the possession of new holdings has actually been transferred.

†In the Review of the First Five-Year Plan, the area consolidated in Bombay has been shown as 21.2 lakh acres. This related to the area reported by the Bombay Govt. who have since informed that completed schemes mean schemes published under Section 19 of the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation & Consolidation of Holdings Act. Out of 21.2 lakh acres under completed schemes possession has actually been transferred by December 31, 1957, in respect of 12.46 lakh acres in pre-reorganisation Bombay area and 3.88 lakh acres in the former Bombay areas transferred to Mysore State. In addition to 12.46 lakh acres, 19,068 acres have been consolidated in Vidarbha region now in Bombay State. Thus the total area in Bombay State where the work has been completed comes to 12.65 lakh acres.

(a) for Telangana area only. Old Andhra area—no target fixed.

(b) Target for Mahakosal region has been fixed. For other areas it is under consideration.

(c) Target for 4 districts of the former Bombay State.

(d) Consolidation scheme was outside the Plan ; now it is being included in Annual Plans.

(e) Proposed to be taken up after survey is finalised.

N.F.—Not fixed.

N.A.—Not available.

area, 5 acres have been prescribed as the minimum limit for irrigated land and 10 acres for dry land. The minimum in the former Hydrabad State area of Andhra Pradesh is 4 to 60 acres, 3⅛ acres in Uttar Pradesh and 8 standard acres in Delhi.

CENSUS OF LAND HOLDINGS

Census of land holdings and cultivation has been carried out in the former 22 States. Except Bihar, the census results for other States are available. In Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Madras, it was a complete enumeration of holdings. In Punjab, Mysore, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, the census was restricted to holdings of 10 acres or above. In Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan and Kerala, the census was based on sample surveys. In Assam, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir, no fresh census was taken as decisions relating to ceilings were taken on the basis of data already available.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

The ultimate solution of the land problem, as envisaged in the First and Second Plans, is co-operative village management. In the First Plan, co-operative farming was viewed as a method by which small and middle farmers could bring into existence sizeable farm units which would facilitate the application on a wider scale of scientific knowledge, increase in capital investment and rise in the productivity of land. During this period, almost all States issued bye-laws for co-operative farming societies and framed rules for assisting them.

The main task visualised for the Second Plan period is to take such essential steps as will provide a sound foundation for the development of co-operative farming.

The Standing Committee of the National Development Council considered the programme of co-operative farming at its meeting in September 1957, and decided that 3,000 co-operative farming experiments should be carried out during the rest of the Second Plan period.

At the end of December 1958, there were 2,020 co-operative farming societies. The following table shows the State-wise break-up of the societies.

TABLE 143

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING SOCIETIES

State/Territory	No. of societies	State/Territory	No. of societies
Andhra Pradesh	31	Manipur	3
Assam	170	Mysore	100
Bihar	27	Orissa	28
Bombay	402	Punjab	478
Delhi	22	Rajasthan	105
Jammu and Kashmir	7	Tripura	12
Kerala	55	Uttar Pradesh	255
Madhya Pradesh	140	West Bengal	148
Madras	37		
		Total	2,020

BHOODAN

The Bhoodan or voluntary land gift movement owes its inspiration to Acharya Vinoba Bhave. Describing the aims of the movement, Acharya Bhave says: "In a just and equitable order of society, land must belong to all. That is why we do not beg for gifts but demand a share to which the

poor are rightly entitled." The main objective is to "propagate the right thought by which social and economic maladjustments can be corrected without serious conflicts".

In its practical application, it takes the shape of asking for voluntary donations of one-sixth of the land for redistribution among the landless. In the non-agricultural sector, the movement assumes various forms such as *Sampattidan* (donations of money or other resources), *Buddhidan* and *Jivandan* (dedication of one's mental abilities and life to the achievement of the *Bhoodan* ideals), *Sadhandan* and *Grihdan.*

The movement which began on a modest scale on April 18, 1951, now covers the length and breadth of India. The target is to obtain 500 lakh acres of land so that it may be possible to provide some land for cultivation to every rural family. The movement has now widened out into *Gramdan*, *i.e.*, donations of entire villages, the ideal being that all land should belong to the village community as a whole.

The Second Plan recognises that the practical success which is achieved in the development of *Gramdan* villages will have great significance for co-operative village development. At a conference convened by the Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh in September 1957 at Yelwal (Mysore State), the desirability of the closest co-operation between the Community Development Programme and the *Gramdan* movement was emphasised. The matter was discussed by a working group in the Ministry of Community Development and after further consideration at the Development Commissioners' conference held at Mt. Abu in May 1958, certain decisions were arrived at for closer co-operation between *Bhoodan* and *Gramdan*. *Gramdan* villages will now receive preference in the matter of opening Community Development blocks and starting of other community development activities.

Legislation has been adopted for facilitating donation and distribution of *Bhoodan* lands in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay (Saurashtra area), Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. Administrative instructions have been issued in Bombay.

Financial assistance given by the State Governments to the movement since 1954-55 is shown below.

TABLE 144

ASSISTANCE TO BHOODAN

(*In thousand rupees*)

State	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (proposed)
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	3.0	2.0
Bihar	—	33.0	100.0	186.0	—
Bombay					
(i) Vidarbha	†	†	†	20.0	—
(ii) Saurashtra	4.9	25.3	25.3	16.9	25.0
Madhya Pradesh					
(i) Madhya Pradesh	50.0	50.0	50.0	30.0	30.0
(ii) Madhya Bharat	—	15.0	30.0	20.0	20.0
(iii) Bhopal	—	—	—	—	2.5
Punjab	—	—	—	5.0	5.0
Rajasthan	1.0	10.0	25.0	30.0	—
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	50.0
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	5.0	—

† Included in former Madhya Pradesh area.

Rupees 11.92 lakhs in 1956-57 and Rs. 10 lakhs in 1957-58 were sanctioned by the Government of India. They would also contribute Rs. 68 lakhs to a scheme drawn up by the All-India Sarva Seva Sangh. A scheme for resettlement of landless workers in Bhoodan lands on a co-operative basis costing Rs. 2.50 lakhs was also sanctioned in 1957-58.

The region-wise break-up of land collection and distribution under the Bhoodan movement up to June 1958 is as follows:

TABLE 145

BHOODAN DONATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION

(*In acres*)

State or Region	Area of land donated	Area of land distributed
Andhra Pradesh	2,41,950	83,090
Assam	23,196	225
Bihar	21,13,938	2,86,286
Bombay		
(i) Gujarat	47,486	11,527
(ii) Maharashtra	64,360	10,561
(iii) Saurashtra	31,237	8,185
(iv) Vidarbha	86,778	45,000
Delhi	396	157
Himachal Pradesh	1,568	21
Kerala	29,021	2,126
Madhya Pradesh	1,78,816	62,450
Mysore	19,973	2,527
Madras	70,823	2,349
Orissa	4,24,635	1,11,785
Punjab	19,929	5,653
Rajasthan	4,26,488	69,362
Uttar Pradesh	5,87,630	77,758
West Bengal	12,681	8,463
TOTAL	44,00,905	7,82,525

Since January 1957, the emphasis has shifted to *Gramdan*. The State-wise donation of villages to the movement till December 31, 1958 is as follows:

TABLE 146

GRAMDAN DONATIONS

State	Villages	State	Villages
Andhra Pradesh	481	Mysore	66
Assam	127	Orissa	1,960
Bihar	152	Punjab	1
Bombay	600	Rajasthan	113
Kerala	543	Uttar Pradesh	59
Madhya Pradesh	178	West Bengal	26
Madras	254		
		Total	4,570

Rs. 14,42,160 were donated as *Sampattidan* up to the end of December 1956. During 1958 a sum of Rs. 55,468 was donated. A further sum of Rs. 59,492 in the form of *Danapatras* and another Rs. 19,000 as *Sadhandan* were also donated.

CHAPTER XXII

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The idea of co-operation took concrete shape in India for the first time in 1904 when the Co-operative Credit Societies Act—a measure designed to combat rural indebtedness and provide for credit societies—was passed. In 1912 another Act was passed to provide for non-credit forms of co-operation in such activities as production, purchase, sale, insurance, housing, etc., and for the creation of unions of primary co-operative societies for mutual control and audit and of central and provincial banks to help the primary societies with credit. The Maclagan Committee, appointed by the Government of India in 1914, recommended greater non-official participation in the movement.

Although co-operation became a Provincial subject under the 1919 Act, the Government of India continued to take interest in the growth of the movement and established the Agricultural Credit Department in the Reserve Bank of India in 1935. The Co-operative Planning Committee appointed in 1945 recommended that primary societies should be converted into multi-purpose societies and that efforts should be made to bring 50 per cent of the villages and 30 per cent of the rural population within the ambit of the reorganised societies within a period of 10 years. It was also urged that the Reserve Bank should provide greater assistance to co-operatives.

The Committee of Direction appointed by the Reserve Bank of India in 1951 surveyed the rural credit structure of the country and its report was published in December 1954. The survey revealed that co-operatives supplied only 3 per cent of the total borrowings of the agriculturists, and the Government an equally insignificant proportion. The Committee recommended an "integrated scheme of rural credit," the salient features of which are: (a) State partnership in co-operative institutions at all levels; (b) full co-ordination between credit and other allied economic activities, especially marketing and processing; (c) development, at the base, of primary agricultural credit societies; (d) establishment of a network of warehousing organisations; and (e) facilities for the training of co-operative personnel at all levels. The Committee also recommended the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank which through its branches should provide vastly extended remittance facilities for co-operative and other banks and endeavour to be responsive to the needs of co-operative institutions connected with credit, marketing and processing. Suitable amendment of the Reserve Bank of India Act and the establishment at the Centre of a National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board were also recommended. While financial help for the reorganisation of the credit structure by such means as State particiption in the share capital of co-operative credit institutions was to be given by the Reserve Bank, the planned development of co-operative activities in the spheres of production, processing, marketing, and storage was to be the responsibility of the Central and State Governments.

The National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund set up in February 1956 (by an amendment of the Reserve Bank of India Act carried out earlier in May 1955) with an initial contribution of Rs. 10 crores was augmented by further annual contributions of Rs. 5 crores each in the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58. This Fund is to be used for: (a) grant of long-term loans to State Governments to enable them to contribute to the

share capital of co-operative credit institutions; (b) provision of medium-term agricultural loans ; (c) grant of long-term loans to central land mortgage banks; and (d) purchase of debentures of central land mortgage banks. The National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund set up at the same time with an initial allotment of Rs. 1 crore during 1955-56 received a further contribution of Rs. 1 crore during 1956-57 and 1957-58. The Fund can be drawn upon for the purpose of giving medium-term loans and advances to State Co-operative Banks to enable them to convert short-term credit into medium-term credit, wherever necessary, because of drought, famine or similar calamities. Loans amounting to Rs. 6.04 crores were sanctioned from the Long-term Operations Fund of the Reserve Bank to the fourteen State Governments to enable them to contribute to the share capital of co-operative credit institutions, of which Rs. 5.83 crores were availed of by thirteen State Governments by the end of June 1958. No occasion has so far arisen for operating upon the Stabilisation Fund.

A National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board was constituted on September 1, 1956, under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act which came into force on August 1, 1956. The Board financed by the Government of India is intended to promote the development of co-operative activities in general and particularly to assist the progress of warehousing, processing and marketing.

The Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act envisages the setting up of a Central Warehousing Corporation and a State Warehousing Corporation for each State. The Central Warehousing Corporation—to erect warehouses in strategic centres such as ports and railway junctions—has already been established with an issued share capital of Rs. 10 crores and it has set up nine warehouses so far; eleven State Warehousing Corporations—to build warehouses at other important centres—have also been formed and these are going to set up warehouses of their own.

The State Bank of India came into existence on July 1, 1955, as the result of the taking over, under an Act of Parliament, of the Imperial Bank of India. In pursuance of a statutory obligation requiring it to open not less than 400 branches within five years, the Bank opened 244 branches up to the end of November 1958.

The Central Committee for Co-operative Training, jointly constituted by the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India, has drawn up a comprehensive scheme of co-operative training covering all ranks of co-operative staff. There is an All-India Co-operative Training College at Poona for the training of senior officers of the co-operative departments and institutions ; there are five Regional Training Centres for the training of the intermediate grade personnel; and eight institutions for the training of block level co-operative officers working in the Community Development Blocks. Special courses on co-operative marketing are organised at the five regional training centres and a special course in land mortgage banking at one of them. Training schools also exist in each State for the training of junior co-operative officers.

An integrated programme of co-operative development has been drawn up for the Second Five-Year Plan period, incorporating the important recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee. Hitherto virtually restricted to the provision of credit, the movement will now encompass spheres of economic activity such as marketing, processing, warehousing, storage, etc. A target of Rs. 150 crores for short-term co-operative credit, Rs. 50 crores for medium-term credit and Rs. 25 crores for long-term credit to be made available to the agriculturists through co-operative channels by the end of 1960-61 has been aimed at. The organisation of 10,400 large-sized societies, 1,800 primary marketing societies, 35 co-operative sugar factories, 48 co-operative cotton gins and 118 other co-operative processing societies

is also provided for. It also envisages the construction of 350 warehouses by the Central and State Warehousing Corporations, 1,500 godowns for marketing societies and 4,000 godowns for large-sized primary agricultural credit societies.

During the year 1957-58, the credit limits sanctioned to State Co-operative Banks for seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops amounted to Rs. 48.24 crores, as against the preceding year's total of Rs. 35.25 crores. The level of borrowing (i.e. outstandings) at the end of 1957-58 stood at Rs. 40.47 crores as compared to Rs. 23.32 crores at the end of 1956-57 and Rs. 12.98 crores at the end of 1955-56. For financing the production and marketing activities of weavers' co-operatives, additional credit limits aggregating Rs. 205.78 lakhs at 1½ per cent below bank rate were sanctioned during the year to 8 State Co-operative Banks on behalf of 102 co-operative institutions. A total credit limit of Rs. 3 crores was sanctioned at the Bank rate for meeting the working capital requirements of co-operative sugar factories. Medium-term loans amounting to Rs. 7.72 crores were sanctioned to 12 State Co-operative Banks as against Rs. 1.67 crores sanctioned to 6 State Co-operative Banks last year; the outstandings at the end of the year in this regard amounted to Rs. 3.42 crores as compared to Rs. 1.58 crores at the end of last year.

CO-OPERATIVE STRUCTURE

The structure of the co-operative movement is three-tiered, consisting of apex societies at the State level, Central societies at the district level and primary societies at the village level.

Taking the average size of an Indian family as five, it may roughly be estimated that 9.69 crores or 25 per cent of the population had been brought within the co-operative movement by the end of 1956-57, allowance being made for some individuals being members of more than one society. In the table below the main operations of the societies in 1951-52 and 1956-57 are indicated.

TABLE 147

CO-OPERATIVE OPERATIONS

	1951-52	1956-57
Number of societies	1,85,650	2,44,769
Membership of primary societies	1,37,91,687	1,93,73,349
	(In lakhs of rupees)	
Working capital	3,06,34	5,67,67
(*a*) Share capital paid-up	49,08	92,46
(*b*) Reserve and other funds	43,51	60,53
(*c*) Loans from		
(*i*) Co-operative institutions	49,77	1,11,56
(*ii*) Reserve Bank	6,85	25,76
(*iii*) Government	14,12	33,91
(*iv*) Other sources	9,73	15,06
(*d*) Deposits from		
(*i*) Co-operative institutions	4,76	10,08
(*ii*) Primary societies	15,86	28,62
(*iii*) Individuals and other sources	96,44	1,58,68
(*e*) Borrowings of land mortgage banks and societies		
(*i*) Debentures	7,91	17,02
(*ii*) Other sources	8,28	13,98

The net results of the operations of different types of co-operative societies during 1951-52 and 1956-57 are shown in the following table:

TABLE 148

PROFITS EARNED BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Type of Society	1951-52	1956-57
	(*In lakhs of rupees*)	
State and Central banks	81.60	155.26
State and Central non-credit societies	126.38	150.33
Primary agricultural credit societies	91.67	189.80
Grain banks	15.13	15.61
Primary agricultural non-credit societies	39.54	74.98
Primary non-agricultural credit societies	112.89	188.27
Primary non-agricultural non-credit societies ..	55.89	65.85
Land mortgage banks	6.86	18.28
TOTAL	529.96	858.38

PRIMARY SOCIETIES

Out of a total of 2,44,769 co-operative societies of all types at the end of June 1957, primary societies accounted for 2,40,604 or 98.34 per cent. The position of all types of primary societies and their loan transactions in 1956-57 as compared with 1951-52 is shown in the tables below:

TABLE 149

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF PRIMARY SOCIETIES

Type	*Number*		*Membership*	
	1951-52	1956-57	1951-52	1956-57
Agricultural				
Credit societies ..	1,07,925	1,61,510	47,76,819	91,16,846
Grain banks	9,085	8,191	6,47,502	7,62,259
Non-credit societies ..	35,290	31,905	28,04,001	27,57,911
Primary land mortgage banks	289	326	2,13,814	3,33,586
Non-Agricultural				
Credit societies ..	7,962	10,150	23,36,348	32,38,727
Non-credit societies ..	21,625	28,516	28,72,569	31,56,153
Insurance societies ..	24	6	1,40,634	7,867
TOTAL ..	1,82,200	2,40,604	1,37,91,687	1,93,73,349

TABLE 150

LOAN TRANSACTIONS OF PRIMARY SOCIETIES

Particulars	1951-52	1956-57
	(*In crores of rupees*)	
Loans advanced	97.95	173.16
Loans repaid	84.57	143.21
Loans outstanding	97.29	127.15
Loans overdue	13.10	24.18

Agricultural Credit Societies

At the end of June 1957 the working capital of agricultural credit societies stood at Rs. 98.30 crores, loans advanced amounted to Rs. 67.33 crores, loans outstanding Rs. 76.82 crores and loans overdue Rs. 16.82 crores. Loans from central financing agencies and Government stood at Rs. 56.94 crores, while owned funds and deposits stood at Rs. 33.31 crores and Rs. 8.05 crores respectively. A State-wise analysis of the working capital reveals that the ratio of deposits to working capital is less than 6 per cent in the case of as many as 11 States. The following table shows the average membership, share capital, deposits and working capital of agricultural credit societies.

TABLE 151

AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP, SHARE CAPITAL, DEPOSITS AND WORKING CAPITAL OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

Particulars	1951-52	1956-57
Average membership per society	44	56
		(In rupees)
Average share capital per society	827	1,228
Average share capital per member	19	22
Average deposits per society	408	498
Average deposits per member	9	9
Average working capital per society	4,190	6,086
Average working capital per member	95	107

The rates of interest continued to be high, in some cases as high as 12½ per cent or even 21 per cent as in Manipur. In States where the co-operative movement was well developed, the rates of interest ranged generally between 4 and 12 per cent.

Agricultural Non-Credit Societies

Agricultural non-credit societies are concerned with agricultural operations such as purchase of seed, manure, implements and machinery, provision of minor irrigation facilities, consolidation of holdings, co-operative farming and co-operative marketing. The principal types of such societies and their membership are shown below:

TABLE 152

AGRICULTURAL NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

Type	*Number*		*Membership*	
	1951-52	1956-57	1951-52	1956-57
Purchase and Sale ..	10,871(*a*) 244(*b*)	2,797(*a*) 346(*b*)	11,42,648	6,66,575
Production and Sale				
(*a*) Marketing	11,805(*a*) 44(*b*)	9,731(*a*)	9,69,735	7,51,329
(*b*) Others	* —	4,587(*a*) 674(*b*)	—	6,60,014
Production	5,889(*a*) 1,204(*b*)	6,865(*a*) 1,122(*b*)	5,00,374	4,64,202
Social Services	5,149(*a*)	5,243(*a*)	1,89,197	1,98,746
Housing	84(*a*)	540(*a*)	2,047	17,045

(*a*) Limited Liability (*b*) Unlimited Liability

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies

These societies include, among others, employee's credit societies and urban banks. Deposits which stood at Rs. 64.59 crores at the end of 1956-57 accounted for 64.31 per cent of the working capital. Some of these societies also did non-credit business. Goods worth Rs. 3.02 crores were received while sales amounted to Rs. 3.56 crores. The table below provides an analysis of their financial transactions in 1951-52 and 1956-57.

TABLE 153

FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52	1956-57
Loans advanced	50,97	82,07
Loans repaid	47,01	74,11
Loans due	44,36	74,99
Loans overdue	4,16	6,14
Investments in		
(*a*) Land and buildings	73	1,20
(*b*) Trustee securities other than land and buildings ..	6,67	12,58
(*c*) Other securities	4,68	7,92
Share capital paid-up	13,36	20,84
Reserve Fund	3,78	5,56
Cash in hand and in banks	5,65	8,24

Non-Agricultural Non-credit Societies

The different types of societies under this category are shown below:

TABLE 154

NON-AGRICULTURAL NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

Type	*Number*		*Membership*	
	1951-52	1956-57	1951-52	1956-57
Purchase and Sale ..	8,627(*a*) 26(*b*)	5,718(*a*) 1(*b*)	17,43,196	11,10,660
Production and Sale ..	6,693(*a*) 367(*b*)	12,169(*a*) 184(*b*)	7,99,012	12,41,922
Production	874(*a*)	4,406(*a*) 66(*b*)	51,999	4,44,222
Social Services	3,326(*a*) 1(*b*)	2,569(*a*) 322(*b*)	1,61,724	1,52,427
Housing	1,711(*a*)	3,079(*a*) 2(*b*)	1,16,638	2,06,922
Insurance	24(*a*)	6(*a*)	1,40,634	7,867

Primary Land Mortgage Banks

Of 326 primary land mortgage banks in the country at the end of 1956-57, as many as 240 or 73.61 per cent were concentrated in Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore. Their membership stood at 3,33,586. Loans advanced by these banks amounted to Rs. 2.05 crores, while the working capital stood at Rs. 12.70 crores. The rates of interest charged to the ultimate borrower ranged between 5½ and 10 per cent (except in Bombay where loans for certain purposes were made at rates as low as 3½ per cent).

(*a*) Limited liability (*b*) Unlimited liability

TABLE 155

PRIMARY LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

(In lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	1951-52	1956-57
Loans advanced	1,30	2,05
Loans repaid	48	85
Loans due	6,96	11,51
Other assets including investments, cash and bank balances ..	73	1,23
Share capital paid-up	58	99
Reserve Fund	13	19
Sinking Fund	—	2
Other Funds	5	11
Borrowings	6,75	11,32
Debentures	9	8
Working capital	7,60	12,70

CENTRAL SOCIETIES

Central societies may be classified into two categories : (i) central banks and banking unions, and (ii) central non-credit societies. The composition and activities of these institutions are shown below.

Central Banks and Banking Unions

The principal function of central co-operative banks is to act as a balancing centre to their affiliates and to channel funds to the primary societies. The following table gives details about the central banks and banking unions.

TABLE 156

CENTRAL BANKS AND BANKING UNIONS

	1951-52	1956-57
Number	509	451
Membership	2,31,318	3,10,555
Loans advanced in lakhs of rupees	1,05,64	1,00,80
Working capital in lakhs of rupees	60,11	1,10,26

Their paid-up share capital and reserves amounted to Rs. 4.62 crores and Rs. 5.18 crores in 1951-52 and Rs. 11.11 crores and Rs. 7.34 crores in 1956-57. The composition of the working capital is shown in the following table :

TABLE 157

COMPOSITION OF WORKING CAPITAL OF CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

Particulars	*Percentage to working capital*	
	1951-52	1956-57
Owned funds	16.3	16.8
Deposits	63.6	53.0
Other borrowings	20.1	30.2

The outstandings at the end of June 1957, against individuals and against banks and societies, totalled Rs. 3.86 crores and Rs. 68.04 crores

respectively. The percentage of overdues to outstandings was 21.3 in respect of individuals and 12.5 in respect of banks and societies. The total investment of central co-operative banks amounted to Rs. 29.05 crores at the end of 1956-57, of which Rs. 15.65 crores represented investments in Government and other trustee securities.

Central Non-credit Societies

The principal types of Central non-credit societies and their membership are given below:

TABLE 158

CENTRAL NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

	Number		*Membership*			
	1951-52	1956-57	1951-52		1956-57	
			Individuals	Societies	Individuals	Societies
Marketing Unions or Federations	1,882	2,336	1,99,541	34,505	19,66,672	40,834
Wholesale Stores & Supply Unions	209	196	13,40,768	9,295	28,583	18,812
Industrial Unions	95	112	11,912	2,194	11,914	4,657
Housing Societies	—	2	—	—	—	140
Milk Unions	55	69	5,420	971	9,720	1,308
Others	80	232	9,781	4,232	31,989	8,273

APEX SOCIETIES

Apex societies act as the balancing centres of their affiliated societies at the district level. Three categories of apex societies can be distinguished: (i) State banks, (ii) State non-credit societies, and (iii) Central land mortgage banks.

State Co-operative Banks

The number of State Co-operative Banks, their membership and financial transactions during 1951-52 and 1956-57 are given below:

TABLE 159

STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

	1951-52	1956-57
Number	16	23
Membership	23,272	33,440
	(*in lakhs of rupees*)	
Share capital paid-up	1,90	5,31
Reserve and other funds	2,36	3,48
Deposits	21,18	38,39
Other borrowings	11,27	32,37
Working capital	36,72	79,54
Loans advanced	55,27	123,71
Loans outstanding	20,01	49,62
Loans overdue	3,22	4,10
Investment in		
(*a*) Government and other trustee securities	10,52	16,29
(*b*) Land and buildings	13	21
(*c*) Others	65	3,46
Cash in hand and other banks	2,81	8,61

State Non-Credit Societies

The operations of the non-credit societies in 1951-52 and 1956-57 were as shown in the table below:

TABLE 160

STATE NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

Type	Number		Membership			
	1951-52	1956-57	1951-52		1956-57	
			Individuals	Societies	Individuals	Societies
Marketing Unions or Federations	11	13	1,373	2,951	2,051	1,899
Wholesale Stores and Supply Unions	4	7	383	587	1,503	340
Industrial Unions	9	22	2,475	1,183	1,439	3,735
Housing Societies	—	4	—	—	60	313
Other types	11	10	6,543	8,230	2,816	1,488

Central Land Mortgage Banks

The central land mortgage banks, which are the pivot of the structure of long-term finance to agriculturists through the primary land mortgage banks in the States, raise their funds mainly by the issue of debentures. These debentures are guaranteed by the State Government in respect of the repayment of principal and the payment of interest. Out of 12 banks only 3 banks viz. (1) Saurashtra Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank (2) Orissa Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank and (3) Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, floated debentures of the value of Rs. 150.00 lakhs, Rs. 10.00 lakhs and Rs. 50.00 lakhs respectively during 1956-57. The Reserve Bank of India contributed Rs. 1.50 lakhs to the debentures floated by the Orissa Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank. Debentures of the value of Rs. 16.95 crores were in circulation at the close of 1956-57. The Andhra and Madras Central Land Mortgage Banks jointly accounted for nearly 54 per cent of the total debentures. Table below indicates their development between 1951-52 and 1956-57.

TABLE 161

CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

Particulars	1951-52	1956-57
Number	6	12
Membership	34,579	1,16,561
	(In lakhs of rupees)	
Loans advanced	2,51	3,80
Loans repaid	44	1,79
Loans due	8,05	14,94
Sinking Fund investments	1,27	4,94
Other investments including cash and bank balances ..	77	1,46
Share capital paid-up	44	1,09
Reserve Fund	25	40
Other Funds	12	22
Borrowings	1,53	2,67
Debentures	7,83	16,95
Working capital	10,17	21,32

Supervising Unions

In 1956-57, there were 650 supervising unions comprising 31,136 affiliated societies with a membership of 33,01,510. Working capital of the affiliated societies stood at Rs. 121.81 crores. The income of the unions was drawn from (i) subscriptions from affiliated societies (Rs. 3.69 lakhs), (ii) contributions from central institutions (Rs. 5.62 lakhs), (iii) Government grants (Rs. 2.62 lakhs), and (iv) other sources (Rs. 1.88 lakhs). The expenditure incurred by the unions stood at Rs. 13.56 lakhs.

State Unions and State Institutes

There were 26 such unions with 38,677 primary and 495 central affiliated societies and 1,299 individual members at the end of June 1957. Their total income stood at Rs. 47.70 lakhs and total expenditure Rs. 45.25 lakhs. Contributions to their income came from (i) fees or subscriptions from affiliated societies (Rs. 1.00 lakh), (ii) contributions from Central and State banks (Rs. 0.31 lakh), (iii) Government grants (Rs. 39.08 lakhs), and (iv) other sources (Rs. 7.31 lakhs).

Insurance Societies

Four fire and general insurance co-operative societies handled business of Rs. 39.20 crores in respect of fire insurance, Rs. 7.03 crores in respect of godowns and buildings, Rs. 3.45 crores in respect of cotton mills and Rs. 6.53 crores in respect of factories.

Policies totalling 1,892 were issued in the year 1956-57 by two co-operative motor insurance societies. The types of risks insured were (i) comprehensive (Rs. 0.51 lakh), (ii) liability to public (Rs. 0.47 lakh) and (iii) 'Act' liability (Rs. 0.95 lakh).

Societies Under Liquidation

At the beginning of 1956-57, there were 13,372 co-operative societies under liquidation, while 2,258 societies were brought into liquidation during the course of the year. The value of assets realised and liabilities paid off during 1956-57 amounted to Rs. 64.46 lakhs and Rs. 49.37 lakhs respectively.

CHAPTER XXIII

IRRIGATION AND POWER

IRRIGATION

India's water resources have been provisionally estimated at 13,560 lakh acre-feet of which approximately 4,500 lakh acre-feet are believed to be utilisable for irrigation. Only 880 lakh acre-feet representing about 6·5 per cent of the total and about 19·5 per cent of the utilisable water had been made use of up to 1951. The table below gives the approximate position of the total resources in the different basins and their utilisation upto 1951 and during the First and Second Plans.

TABLE 162

WATER RESOURCES AND THEIR UTILISATION

(In lakh acre-feet)

River System	Estimated average flow	Utilisation upto 1951	Additional utilisation by projects in the Ist Plan (on full development)	Additional utilisation by projects in the 2nd Plan (on full development)
Indus	1,680	80	110.0	12.0
Ganga	4,000	380	215.0	145.0
Brahmaputra	3,000	23	Nil	Nil
Godavari	840	120	10.0	15.0
Mahanadi	840	31	105.0	2.0
Krishna	500	90	156.0	26.0
Narbada	320	2	Nil	101.0
Tapti	170	2	7.0	35.0
Kaveri	120	80	13.0	6.0

The possibilities of diverting the normal flow of rivers into irrigation canals have almost been exhausted. The plans for the future development of irrigation, therefore, aim at impounding by dams the surplus river-flow during the monsoon for use during the dry weather. In areas unsuitable for flow-irrigation, the construction of minor irrigation works, such as tanks and wells, and the installation of water-lifting devices have been planned.

The Central Board of Irrigation and Power, constituted in 1927, is responsible for the initiation of fundamental research in the country in the field of irrigation and power and the co-ordination of the work of sixteen research stations established in different parts of the country.

The Central Water and Power Commission is charged with the responsibility of initiating, co-ordinating and furthering, in consultation with the State Governments concerned, schemes for the control, conservation and utilisation of water resources throughout the country for the purpose of flood control, irrigation, navigation and water power generation ; it is also responsible for schemes of thermal power development and of transmission and utilisation of electrical energy throughout the country. The Commission has three wings, viz., Water Wing, Power Wing and Flood Wing.

FLOOD CONTROL

Following the succession of unprecedented floods during the 1954 monsoon season, the Government of India formulated a comprehensive programme of flood control in September 1954. Divided into three phases the programme was devoted during the first two years mainly to intensive investigation and collection of data. During the second phase, covering the next four or five years, roughly corresponding to the Second Plan period, flood protection measures such as the improvement of embankments and channels are being undertaken. Construction of storage reservoirs and necessary additional embankments on the tributaries of certain rivers is envisaged in the third phase.

Flood Control Boards, assisted in technical matters by Advisory Committees, have been formed in twelve States in addition to the Central Flood Control Board. Four River Commissions (Floods) have also been set up by the Centre to assist the Central Flood Control Board in technical matters. A Flood Wing has been added to the Central Water and Power Commission. Sixty schemes, each estimated to cost Rs. 10 lakhs and above and involving a total expenditure of Rs. 27·28 crores have been approved by the Central Board. Another 509 schemes, each costing less than Rs. 10 lakhs and involving a total outlay of Rs. 11·27 crores have been approved or sanctioned in the different States and Union Territories. 249 more schemes estimated to cost Rs. 12·45 crores are under consideration.

The level of over 4,200 villages in the flood zones in the U.P. has been raised and 2,443 miles of embankments, exclusive of 135 miles of the Kosi embankments, have been completed in the various States since the inception of the flood control programme in 1954-55. The earthwork done in the embankments is of the order of 390 crore cft., exclusive of 78 crore cft., in the Kosi embankments.

A High Level Committee on Floods, which was set up by the Government of India in April 1957 in order to assess the flood problem in the country and advise on the measures that should be taken to tackle it, submitted its second and final report in November 1958. The recommendations contained in the first report submitted in December 1957 were accepted by the Central Flood Control Board in May 1958.

INLAND NAVIGATION

Some of the multi-purpose schemes completed or under construction include inland navigation as one of the objectives. The Damodar Valley Corporation envisages the construction of a navigation canal 85 miles long, linking up the lower Raniganj coal-fields with the Hoogly at Tribeni, 30 miles above Calcutta. After the completion of the Hirakud Dam Project, inland navigation from Dholpur to Cuttack (a distance of 106 miles) will be possible. The Tungabhadra Project includes a navigation-cum-irrigation canal on the Andhra Pradesh side. Proposals for provision of navigation facilities on the Rajasthan Canal are under active consideration.

POWER

The progress of power production was very slow up to the mid-twenties; the aggregate installed capacity in 1925 was only 1,62,341 kw. By 1945, the installed capacity had increased more than five-fold to 9,00,402 kw. The installed capacity of power plants in the public utilities in March 1958 was 32,23,111 kw.—an increase of nearly 136 per cent over the past ten years. During the same period, the generation of electricity increased from 40,733 lakh kwh. to 1,13,219 lakh kwh., showing an increase of 178 per cent. The growth in steam, diesel and hydro plant capacity during the period was 133, 151 and 139 per cent respectively. The progress of electri-

city supply in India during the period from 1939 to March 1958 is illustrated below in terms of index numbers:

TABLE 163

INDEX NUMBERS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

(*Base*: 1939=100)

Item	1947	March 1958
Installed Generating Capacity		
Steam Plant	142.1	326.1
Oil Plant	112.5	283.4
Hydro Plant	111.3	274.5
Index of total generating capacity	127.0	301.3
Generation of Electricity		
Steam Plant	167.0	582.3
Oil Plant	149.3	262.3
Hydro Plant	167.8	384.3
Index of total generation	166.8	463.6
Coal consumption	172.9	479.0
Fuel Oil consumption	145.8	222.0
Sale of Electricity		
Domestic or Residential	206.5	663.5
Commercial, Light & Small Power	238.2	691.9
Industrial	162.4	453.4
Traction	128.9	196.3
Irrigation	194.7	844.7
Public Lighting	107.0	301.4
Water Works	164.2	356.6
Index of total sale	165.0	457.4

Table 164 indicates the progress of electricity supply during 1939-58.

Resources

The annual per capita generation of electricity in India is only 35 kwh. compared to Norway's 7,250 kwh., Canada's 5,450 kwh., the U.K.'s 2,000 kwh., Japan's 850 kwh., U.S.S.R.'s 960 kwh. and the world average of 670 kwh.

Studies of the west-flowing rivers of the Western Ghats, the east-flowing rivers of South India and the rivers of the Central Indian Plateau, by the Central Water and Power Commission, indicate an aggregate power potential of 147 lakh kw. in 115 major schemes outlined in the reports published by it. Similar studies are in hand for other areas. At present, the estimated total potential of the country is over 410 lakh kw.

The pattern of power development in India, at present, is as follows:

Mysore, Kerala, Punjab, Orissa, Jammu & Kashmir	Mainly hydro.
Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and West Bengal	Mainly thermal.
Bombay, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Assam	Partly thermal, Partly hydro.

As at present visualised, power development in India will eventually be one of inter-connected hydro-electric and thermal power stations in various regions. It is conceivable that the regional systems will, in due

TABLE 164

PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY: 1939 TO 1958

Year	Installed capacity of generating plants (thousand kw.)				Aggregate of maximum demand during the year (thousand kw.)	Energy generated (crore kwh.)	Energy sold (crore kwh.)	Average load factor based on Cols. (6) & (7) (per cent)	Average demand based on Cols. (5) & (6) (per cent)
	Steam	Diesel	Hydro	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1939 ..	541	87	442	1,070	576	244	203	48.4	53.8
1947 ..	757	98	508	1,363	883	407	336	52.7	64.8
1951 ..	1,097	163	575	1,835	1,205	586	479	55.5	65.7
1952 ..	1,177	170	715	2,062	1,311	612	501	53.3	63.6
1953 ..	1,394	180	731	2,305	1,416	670	560	54.0	61.4
1954 ..	1,491	210	793	2,494	1,625	752	625	52.8	65.2
1955 ..	1,547	209	939	2,695	1,850	859	711	53.0	68.6
1956 ..	1,596	228	1,062	2,886	1,990	966	796	55.4	68.9
1957-1958*	1,763	246	1,214	3,223	2,279	1,132	931	56.7	70.7

* Figures are for the year ending March 1958.

course, be inter-connected so as to form an all-India grid, alongside the development of some of the large power resources which are capable of providing adequate capacity to meet the needs of outlying areas.

Organisation for Power Development

The generation and distribution of electricity in India was for a long time governed by the Indian Electricity Act of 1910. The Electricity (Supply) Act passed in 1948 provided for the setting up of a Central Electricity Authority for the entire country as well as regional organisations known as State Electricity Boards. Accordingly, the Central Electricity Authority was constituted in 1950 and State Electricity Boards have been set up in West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Kerala, Madras, Rajasthan, Mysore, Assam, Bihar and the Punjab.

Ownership

Until 1925, the development of electric power was confined mainly to private companies that took out licences under the Indian Electricity Act of 1910. It was only in the la e twenties that schemes for the development of power were launched by some of the States. In March 1958, private companies owned 34·4 per cent of the public utility installations and 39·9 per cent of the total installed capacity, as shown in the following table.

TABLE 165

OWNERSHIP: PUBLIC UTILITY INSTALLATIONS (MARCH 1958)

Ownership	Number of undertakings	Installed generating capacity (in kw.)
State Governments	111	779,866
State Electricity Boards	172	959,756
Power Corporations	2	174,000
Municipalities	22	24,125
Private Companies	161	12,85,364
TOTAL	468	32,23,111

Consumption

The table below shows the demand for electricity from different classes of consumers during 1957-58.

TABLE 166

CLASSES OF CONSUMERS (1957-58)

Nature of use	No. of consumers		Connected load		Energy sales	
	In thousands	Percentage to total	Total (thousands kw).	Percentage to total	Crore kwh.	Percentage to total
Domestic*	2,474	77.12	1,510	28.08	108.61	11.67
Commercial*	516	16.08	444	8.26	60.68	6.52
Industrial†	125	3.90	2,947	54.81	692.97	74.46
Public lighting	5	0.16	47	0.87	14.05	1.51
Irrigation	88	2.74	429	7.98	54.36	5.84
TOTAL ..	3,208	100.00	5,377	100.00	930.67	100.00

* Light and small power

† Includes electric traction and public water works.

Rural Electrification

A few large power systems serve the needs of rural areas. Rural electrification has so far made headway only in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The following table shows the number of electrified towns and villages at the end of March 1958.

TABLE 167

TOWNS AND VILLAGES WITH ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

(March 1958)

Population	Towns and villages in this group	Towns and villages with public electricity supply	Percentage of towns & villages with public electricity supply
Over 1,00,000	73	73	100.00
50,000 to 1,00,000	112	112	100.00
20,000 to 50,000	401	354	88.28
Below 20,000	5,60,522	10,173	1.81
TOTAL ..	5,61,108	10,712	1.91

Power Schemes under the Plans

There were 142 power development schemes in the public sector in the First Plan. Of these, the major multi-purpose river valley projects were Bhakra Nangal, Hirakud, Damodar Valley Corporation, Chambal, Rihand, Koyna and Kosi.

The principal power schemes completed and brought into service during the First Plan were :

		Installed capacity (kw.)
1.	Nangal (Punjab)	48,000
2.	Bokaro (Bihar)	1,50,000
3.	Chola (Kalyan, Bombay)	54,000
4.	Khaperkheda (Madhya Pradesh)	30,000
5.	Moyar (Madras)	36,000
6.	Madras City Plant Extensions (Madras)	30,000
7.	Machkund (Andhra Pradesh-Orissa)	34,000
8.	Pathri (Uttar Pradesh)	20,000
9.	Sarda (Uttar Pradesh)	41,400
10.	Sengulam (Kerala)	48,000
11.	Jog (Mysore)	72,000

The following table shows the progress of installed capacity and generation of electricity during the First Plan and the development envisaged during the Second Plan.

TABLE 168

POWER GENERATION UNDER THE TWO PLANS

	1950-51	1955-56	Percentage increase during First Plan	1960-61	Percentage increase during Second Plan
Installed Capacity (*In lakh kw.*)					
Public Utility Undertakings					
(*a*) State-owned ..	6	14	133	43	207
(*b*) Company-owned ..	11	13	18	16	23
Self-generating industrial establishments ..	6	7	17	10	43
TOTAL ..	23	34	48	69	103
Energy Generated (*In crore kw.*)					
Public Utility Undertakings					
(*a*) State-owned ..	2,10	4,50	1,14	13,50	2,00
(*b*) Company-owned ..	3,00	4,30	43	5,30	23
Self-generating industrial establishments ..	1,47	2,20	50	3,20	45
TOTAL ..	6,57	11,00	67	22,00	100

The principal features of the power generation schemes in the Second Plan both in the public and private sectors are shown in tables 169 and 170.

TABLE 169

PRINCIPAL POWER GENERATION SCHEMES IN SECOND PLAN (PUBLIC SECTOR)

Scheme and name of State	Total cost (Rs. lakhs)	Second Plan provision for power (Rs. lakhs)	Benefits (In thousand kw.)	
			On completion	In Second Plan period
Continuing Schemes				
Tungabhadra (Andhra Pradesh & Mysore) Ist stage	60,00*	7,95	45	45
Bhakra Nangal (Punjab & Rajasthan) ..	1,70,00*	27,78	6,04	5,56
Hirakud (Stage I) (Orissa)	70,78*	7,62.8	1,23	1,23
D.V.C. (Bengal & Bihar)	1,05,38*	10,63	2,54	1,00
Chambal (Stage I) (Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan)	63,60*	37,88*	92	92
Machkund (Andhra Pradesh & Orissa) ..	27,32	3,64	93.5	59.5
Umtru (Assam)	2,12.06	81.97	8.4	8.4

* The total cost shown includes outlay on irrigation portion.

TABLE 169—(*contd.*)

Scheme and name of State	Total cost (Rs. lakhs)	Second Plan provision for power (Rs. lakhs)	Benefits (In thousand kw.)	
			On completion	In Second Plan period
Koyna (Bombay)	38,28	29,00	2,40	—
Periyar (Madras)	10,47	7,23	1,05	1,05
Madras Thermal Station extension (Madras)	9,56	2,71	60	30
Rihand (U.P.)	46,05	26,00	2,50	1,00
Ramagundam (Andhra Pradesh)	4,37	1,37	37.5	37.5
Thermal Power Station (Rajasthan) ..	3,48	2,16	24.2	22.4
Neriamangalam (Kerala)	2,90	2,74	45	45
Prongalkuthu (Kerala)	3,46	75	32	32
Kandla Steam Station (Bombay) ..	1,12	63	6	6
New Schemes				
Purna (Bombay)	7,32*	2,10	10	—
Sileru (Andhra Pradesh)	9,27.58	3,50	1,20	—
Machkund Extension (Andhra Pradesh & Orissa)	2,60	2,31	21.25	21.25
Tungabhadra-Nellore Scheme (Andhra & Mysore)	7,70	2,13.5	57	—
Umtyngar Steam Station (Assam) ..	1,93	1,40	6	6
Barauni Steam Station (Bihar) ..	3,09	2,84	30	—
South Gujarat Electric Grid (Stage II) (Bombay)	4,15	4,00	45	45
Korba Thermal Station (Madhya Pradesh)	12,34	11,18	90	90
Development of Southern Grid (Bombay)	7,77	7,38	60	60
Kundah (Madras) (I & II Stage) ..	35.44	22,00	1.80	1,80
Hirakud (Stage II) (Orissa)	14,32	11,88	1,09.5	1,09.5
Yamuna Hydel Scheme (U.P.) ..	19,59	5,70	2,01	—
Ramganga Hydel Scheme	10,88	20	75	—
Harduaganj Steam Station Extension (U.P.)†	2,35	2,50	30	30
Matatila Hydel Scheme (U.P.) ..	3,74	3,26	15	—
Kanpur Power Station Extension (U.P.)	1,70	1,70	15	15
Jaldhaka Hydel Scheme (W. Bengal) ..	4,45	1,94	18	—
Durgapur Thermal Station (DVC, Bengal and Bihar)	12,50	12,50	1,50	1,50
Bokaro Extension (DVC, Bengal & Bihar)	4,77	4,77	75	75
Chandrapura (Dugda) Thermal Station (DVC, Bengal & Bihar)	12,80	12,00	1,25	—
Tungabhadra Extension (Mysore) ..	50	47.5	9	9
Ganderbal Power House (Jammu & Kashmir)	73	42	9	9
Mohora Power House (Jammu & Kashmir)	1,09	71	9	9
Bhadra (Mysore)	2,42	82	33.2	33.2
Sharavathy Hydro Elec. Scheme (Mysore)	22,97	13,00	1,78	—
Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	30	30	3	—
Rajkot Power Station Extension (Bombay)	34.83	11.3	3	3
Porbunder Steam Power Station (Bombay)	1,68	1,50	15	15
Sikka Steam Power Station (Bombay) ..	95	95	8	8
Shahpur Steam Station (Bombay) ..	1,00	1,00	10	—
Panniar (Kerala)	2,95	2,80	30	—
Sholayar (Kerala)	3.91	2,62	54	—
Pamba (Kerala)	9,65	2,20	1,00	—
Birshinghpur Thermal Power Station (Madhya Pradesh)	10,63	4,93	60	—

† This scheme has been abandoned and instead one more 30 MW set will be installed at Harduaganj.

* The total cost shown includes outlay on irrigation portion.

TABLE 170

PRINCIPAL POWER GENERATION SCHEMES IN SECOND PLAN (PRIVATE SECTOR)

Name of Undertaking	Generating plant to be added (Kw.)	Cost of generating plant (Rs. lakhs)
Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd., (Bombay)	45,000	2,78
Tata Power System (Bombay) Trombay Thermal Station ..	1,50,000	20,10
Sholapur (Bombay)	3,000	30
Agra Elec. Supply Co., (U.P.)	4,000	25
Banaras Electric Light and Power Co. Ltd., (U.P.) ..	4,000	25
United Provinces Electric Supply Co. Ltd., (U.P.) ..	4,000	25
Bhavnagar Elec. Co. Ltd., (Bombay)	8,000	50
Minor Schemes	5,000	23
TOTAL	2,23,000	23,26

RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS

India's natural waterways are more or less evenly distributed over the entire country. The ultimate goal of the development of irrigation is the doubling of the irrigated area within 15 to 20 years. The additional food production resulting from this extension of irrigation will not only cover the present deficit but also provide, to some extent, for the future growth of the population.

The First Five-Year Plan provided for the execution of nearly 300 big and small schemes to extend irrigation facilities to nearly 220 lakh acres of land on full development.

Particulars of the principal irrigation works in the country and the principal irrigation schemes included in the Second Plan are given at the end of this chapter in tables 171 and 172. The major river valley projects are described briefly in the following paragraphs.

Bhakra-Nangal Project

The Bhakra Nangal project, the largest multi-purpose project in India, estimated to cost Rs. 170 crores, consists of a 740-ft. high dam, which is the highest straight gravity dam in the world, with about 650 miles of canals and over 2,000 miles of distributaries. The Bhakra dam is being constructed across the Sutlej river in a mountain gorge just before the river enters the plains. The Nangal dam is located 8 miles down-stream and will serve as a balancing reservoir to take up the diurnal variations of water released from Bhakra and thus ensure steady supplies. The construction of the project was started in 1946. All works, except the Bhakra dam and its power houses, which are in progress, have almost been completed.

In 1957-58, an area of about 15 lakh acres was irrigated by the Bhakra canal system in the Punjab and Rajasthan. The canal system commands a gross area of about 66·7 lakh acres. Of this, the cultivable commanded area will be 58 lakh acres and 36 lakh acres will be annually irrigated on full development. In addition, an area of 37 lakh acres will get increased water supply. It is anticipated that, on full development, there will be an additional outturn of 8·5 lakh tons of wheat and other foodgrains, 5·9 lakh bales of cotton, 1·5 lakh tons of sugarcane and 0·3 lakh tons of pulses and oilseeds.

There will eventually be two power houses at Bhakra, one on each side of the dam. In addition, there are two other power houses on the

Nangal hydel channel. The power house at Ganguwal with two units of 24,000 kw. each was commissioned in January 1955. The power house at Kotla, having the same capacity, was put into operation in July 1956. It is proposed to instal an additional unit of 29,000 kw. in each of these power houses. The left bank power house at Bhakra will have 5 generating sets of 90,000 kw. each. With the addition of these units and one unit each of 29,000 kw. at Ganguwal and Kotla, there will be an installed capacity of 6,04,000 kw. and firm capacity of 3,32,000 kw.

Partial storage of water above the Bhakra dam started in mid-1958 when a limited supply of water for perennial irrigation was released.

Hirakud Dam Project

The Project harnesses the river Mahanadi and will provide irrigation to 6·7 lakh acres of land in Sambalpur and Bolangir districts. The power house at the base of the dam will have an installed capacity of 1,23,000 kw. The main dam—the world's longest main stream dam—is 15,748 feet long ; it is flanked by 13 miles of dykes on both sides and impounds 66 lakh acre-feet of water. The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 70·78 crores.

The main dam and dykes have been completed in all reaches. Upto the end of October 1958, irrigation facilities had been provided for 2,41,983 acres of land. The entire network of canal distribution system is expected to be completed by the end of September 1959. In the power house, all the four generating units, with an installed capacity of 1,23,000 kw. have been commissioned and power is being supplied at present to the cement factory at Rajgangpur, the steel works at Rourkela, the ferromanganese plant at Joda, the paper mills at Brajarajnagar and the textile and other industries in and around Chowdwar. The towns of Cuttack, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Bargarh and several other places are also getting power from Hirakud.

A scheme costing Rs. 14·92 crores has been sanctioned for delta irrigation and when completed in 1960, it will supply perennial irrigation to 18.7 lakh acres annually in the Cuttack and Puri districts.

To meet the increasing load demand, the Chiplima power house project, (with an installed capacity of 1,09,000 kw.) costing Rs. 14·32 crores, was sanctioned in July 1956. Work on the project is progressing according to schedule.

Rajasthan Canal Project

The Rajasthan canal project estimated to cost Rs. 66·47 crores was sanctioned in July 1957 and envisages the construction of a canal taking off from the Harike barrage across the river Sutlej and has been divided into two parts :—

(a) the head reach, 110 miles long, which lies in the Punjab territory (Rajasthan feeder) ; and
(*b*) the lower reach, 315 miles long, which lies in Rajasthan territory (Rajasthan canal).

The areas to be benefited in Rajasthan are in the districts of Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Sri Ganganagar.

Damodar Valley Project

The project will comprise, on completion, four storage dams at Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet Hill with hydel power houses of a total capacity of 1,04,000 kw. attached to all the dams except Konar ; three thermal power stations at Bokaro, Durgapur and Chandrapura with a total capacity of 5,00,000 kw., an extensive power transmission grid and an irrigation barrage at Durgapur with canals and distributaries.

The all-concrete Tilaiya dam on the river Barakar, with earthen extensions, on either side, was completed in 1955. The Maithon dam on the river Barakar stores 12 lakh acre-feet of water, and the underground hydro-electric station near the dam has a capacity of 60,000 kw. The dam was completed in September 1957 ; in the power house two generating units of 20,000 kw. each have been commissioned while the third unit of the same capacity has been practically completed.

Designed primarily for flood control, the Panchet Hill dam will impound 12·14 lakh acre-feet of water. A 40,000-kw. hydro-electric station is also being built near the dam.

The 2,271-ft. long and 38-ft. high barrage at Durgapur in West Bengal was opened in August 1955. It will irrigate over 10·44 lakh acres of land through a network of canals (to be completed by June 1959) and distributaries. Nearly 85 miles of the main left bank canal will be navigable and provide an alternative means of communication between Calcutta and the coalfields of Raniganj.

The Bokaro thermal power station with an installed capacity of 1,50,000 kw. was commissioned in February 1953. An additional unit of 75,000 kw. at this station is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1959. At about the same time the Durgapur thermal power station with an installed capacity of 1,50,000 kw. will be commissioned. Work has also started on the third thermal station at Chandrapura with an installed capacity of 1,25,000 kw. which will mainly supply power for railway electrification.

Tungabhadra Project

This joint undertaking of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore comprises a 7,942-foot long and 162-foot high dam on the Tungabhadra river and a system of canals and power stations on either side.

The dam was inaugurated in July 1953. The reservoir, which has a waterspread of 146 square miles, will ultimately store 30 lakh acre-feet of water. The two canals on either side will irrigate nearly 8·23 lakh acres in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore States. There will be two power stations on the right side, one below the dam and the other at the end of a 15 mile long canal at Bukhasagaram. Two generating units of 9,000 kw. each, in the dam power house and two units of the same capacity out of three units contemplated in the canal power house have been commissioned. A power station will also be constructed below the dam on the left side where three generators of 9,000 kw. each will be installed in the first instance.

Kosi Project

The three-unit Kosi scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 44·76 crores, will, besides giving protection from flood, irrigate about 13.97 lakh acres annually in Bihar. Unit I of the scheme includes a barrage (scheduled for completion by June 1962) across the river Kosi about 3 miles above Hanumannagar, in Nepal. Unit II consists of embankments (completed), about 152 miles in length, along both the banks of the river. Unit III comprises the Eastern Kosi Canal (work in progress) which will take off from Hanumannagar Barrage. It will have four branches, viz., Murliganj Branch, Janakinagar Branch, Banmankhi Branch, and Araria Branch.

Chambal Project

The first phase of the project, which is being jointly executed by the Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Governments, consists of the Gandhi Sagar dam, Gandhi Sagar power station, transmission lines, Kotah barrage and canals on either side of the barrage. The reservoir to be formed by the Gandhi Sagar dam will have a gross storage capacity of 68·5 lakh acre-

feet. The canal system will irrigate 11 lakh acres in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Besides, 92,000 kw. of power at 60 per cent load factor will be generated from the four generating sets which are being installed at the Gandhi Sagar power station. Though the project as a whole is expected to be completed by 1962, generation of power and irrigation are expected to start in 1959-60.

The project (Stage I) is estimated to cost Rs. 63·59 crores.

Nagarjunasagar Project

The Nagarjunasagar project, which is a scheme of the Andhra Pradesh Government, as sanctioned is scheduled to be completed by the year 1963-64 and is expected to yield annually about 18 lakh tons of food grains. The reservoir will have an impounding capacity of 54.4 lakh acre-feet.

The project, which is estimated to cost Rs. 86·57 crores, envisages the construction of a masonry dam on the Krishna river near Nandikonda village, 290 feet high (spillway) above foundation level, with 5 feet falling shutters. The dam will be built of stone masonry and provided with 8 penstocks of 16 ft. dia. and 2 of 25 ft. dia. for eventual generation of power in the second stage of the project

The Right Bank Canal, 135 miles long, will irrigate an area of 9.70 lakh acres, while the Left Bank Canal, 108 miles long, will irrigate 7·9 lakh acres. Besides this, an additional 3 lakh acres in the Krishna delta will be irrigated.

Koyna Project

The first stage of the project estimated to cost Rs. 38.28 crores and inaugurated in January 1954, involves the construction of a 208-ft. high dam across the river Koyna and a tunnel which will divert the waters of the river to ensure a drop of about 1,570 feet. The underground power house will have four units of 60,000 kw. each. About 2·3 lakh kw. of power will be supplied to Bombay and Poona and the remaining 10,000 kw. to the adjoining areas in Maharashtra.

Rihand Dam Project

The project, estimated to cost Rs. 46·05 crores and scheduled for completion by 1961, envisages the construction of a concrete gravity dam, 3,254-ft. long and 300-ft. high, across the river Rihand near village Pipri in District Mirzapur, about 29 miles south of the confluence of the Rihand and the Sone rivers. The reservoir, 180 square miles in area, to be created by the dam will store 86 lakh acre-feet of water. A power station with an initial installed capaity of 2.5 lakh kw. and ultimate installed capacity of 3 lakh kw. will be constructed at the toe of the dam. Power from the project will be used for large-scale industrial and agricultural development of an economically backward region of Uttar Pradesh, with a population of over 2·5 crores, by providing cheap power for cottage industries as well as for medium and major industries. Power from the project will also be supplied to operate tubewells capable of irrigating about 14 lakh acres of land in U.P. and about 5 lakh acres in Bihar.

Bhadra Reservoir Project

The multi-purpose project, estimated to cost Rs. 24·42 crores and scheduled for completion by 1961, across the river Bhadra in Mysore State will irrigate 2·34 lakh acres of land in Shimoga, Chickmaglur, Chitaldurg and Bellary Districts and will have a power station with an installed capacity of 33,200 kw.

Kakrapara Project

This project, financed by the Bombay Government, may be regarded as the first phase of the development of the Tapi valley. The weir, 2,038-ft. long and 45-ft. high, on the rocky river-bed near Kakrapara, 50 miles upstream of Surat, was completed in June 1953. Canals are scheduled to be completed in 1963. The scheme will irrigate 6·53 lakh acres in the Surat district.

Machkund Project

A joint venture of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, this hydro-electric project harnesses the river Machkund which forms the boundary between the two States. A dam 176-ft. high above foundations and 1,345-ft. long has been constructed at Jalaput across the Machkund river to store 6,25,000 acre-feet of water. Three generating units, each with a capacity of 17,000 kw., are already operating ; three more units of 21,250 kw. each are under installation. The total installed capacity on completion will be 1,14,750 kw.

Mayurakshi Project

This project of the West Bengal Government is mainly an irrigation scheme though it also provides for the installations of a 4,000 kw. hydro-electric plant. Power from the project will be supplied to the Birbhum and Murshidabad districts in West Bengal and Santhal Paraganas in Bihar. The first stage of the project was completed in 1951 with the construction of a diversion barrage at Tilpara near Suri in West Bengal. The 155-ft. high and 2,170-ft. long Massanjore dam, now named Canada dam, was completed in June 1955. The canals will irrigate 7·2 lakh acres annually. The Canada dam will have a capacity of 5 lakh acre-feet of water and will provide *rabi* irrigation for nearly one lakh acres. The first 2,000 kw. generating set was commissioned in December 1956 and the second in February 1957.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

About 30 lakh acres of land were brought under irrigation by large and medium-sized projects in the First Plan. During the Second Plan, an additional area of 100 lakh acres will receive irrigation benefits, 90 lakh acres from projects undertaken during the First Plan and 10 lakh acres from new projects. These new projects will eventually irrigate an area of 168 lakh acres. Taking into account 100 lakh acres brought under irrigation by minor schemes in the First Plan and the target of 90 lakh acres from such schemes in the Second Plan, the total irrigated area in the country by 1961 will be 835 lakh acres. This will mean about 62 per cent more irrigated area than at the commencement of the First Plan (515 lakh acres).

At the beginning of the First Plan, the total installed capacity of power-generating plants amounted only to 23 lakh kw. Half of this was in the electricity companies in the bigger towns. About a quarter of the installed capacity was in the public sector, the balance being in industrial establishments which generated their own power. In the First Plan period, installed capacity increased by about 11 lakh kw. bringing the total installed capacity to 34 lakh kw. In this, the share of the public sector increased from 6 lakh kw. to 14 lakh kw.

It has been estimated that over the next 10 years, installed capacity will need to be expanded by 20 per cent annually. This means that the target for 1966 should be about 1·5 crore kw. Accordingly, a programme to raise the installed capacity to 69 lakh kw. has been included in the Second Plan. Of the increase of 35 lakh kw. between 1955-56 and 1960-61, 29 lakh

kw. will be in the public sector, 3 lakh kw. in electricity supply companies and 3 lakh kw. in industrial establishments which generate their own power. In the public sector, hydel power will account for the addition of 21 lakh kw. and thermal power for 8 lakh kw. In all, 42 power-generating schemes (new schemes and extensions to existing power stations) will be undertaken during the Second Plan. These will include 23 hydro-electric and 19 steam-power stations. During this period the per capita comsumption of electricity is expected to double, from 25 to 50 units.

The National Projects Construction Corporation Private Ltd.

In order to ensure the best utilisation of the available trained personnel and equipment rendered surplus on projects nearing completion, and to assist State Governments which do not possess adequate organisation for the execution of large projects, the National Projects Construction Corporation Private Ltd., incorporated under the Companies Act was set up on January 9, 1957.

The Central Government and the State Governments of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir have contributed towards the share capital. The Punjab and Assam Governments have also agreed to participate in the scheme.

TABLE 171

PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION WORKS

Name of Scheme	Year of completion	Total capital outlay (Rs. lakhs)	Area irrigated (thousand acres)
Andhra Pradesh			
Romperu Drainage	1956	1,28	30
Godavari Delta system	1890	2,20	11,11
Krishna Delta	1898	2,28	10,93
Rallapad	1957	90	8
Nizam Sagar	1931	3,92	2,75
Godavari (Stage 1)	1958-59	4,41	67
Bihar			
Sone Canals	1874	2,68	7,47
Tribeni Canal extension	1958-59	1,13	62
Bombay			
Nira Left Bank Canal	1906	1,06	83
Nira Right Bank Canal	1938	6,02	81
Pravara River works	1926	1,53	84
Gangapur Reservoir	1959	3,96	45
Rangola	1952	62	10
Brahmani	1954	91	27
Moj	1955	96	15
Aji	1957-58	80	6
Machhu I	1958-59	1,25	22
Jammu & Kashmir			
Sind Valley	1956	1,24	18

TABLE 171—(*contd.*)

Name of Scheme	Year of completion	Total capital outlay (Rs. lakhs)	Area irrigated (thousand acres)
Kerala			
Kuttanad	1956	60	1,21 (Relief from submersion)
Peechi	1957-58	2,35	46
Neyyar	1958-59	1,46	15
Malampusha	1958-59	5,28	48
Walayar Reservoir	1958-59	1,17	8
Madhya Pradesh			
Tandula Canals	1925	34	1,65
Mahanadi Canals	1927	1,59	2,10
Madras			
Perinchani	1956	67	20
Periyar system	1897	1,08	1,43
Kaveri Mettur	1934	6,62	3,01
Lower Bhavani	1956	9,51	2,07
Avaniar Reservoir	1957	1,03	11
Mysore			
Krishnarajasagar Canals	1930	4,50	1,00
Tunga Anicut	1958	2,31	22
Nugu	1958	2,44	20
Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal ..	1958-59	5,45	1,20
Orissa			
Orissa Canals	1895	3,80	40
Punjab			
Western Jamuna Canals	1886	2,02	10,18
Upper Bari Doab Canal	1878-79	2,27	8,28
Sirhind Canal	1886-87	2,65	14,83
Eastern Canal	1953	8,38	3,49
Nangal Barrage	1954	3,95	—
Rajasthan			
Jawai Project	1958-59	3,00	45
Parbati Project	1959	84	37
Meja Project	1958	59	37
Uttar Pradesh			
Ganga Canal	1891	4,65	17,27
Agra Canal	1891	1,29	4,47
Lower Ganga Canal	1891	4,69	11,52
Sarda Canal	1930	11,37	19,72
Extension of Sarda Canal	1955-56	1,10	1,76
Sarda Canal Reservoir (Stage I) ..	1958-59	4,80	1,72
Mata Tila (Stage I)	1956	4,88	2,65
West Bengal			
Damodar Canals	1935	1,30	1,72
Mayurakshi	1956	16,11	7,20

TABLE 172

PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Name of Scheme and State	Total cost (Rs. lakhs approximate)	Expenditure in 2nd Plan on irrigation (Rs. lakhs)	Annual Benefits in thousand acres	
			On completion	During Second Plan period
Continuing Schemes				
Bhakra-Nangal (Punjab & Rajasthan) ..	170,02*	28,28	36,04	21,48
Damodar Valley (West Bengal & Bihar)	105,38*	9,43	13,44	8,49
Hirakud (Stage I) including Mahanadi Delta (Orissa)	85,70*	20,84	22,67	8
Chambal (Stage I) (Rajasthan & Madhya Pradesh)	63,60*	20,60	11,00	3,75
Tungabhadra (Andhra & Mysore) ..	60,36*	7,25	8,30	4,48
Mayurakshi (West Bengal) ..	16,11*	1,90	7,20	2,70
Bhadra (Mysore)	25,22*	17,20	2,34	1,40
Kosi (Bihar)	44,76	16,15	13,97	—
Nagarjunasagar (Stage I) (Andhra Pradesh)	86,33	32,30	20,60	—
Kakrapara Canal (Lower Tapi) Bombay	11,66	4,80	6,52	2,56 (single crop)
New Schemes				
Tungabhadra High Level Canal (Andhra & Mysore)	21,90	3,15	3,83	—
Ukai (Bombay)	61,64*	7,50	3,92	—
Tawa (Madhya Pradesh)	19,65*	4,00	5,90	—
Purna (Bombay)	769	5,00	1,60	15
Vamasadhara (Andhra)	12,56	85	3,11	—
Narmada (Bombay)	31,53	2,25	10,97	—
Banas (Bombay)	770	2,75	1,35	15
Mula (Bombay)	940	2,75	1,37	—
Girna (Bombay)	838	3,75	89	52
Khadakvasla (Bombay)	11,31	2,75	80	—
New Kattalai (Madras) ..	157	1,30	21	12
Salandi (Orissa)	466	2,50	3,28	50
Gurgaon Canal (Punjab)	169	1,07	56	50
Kangsabati (West Bengal)	25,26	4,75	9,50	10
Chandrakeshar (Madhya Pradesh) ..	89	85	12	—
Kabini (Mysore)	250	1,25	30	—
Banas (Rajasthan)	480	2,00	2,50	—
Bhadar (Bombay)	325	1,03	68	—
Boothathankettu (Kerala)	348	2,00	63	—
Lidder Canal (Jammu & Kashmir) ..	82	40	7	2
Barna (Madhya Pradesh)	477	2,19	1,60	—
Laxamnathirtha (Mysore)	30	18	3	—
Upper Keri (Madhya Pradesh) ..	125	0.1	40	—
Vidur (Pondicherry & Madras) ..	61	51	3	3

* Includes outlay on power portion

† The Second Plan expenditure shown in the column 3 is according to original provisions. These figures are under revision by the Planning Commission.

CHAPTER XXIV

INDUSTRY

According to the 1954 Census of Indian Manufactures,* India had 7,067 registered factories†. Of these 6,637 or 94 per cent of the total, which submitted returns, employed in all Rs. 787·8 crores worth of capital, consisting of Rs. 355·6 crores fixed capital and Rs. 432·6 crores working capital. The total number of persons employed in these factories was 17,14,770 including 15,33,686 workers. The total value of the products of these manufacturing industries was Rs. 1,288 crores, the net value added by manufacture amounting to Rs. 373 crores. Salaries and wages (including the money value of other benefits) paid to employees amounted to Rs. 218·6 crores.

The total profits earned by 318 joint-stock companies during 1955, according to another estimate,** amounted to Rs. 41·81 crores as against Rs. 40·13 crores in the previous year. The index number of industrial profits during 1955 for all industries, with 1939 as the base year, was 334·3 compared to 320·8, 261·2 and 190·6 during 1954, 1953 and 1952 respectively. The index numbers of industrial profits during 1955 for certain important industries were as follows: jute 277·5; cotton 535·0; tea 183·1; sugar 413·5; paper 747·8; iron and steel 307·9; coal 200·0; and cement 409·7. The revised index†† of industrial profits for 1956 (base 1950=100) stood at 149·1. The indices for certain industries was as follows: tea 114·5; coal 103·2; sugar 178·7; cotton 133·1; jute 55·3; iron and steel 120·8; engineering 368·2; cement 128·2; and paper 209·0.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Independent India's industrial policy was first announced in 1948. This envisaged a mixed economy with an overall responsibility of the Government for the planned development of industries and their regulation in national interest While it reiterated the right of the State to acquire an industrial undertaking in the public interest, it reserved an appropriate sphere for private enterprise.†††

A fresh statement of industrial policy, necessitated by the acceptance of a socialistic pattern of society as the national objective, was announced on April 30, 1956. Under this, industries specified in Schedule A (enumerated below) will be the exclusive responsibility of the State, while Schedule B industries (also enumerated below) will be progressively State-owned, but at the same time private enterprise will be expected to supplement the efforts of the State in these fields. Future development of industries falling outside these Schedules will, in general, be left to private enterprise. Notwithstanding this demarcation, it will always be open to the State to undertake any type of industrial production.

Schedule A Industries: Arms and ammunition and allied items of

*The following States and Union Territories were not covered by the Census: Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

†Those employing 20 or more workers on any day and using power.

**By the Ministry of Finance, Department of Company Law Administration.

††Source: Reserve Bank of India in collaboration with the Department of Company Law Administration.

††† See 'INDIA 1957' p 289.

defence equipment ; atomic energy ; iron and steel ; heavy castings and forgings of iron and steel ; heavy plant and machinery required for iron and steel production, for mining, for machine tool manufacture and for such other basic industries as may be specified by the Central Government ; heavy electrical plants, including large hydraulic and steam turbines ; coal and lignite ; mineral oils ; mining of iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, gypsum, sulphur, gold and diamonds ; mining and processing of copper, lead, zinc, tin, molybdenum and wolfram ; minerals specified in the Schedule to the Atomic Energy (Control of Production and Use) Order, 1953 ; aircraft ; air transport ; railway transport ; shipbuilding ; telephones and telephone cables; telegraph and wireless apparatus (excluding radio receiving sets) ; generation and distribution of electricity.

Schedule B Industries : All other minerals except "minor minerals" as defined in Section 3 of the Minerals Concession Rules, 1949 ; aluminium and other non-ferrous metals not included in Schedule A ; machine tools ; ferro-alloys and tool steels ; basic and intermediate products required by chemical industries such as the manufacture of drugs, dyestuffs and plastics ; antibiotics and other essential drugs ; fertilisers ; synthetic rubber ; carbonisation of coal ; chemical pulp ; road transport ; sea transport.

REGULATION OF INDUSTRY

Consistently with the policy first announced in 1948, the Constitution was amended and the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, was enacted. Under the Act, all new and existing undertakings were required to be licensed. The Government were authorised to examine the working of any industrial undertaking and to issue such directions as they considered necessary. If the undertaking continued to be mismanaged, the Government were empowered to take over its management or control. A Central Advisory Council consisting of the representatives of industry, labour, consumers and primary producers was to be constituted to advise the Government on all matters concerning the development and regulation of industries. Development Councils for individual industries were also to be set up.

By exercising these powers, the Government aim at securing a proper utilisation of the country's resources, a balanced development of large and small industries, and a proper regional distribution of the various industries. At present 162 industries come within the scope of the Act. Besides the Central Advisory Council of Industries, Development Councils have been set up for the following industries : (*i*) heavy chemicals (acids and fertilisers), (*ii*) internal combustion engines and power-driven pumps, (*iii*) bicycles, sewing machines and instruments, (*iv*) sugar, (*v*) light electrical, (*vi*) heavy electrical, (*vii*) drugs, dyes and intermediates, (*viii*) alkalis and allied industries, (*ix*) woollen textiles, (*x*) art silk textiles, (*xi*) machine tools, (*xii*) non-ferrous metals, (*xiii*) oil-based and plastics industries, (*xiv*) food processing, and (*xv*) alcohol and fermentation. A number of panels and expert committees have been appointed from time to time to study various industries. During January-September 1958, 554 new licences were approved under the Act (as against 589 in 1957) ; many of the licences concerned the production of machinery and allied items.

For the development of important industries for which sufficient capital has not been forthcoming in the private sector, the Government give financial assistance either by granting loans on special terms or by participating in equity capital. Industries which have received such

assistance include the manufacture of explosives for civil purposes, intermediates for certain types of dyestuffs, textile machinery and steel. In order to promote decentralisation of industry, the Government have decided to pool and equate the prices of steel and cement at all railheads in India.

PRODUCTIVITY

Following the recommendations of a Productivity Delegation, which visited Japan in October-November 1956, a National Productivity Council was set up in February 1958 as an autonomous body with representatives of Government, employers, labour and others. The object is to inculcate productivity consciousness in the country and apply the latest techniques of increasing productivity in industry, by promoting the setting up of local productivity councils in industrial centres and of five Regional Productivity Directorates manned by specialists.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India, established in July 1948, has been giving assistance in the form of advances and long-term loans to industrial concerns. Up to March 1958, the loans sanctioned by the Corporation amounted to Rs. 57·42 crores including Rs. 9·06 crores during 1957-58. Loans worth Rs. 32·03 crores were actually disbursed. A sum of Rs. 13·5 crores was provided in the Second Plan for Central Government loans to the Corporation ; the amount has now been raised to Rs. 22·25 crores.

The Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1957 seeks further to strengthen the resources position of the Corporation and widen the scope of its activities. A larger number of industries, including new concerns, which are not in a position to offer adequate security, but deserve encouragement from the point of view of the national economy, may now receive loans from the Corporation if some guarantees are given by the Central Government or a State Government, a scheduled bank or a State co-operative bank. The State Financial Corporations* assist medium and small-scale industries which do not fall within the scope of the all-India corporation. The total amount of their outstanding loans and advances stood at Rs. 9·51 crores at the end of 1957-58.

By the end of 1957 the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, set up in January 1955 to assist industrial enterprises in the private sector, approved financial assistance for a total amount of Rs. 11·65 crores covering a wide range of industries: paper, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, electrical equipment, textiles, sugar, metal ores, lime and cement works, glass manufacture, etc. Actual disbursements amounted to Rs. 1·95 crores.

The Refinance Corporation for Industry Private Ltd. was set up in June 1958 to provide re-lending facilities against loans given by banks to industrial concerns for the purpose of increased production primarily in industries included in the Plan. Loans to be eligible for rediscount must be for periods between 3 and 7 years and of a medium-sized amount, not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs. These facilities will be available only to those industrial concerns whose paid-up capital and reserves do not exceed Rs. 2·5 crores.

The National Industrial Development Corporation, set up in 1954,

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*Their number declined by two, from 13 to 11, through amalgamations following the Reorganisation of States in November 1956. The jurisdiction of the Punjab corporation has been extended to the Union Territory of Delhi in terms of an agreement entered into in October 1957.

also acts as an agency of the Government for the grant of special loans for the rehabilitation and modernisation of the cotton textile and jute industries. Rs. 2·26 crores have so far been advanced to the NIDC for this purpose.

The Government assist the private sector by facilitating the import of essential raw materials and basic intermediates, offering tax concessions and protecting new industries in the first few years. The statutory Tariff Commission, established in January 1952 in place of the previous non-statutory Tariff Board, have been reviewing the progress of protected industries and examining new cases for protection.

Efforts have been made to secure technical help from the industrially advanced countries either under the international technical assistance schemes or through direct negotiations.

Foreign Capital

In order to supplement the capital resources for rapid industrial development, the Government have invited foreign assistance in cases where sufficient capacity for the manufacture of a particular item does not exist in the country and where it is desirable to secure the know-how from leading foreign firms. The policy in regard to foreign capital was enunciated in the Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1948, and in the Prime Minister's statement in the Constituent Assembly in 1949, which laid down that:

(*i*) the participation of foreign capital and enterprise should be carefully regulated in the national interest by ensuring that major interest in ownership and effective control should, save in exceptional cases, always be in Indian hands and that the training of suitable Indian personnel for the purpose of eventually replacing foreign experts will be insisted upon in all such cases;

(*ii*) there will be no discrimination between foreign and Indian undertakings in the application of the general industrial policy;

(*iii*) reasonable facilities will be given for the remittance of profits and repatriation of capital consistent with the foreign exchange position of the country;

(*iv*) in the event of nationalisation, fair and equitable compensation will be paid.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

Early Stages

Although the first cotton mill in India was built at Calcutta in 1818, the real beginnings of the industry were made in Bombay in the year 1854, with predominantly Indian capital and enterprise. The foundations of the jute industry were laid near Calcutta in 1855, mostly with foreign capital and enterprise. These, along with coal mining, were the only major industries which had developed substantially before World War I. The War gave a further impetus to industrial development. The policy of discriminating protection, adopted in 1922 on the recommendation of the Indian Fiscal Commission, did much to help the growth of Indian industries. Between 1922 and 1939, the production of cotton piecegoods more than doubled, that of steel ingots increased 8 times and of paper 2¼ times. The protected sugar industry progressed so speedily between 1932 and 1936 that the country became self-sufficient in sugar. About the same time the cement industry also began to grow, and by 1935-36, it was able to meet about 95 per cent of the total needs of the country.

The production of matches, glass, vanaspati, soap and several engineering industries recorded large increases during this period. An electrical goods industry came into being.

World War II created conditions favourable for the maximum utilisation of capacity in Indian industries. Several new industries came into existence such as ferro-alloys, non-ferrous metals, diesel engines, pumps, bicycles, sewing machines, soda ash, caustic soda, chlorine and superphosphate. The manufacture of machine tools and simple machinery, cutlery and pharmaceuticals also commenced.

In the immediate post-war period a new range of industries grew up: ball and roller bearings, carding engines, ring frames and locomotives. The fertiliser, cement, sheet glass, caustic soda and sulphuric acid industries expanded.

During First Plan

The emphasis in the First Five-Year Plan was on agriculture, irrigation and power; only about 8 per cent of the total investment was allocated for industries and minerals. It set comparatively modest targets for new investment in the industrial field, the emphasis being on the fuller utilisation of existing capacity. This objective was more or less achieved. Some idle capacity, however, still existed in the superphosphate, soap, vegetable oils, vanaspati and paint industries and in some engineering industries, such as the diesel engine and radio, and in the re-rolling sector of steel and non-ferrous metals industries.

New investment in industries in the public sector during the First Plan was of the order of Rs. 60 crores as against the target of Rs. 94 crores. The investment, installed capacity and the level of production of the industries in the public sector under the First Plan are shown in Table 174. Investment in the private sector on new projects and expansion programmes during the First Plan was expected to be about Rs. 233 crores and this target was attained. Expenditure on the replacement and modernisation of plant and machinery in the private sector was, however, considerably lower than anticipated—about Rs. 105 crores as against Rs. 230 crores. In all, new investment on industries (excluding investment on replacement and modernisation) amounted to about Rs. 293 crores as against the projected outlay of Rs. 327 crores.

Targets of production, as distinct from capacity, were more or less reached in the case of cotton textiles, sugar, vegetable oils, cement, paper, soda ash, caustic soda, rayon, electric transformers, bicycles, sewing machines and petroleum refining. The expected levels of production were not reached in the case of iron and steel, aluminium, machine tools, fertilisers, diesel engines and pumps, automobiles, radios, batteries, electric motors, electric lamps, electric fans, jute textiles, paints and varnishes, plywood, superphosphate, power alcohol and glass.

Appreciable diversification of production was achieved. Among the new products manufactured for the first time were: staple fibre and cellulose acetate filament, calcium carbide, hydrogen peroxide, rare earth compounds, caustic soda and ammonium chloride, penicillin, DDT, newsprint, carding engines, automatic looms, steel wire ropes, jute spinning frames, deep well turbine pumps and motors and transformers of higher ratings.

The industry-wise break-up of the total outlay of Rs. 293 crores on industrial expansion in the public and private sectors during the First Plan, compared to the original estimate of Rs. 327 crores, is shown in Table 173.

Capacity and level of production in different industries at the end of the First Plan are given in Table 177 along with the targets for the Second Plan.

TABLE 173

OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIES (FIRST PLAN)

(In crores of rupees)

	Estimate under First Plan	Investment actually incurred
Metallurgical industries (iron and steel, aluminium, lead, etc.) ..	85.0	61.0
Petroleum refining ..	64.0	45.0
Chemical industries (heavy chemicals and fertilisers, drugs and pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs and plastics)	26.0	27.0
Engineering industries (heavy and light) ..	53.0	46.0
Cotton textiles ..	9.0	20.0*
Sugar industry ..	0.1	5.0
Rayon textiles (including staple fibre and chemical pulp) ..	16.5	8.0
Cement ..	17.7	17.5
Paper and paperboard including newsprint ..	7.4	12.0
Electric power generation and distribution (in the private sector) ..	16.0	32.6
Others ..	32.3	18.9
Total ..	327.0	293.0

During Second Plan

New investment in the organised industries during the Second Plan (original allocation)** would amount to Rs. 1,094 crores, Rs. 524 crores in the public sector (besides Rs. 35 crores to be invested by the National Industrial Development Corporation) and Rs. 535 crores in the private sector. The proposed outlay in the public sector was mainly accounted for by iron and steel (Rs. 350 crores), fertilisers (Rs. 37 crores†), the heavy electrical plant (Rs. 20 crores), besides the South Arcot Lignite Project (Rs. 52 crores) and the expansion of the Hindustan Shipyard (Rs. 9·8 crores). The programme of the National Industrial Development Corporation provides for assistance to the cotton and jute textile industries in modernisation and also includes projects for heavy foundries and forge-shops, structural fabrication, refractories, chemical pulp for rayon and newsprint and intermediates for dyestuffs and drugs. The NIDC would also foster the establishment of a new unit for aluminium and the manufacture of heavy machinery and equipment for earth moving, mining etc., and also of rollers and rolling equipment required in ferrous and non-ferrous metals industries.

The programme of development under the Second Plan in the public sector of industry in terms of investment, capacity and estimated production is shown in Table 174. More details about the State-owned industrial undertakings appear under relevant heads in the section on 'Principal Industries'.

*Overall outlay inclusive of minor expansions, replacements and modernisation, is estimated at Rs. 80 crores.

**The increased costs of some of the projects in the public sector, owing to rise in price-levels, internal as well as external, are shown in table 174 along with the original estimates.

†This is exclusive of expenditure on the fertiliser plant under the South Arcot Lignite Project and on capacity for by-product ammonium sulphate in connection with the new steel plants.

TABLE 174

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, EXCLUSIVE OF SCHEMES OF NIDC)

Name of the Scheme	As at the end of March 1956			Second Five-Year Plan (1956-61)			
	Investment (Rs., crores)	Capacity (1955-56)	Production (1955-56)	Investment (Rs., crores)		Capacity (1960-61)	Estimated production (1960-61)
				Original	Revised		
Three Steel Plants (Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur)	7.75	—	—	350.00	439.0 (plus 120.0 for the townships etc.)	Finished steel 23 lakh tons and pig iron 6.8 lakh tons for foundries.	20 lakh tons of finished steel and 4.5 lakh tons of pig iron for foundries.
South Arcot Lignite Project	0.5	—	—	52.00(*a*)	61.00	35 lakh tons of lignite, 7.14 lakh tons of lignite briquettes, 2.1 lakh KW of power, 70,000 tons of nitrogen	35 lakh tons of lignite. 7.14 lakh tons of lignite briquettes, 2.11 lakh KW of power; 20,000 tons of nitrogen (*b*)
Sindri Fertiliser Factory	28	70,000 tons of nitrogen	66,000 tons of nitrogen	7.00	8.40	1.17 lakh tons of nitrogen	1.17 lakh tons of nitrogen
Nangal Fertiliser-cum-Heavy Water Factory	—	—	—	22.00	27.11	70,000 tons of nitrogen	40,000 tons of nitrogen (*c*)
Hindustan Shipyard	6.0 (1951-56)	—	50,000 GRT (1951-56)	9.80	9.80	—	75,000—90,000 GRT (1956-61)
Rourkela Fertiliser Factory	—	—	—	8.00	16.00	80,000 tons of nitrogen	70,000 tons of nitrogen (*d*)
Heavy Electrical Plant	0.2	—	—	20.00(*e*)	16.65	—	Will commence production in 1961
Hindustan Machine Tools	4.4	N.A.	Lathes and components worth Rs. 0.25 crores	2.00	2.36	865 lathes, milling and drilling machines	Equipment worth over Rs. 3 crores.
D.D.T. Factories	0.5	700 tons	284 tons	1.00	1.20	2,800 tons	2,500 tons

(*a*) The total cost of the project on completion was estimated at about Rs. 68.85 crores.
(*b*) Expected to be in full production by December 1960.
(*c*) Expected to be in full production by 1960.
(*d*) Expected to be in full production by the end of 1959. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 16.0 crores and the provision now made would be reviewed at the appropriate stage.
(*e*) The total cost of the project on completion is estimated at about Rs. 45.5 crores (excluding the cost of the township).

TABLE 174—(contd.)

Name of the Scheme	As at the end of March 1956			Second Five-Year Plan (1956-61)			
	Investment (Rs., crores)	Capacity (1955-56)	Production (1955-56)	Investment (Rs., crores)		Capacity (1960-61)	Estimated production (1960-61)
				Original	Revised		
Hindustan Antibiotics	2.1	48 lakh mega-units	66.4 lakh mega-units	1.00	1.00	240 lakh mega units and 15,000 to 20,000 kg. of streptomycin	240 lakh mega units and 15,000 kg. of streptomycin
Hindustan Cables	1.6	470 miles of cable (single shift)	525 miles of cable	0.50	0.60	1,000 miles of cable and 300 miles of co-axial cable	1,000 miles of cable and 300 miles of coaxial cable
National Instruments Factory (including optical glass project)	0 6	Instruments worth Rs. 40 lakhs	Instruments worth Rs. 14.2 lakhs	0.65	0.65	N.A.	N.A.
Salt development	0.3	—	846 lakh mds. (public and private sectors)	2.0	2.0	—	1,000 lakh maunds (public and private sectors)
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	14.6	120 locomotives	125 locomotives	5.0	—	300 locomotives	300 locomotives
Integral Coach Factory	5.2	—	20 coaches	10.0	—	350 coaches	350 coaches
New Metre Gauge Coach Factory	—	—	Nil		—	200 coaches	200 coaches
Engineering shops for spare parts	Nil	—	Nil	7.0	—	N.A.	N.A.
Indian Telephone Industries	4.1(f)	—	Telephones 50,000; Exchange lines 35,000	0.5	—	—	Telephones 60,000; Exchange lines 40,000
Teleprinter Factory	—	—	—	0 75	—	N.A.	N.A.
Security Paper Mill	—	—	—	2.50	2.50	1,500 tons	1,500 tons
	75.8			501.7			

(f) Excludes Rs. 31 lakhs invested by the Mysore Government.
N.A.=Not available.

The main emphasis in the Second Plan is on the expansion of capital and producer goods industries with a view to laying firm foundations of industrial progress. The following order of priorities was laid down:

(*i*) increased production of iron and steel and of heavy chemicals, including nitrogenous fertilisers, and development of the heavy engineering and machine-building industries;

(*ii*) expansion of capacity in respect of other developmental commodities and producer goods such as aluminium, cement, chemical pulp, dyestuffs and phosphatic fertilisers, and of essential drugs;

(*iii*) modernisation and re-equipment of important national industries such as jute and cotton textiles and sugar;

(*iv*) fuller utilisation of the existing installed capacity in industries where there are wide gaps between capacity and production; and

(*v*) expansion of capacity for consumer goods industries keeping in view the requirements of common production programmes and the production targets for the decentralised sector of industry.

The industry-wise break-up of the total outlay of Rs. 1,094 crores in the public and private sectors during the Second Plan is shown below:

TABLE 175

OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIES (SECOND PLAN)

	Amount (*In crores of rupees*)	Percentage of total investment
Metallurgical industries ..	502.5	45.9
Engineering industries ..	150.0	13.7
Chemical industries ..	132.0	12.0
Cement, electric porcelain and refractories ..	93.0	8.5
Petroleum refining ..	10.0	0.9
Paper, newsprint and security paper ..	54.0	5.0
Sugar ..	51.0	4.7
Cotton, jute, woollen and silk yarn and cloth ..	36.3	3.3
Rayon and staple fibre ..	24.0	2.2
Others ..	41.5*	3.8

*Includes an investiment of Rs. 29.0 crores in respect of mining and power generation under the South Arcot Lignite Project.

Percentage increases in capacity and production proposed during the Second Plan for (*i*) representative capital and producer goods industries and (*ii*) a number of important consumer goods industries, are shown below in Table 176.

TABLE 176

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN INDUSTRIES IN 1960-61 OVER 1955-56

	Capacity	Production
Capital and Producer Goods Industries		
Finished steel ..	260	231
Aluminium ..	300	233
Ferro-manganese ..	514	—
Nitrogenous fertilisers ..	349	277
Phosphatic fertilisers ..	243	500
Soda ash ..	181	188
Caustic soda ..	241	275
Plastic moulding powders ..	986	1,362
Dyestuffs ..	309	450
Power alcohol ..	33	100
Cement ..	224	183
Refractories ..	125	186
Structural fabrication ..	121	178
Locomotives ..	135	125
Electric transformers ..	128	116
Industrial machinery—cotton, jute, cement, sugar and paper ..	—	471
Benzol ..	567	900
Consumer Goods Industries		
Sugar ..	44	24
Rayon and staple fibre ..	162	246
Cotton textiles		
(*a*) Yarn ..	13.0	19.6
(*b*) Cloth ..	Negligible	29.2
Woollen textiles		
(*a*) Yarn ..	19.7	25.0
(*b*) Cloth ..	4.2	34.2
Glass and glassware ..	16.2	60.0
Bicycles ..	17.8	81.8
Soap ..	5.0	50.0
Vanaspat ..	Nil	48.1
Paper and paper board ..	114	75

Table 177 shows for some selected categories of industries, installed capacity and production in 1955-56 and the targets set under the Second Plan.*

*For details see 'INDIA 1958' pp. 338-43. Figures here are as in the *Programme of Industrial Development 1956-61* (Planning Commission, July 1956).

TABLE 177

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRY: CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION

Industries	Unit	Rated capacity		Production		Remarks
		Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	
1. Iron and Steel						
(*i*) Pig iron for foundries ..	Thousand tons	380	980	380	750	
(*ii*) Finished steel (main producers only) ..	,,	1,300	4,680	1,300	4,300	
2. Aluminium	Tons	7,500	30,000	7,500	25,000	
3. Industrial machinery						
(*i*) Cotton textile						
Carding engines ..	Number	792	—	649(*a*)	—	(*a*) 1955
Spining ring frames ..	,,	1,596	—	863(*a*)	—	
Looms	,,	4,980	—	2,787(*a*)	—	
(*ii*) Jute textile	Value in crores of rupees	—	—	0.06(*b*)	2.5	(*b*) 1954
(*iii*) Cement	,,	—	—	0.56(*b*)	2.0	
(*iv*) Sugar	,,	—	—	0.28(*b*)	2.5	
(*v*) Paper	,,	—	—	negligible	4 0	
(*iv*) Printing	,,	—	—	negligible	2.0	
(*viii*) Others [heavy machinery including machine tools] —Machine tools (graded)	Number	—	—	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*c*) Of the value of Rs. 1.0 crore (*d*) Of the value of Rs. 3.0 crores
4. Railway rolling stock						
(i) Locomotives ..	,,	170	400	500(*e*)	400	(*e*) Entire Plan period 1951-56
(ii) Wagons	,,	15,000	25,000	41,966(*e*)	25,000	
(iii) Passenger coaches ..	,,	1,100	1,700	4,384(*e*)	2,300	

TABLE 177—(*contd.*)

Industries	Unit	Rated capacity		Production		Remarks
		Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	
5. Shipbuilding	GRT	—	—	50,000(*f*)	90,000(*g*)	(*f*) 1951-56 (*g*) 1956-61
6. Automobiles and allied industries						
(i) Automobiles (manufacturing only)	Number	29,000	29,000	25,000	57,000	
(ii) Motor cycles and scooters	,,	11,000	11,000	1,500	11,000	
7. Ball and roller bearings ..	Thousand	600	900	889	2,400	
8. Agricultural implements and machinery						
(i) Power-driven pumps ..	Thousand	67	86	36	86	
(ii) Diesel engines ..	Number	20,000	—	10,000	—	
		200,000 (h)	220 000(*h*)	100,000(*h*)	205,000(*h*)	(*h*) Horse power
9. Bicycles	Thousand	760	895	550	1,250(*i*)	(*i*) Includes 250,000 bicycles by decentralised sector
10. Sewing machines ..	Thousand	46.5	85	110	300(*j*)	(*j*) Includes 80,000 domestic sewing machines by decentralised sector.
11. Hurricane lanterns ..	,,	5,000	5,500	5,400	6,000	
12. Electric transformers (33 KV and below)	Thousand KVA	657	1,500	629	1,360	
13. Electric motors (200 H.P. and below)	Thousand HP	263	600	271	600	
14. Electric Fans	Thousand	402	600	280	600	

TABLE 177—(*contd.*)

Industries	Unit	Rated capacity: Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Rated capacity: Target for 1960-61	Production: Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Production: Target for 1960-61	Remarks
15. Electric lamps	Thousand	36,000	50,000	27,000	50,000	
16. Radio receivers (organised sector)	"	213	213	132(*k*)	200—225(*k*)	(*k*) Including the decentralised sector
17. Fertilisers						
(*i*) Nitrogenous (in terms of fixed nitrogen) ..	Thousand tons	85	382	77	290	
(*ii*) Phosphatic	"	35	120	20	120	
18. Heavy Chemicals						
(*i*) Sulphuric acid ..	thousand tons	242	500	170	470	
(*ii*) Soda ash	"	90	253	80	230(1)	(1) Gross production
(*iii*) Caustic soda	"	44	150	36	135(1)	
19. Dyestuffs	Lakh lbs.	66	270	40	220	
20. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals ..						
(*i*) Penicillin	Lakh mega units	125	400	66	400	
(*ii*) DDT	Tons	700	2,800	172(*m*)	2,800	(*m*) 1955
(*iii*) Streptomycin.. ..	Kilograms	—	18,000	—	18,000	
21. Soap	Thousand tons	340	357	200	300	
22. Leather footwear ..	Lakh pairs	—	—	885	1,020	
23. Rubber manufactures						
(*i*) Automobile tyres ..	Thousand	950	1,460	910	1,460	
(*ii*) Bicycle tyres ..	"	6,000	11,800	5,750	11,800	
24. (*i*) Paper and paper board ..	Thousand tons	210	450	200	350	
(*ii*) Newsprint	Tons	30,000	60,000	4,200	60,000	
25. Cement	Thousand tons	4,931	16,000	4,600	13,000	
26. Glass and glassware ..	Tons	2,91,000	3,38,000	1,25,000	2,00,000	
27. Petroleum products ..	Lakh tons (of crude processed)	36.25	43	36	43	

TABLE 177—(*contd.*)

Industries	Unit	Rated capacity		Production		Remarks
		Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	
28. Power & industrial alcohol						
(*i*) Power alcohol ..	Lakh gallons	150 }	360	100	180	
(*ii*) Industrial alcohol ..	,,	120 }		50	120	
29. Cotton						
(*i*) Yarn	Lakh lbs.	18,400(*n*)	20,800	16,300(*o*)	19,500	(*n*) As in January 1956
(*ii*) Cloth						
Mill	Lakh yards	49,500(*n*)	49,500	51,000(*o*)	50,000 or 55,000	(*o*) 1955
Handloom ..	Lakh yards	—	—	14,800(*o*)	30,000 or 35,000(*p*)	(*p*) includes power loom production
30. Jute manufactures ..	Thousand tons	1,200	1,200	1,150	1,200	
31. Woollen cloth	Lakh yards	480	500	149	200	
32. Matches	Lakh gross boxes	353	353	320	350(*q*)	(*q*) Includes decentralised sector
33. Sugar (*r*)	Thousand tons	1,740	2,500	1,820	2,250	(*r*) Production figures relate to sugar season

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industrial production during 1956 and 1957 and the index numbers of industrial production (base 1951=100) for the year 1957 and for the months of October 1957 and October 1958 are given in Table 178. For November 1958 the general index was 137.6 compared to 144.2 in November 1957. Some new engineering and chemical industries, not included in the index, have also been recording considerable progress. Shortage of foreign exchange has been impeding the pace of industrial progress.

TABLE 178

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

	Unit	1956	1957	Index number of production (1951=100)		
				1957	October 1957	October 1958
Textile Manufactures				116.8	111.1	113.8
Cotton Cloth	(lakh yards)	53,066	53,174	109.7	103.0	105.3
Cotton Yarn	(lakh lbs)	16,712	17,801	127.5	122.5	129.7
Jute Textiles (a)	(thousand tons)	1,093	1,030	120.5	115.6	115.1
Sugar (b)	(thousand tons)	1,856	2,039	185.5	47.9	344.7
Paper and Paperboard	(thousand tons)	194	210	159.3	166.4	204.4
Cigarettes	(crores)	2,630	2,881	134.7	127.6	132.7
Coal	(lakh tons)	394	435	126.8	124.3	131.1
Iron and Steel				119.3	117.4	116.9
Finished Steel	(thousand tons)	1,338	1,346	125.1	121.2	115.4
Pig Iron and Ferro-alloys	(thousand tons)	1,958	1,912	104.8	107.9	120.8
General Engineering				241.3	203.5	234.8
Hurricane Lanterns	(thousands)	5,179	4,345	109.3	72.7	84.9
Diesel Engines	(number)	12,012	16,644	229.6	287.4	390.4
Chemicals and Chemical Products				181.3	181.1	204.4
Soap (c)	(thousand tons)	110	112	133.8	136.6	146.7
Matches (d)	(thousand cases)e	616	578	100.1	90.9	96.5
Sulphuric Acid	(thousand tons)	165	196	183.3	178.4	212.5
Automobiles	(number)	32,136	31,932	143.4	132.0	145.7
Rubber Products				165.5	115.0	139.0
Tyres (f)	(thousands)	7,259	8,140	170.1	102.7	136.8
Electricity Generated (g)	(lakh kwh)	96,108	108,348	184.9	186.9	219.2
Cement	(thousand tons)	4,928	5,602	175.3	191.7	154.4
Non-Ferrous Metals				151.7	169.4	160.9
Brass	(thousand tons)	13.6	17.8	158.2	184.9	166.1
Iron Ore	(thousand tons)	4,248	4,620	126.3	130.2	169.5
General Index				137.3	133.9	142.7

(a) Figures relate to the production by mills which are members of the Indian Jute Mills Association and also to one non-member mill.

(b) Figures relate to the crop year (November to October) and are in respect of cane sugar only.

(c) Figures refer to the production of organised factories.

(d) Include figures for Jammu and Kashmir.

(e) 50 gross boxes of 60 sticks each.

(f) Figures are in respect of automobile and cycle tyres only.

(g) Includes figures for Jammu and Kashmir and covers all power stations owned by industrial concerns.

Cotton Textiles

The growth of the cotton textile industry in the pre-independence period is shown in table 179.

TABLE 179

GROWTH OF COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY (1879-1947)

Year		Number of mills	Number of spindles (thousand)	Number of looms (thousand)	Production (lakh lbs)	
					Yarn	Piecegoods
1879-80	..	58	1,408	13.3	—	—
1889-90	..	114	2,935	22.1	—	—
1901	..	178	4,841	40.5	5,730	1,200
1911	..	233	6,095	85.8	6,250	2,670
1921	..	249	7,278	133.5	6,940	4,030
1931	..	314	9,078	175.2	9,660	6,720
1941	..	396	10,026	200.2	15,770	10,930
1947	..	423	10,354	203.0	12,960	37,620 (lakh yards)

The production of cotton yarn and cloth since 1947 is shown in table 180. Output in 1958 fell owing to a fall in consumer offtake and accumulation of stocks with mills. Substantial reduction in excise duties, in several instalments since December 1957, was allowed to give relief to the industry.

At the beginning of 1958 there were 470 cotton textile (175 spinning and 295 composite) mills in India, with 130·5 lakh spindles and 2·01 lakh looms. The number of mills rose to 482 (188 spinning and 294 composite) at the beginning of 1959. Nearly Rs. 120 crores were invested in the industry which employed about 9 lakh workers.

TABLE 180

PRODUCTION OF COTTON YARN AND CLOTH

Year	Cotton yarn (lakh lbs.)	Cotton cloth (lakh yds.)
1947	12,960	37,620
1950	11,748	36,670
1955	16,308	50,940
1956	16,712	53,066
1957	17,801	53,174
1958*	16,800	49,270

The Government have been carrying out since 1955 a survey of the industry in order to find out the requirements of modern equipment and machinery. The assistance of the National Industrial Development Corporation to the industry is based on these data. Loans amounting to about Rs. 3·71 crores were approved till 1958 by the NIDC. Following an interim recommendation of a Committee appointed to enquire into the problems facing the industry, excise duties on all categories of cloth were reduced and rationalised in July 1958.

*Provisional

Jute

The early development of the jute industry is shown in the following table.

TABLE 181

GROWTH OF JUTE INDUSTRY (1879-1947)

Year	Number of mills	Authorised capital (Rs., crores)	Number of looms (thousand)	Number of spindles (thousand)
1879-80 to 1883-84 (average) ..	21	2·71	5·5	88
1899-1900 to 1903-04 (average)..	36	6·80	16·2	335
1909-10 to 1913-14 (average) ..	60	12·09	33·5	692
1925-26	90	21·35	50·5	1,064
1930-31	100	23·61	61·8	1,225
1937-38	105	24·89	52·4	1,108
1946-47	106	..	66·0	1,295

According to the 1954 Census of Indian Manufactures, there were 108 jute mills in India which employed capital worth Rs. 65·3 crores (Rs. 31·3 crores fixed capital). 271,415 persons (including 254,930 workers) were employed in the industry. The following table shows the production of jute goods since 1947.

TABLE 182

PRODUCTION OF JUTE MANUFACTURES

(In thousand tons)

Year*	Production†
1947	1,052
1950	836
1955	1,027
1956	1,093
1957	1,030

To encourage modernisation, licences for the import of machinery have been liberally granted to the jute mills and a start made in the manufacture of jute mill machinery in the country. Loans are also being offered through the National Industrial Development Corporation for modernisation of equipment; loans worth Rs. 3.47 crores have been approved so far. Over 50 per cent of the spindles have been modernised.

Sugar

The rapid development of the sugar industry under protection in the early thirties and thereafter is shown below.

*The figures relate to the period July-June, which is the jute year.
†Figures for 1950 onwards relate to the production of mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association and one non-member mill.

TABLE 183

GROWTH OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

Year	Number of mills	Production of cane sugar (thousand tons)
1931-32	32	160
1938-39	132	642
1945-46	138	923
1950-51	139	1,116
1955-56	143	1,856
1956-57	—	2,039
1957-58	—	2,006

Cement

Manufacture of Portland cement started in Madras in 1904. The real beginning on a large-scale took place with the formation of three companies in 1912-13. The growth of the industry is shown below.

TABLE 184

PRODUCTION OF CEMENT

Year	Production (*thousand tons*)
1914	1
1918	84
1930	563
1940	1,712
1947	1,447
1950	2,612
1955	4,487
1956	4,928
1957	5,602
1958 (eleven months)	5,532

Paper

The production of machine-made paper in India dates back to 1870, when the Bally Mills were established near Calcutta. During World War II, the number of mills increased to 15 and production reached 103,884 tons (1944). Since 1950, rapid progress has been made. Production rose to 210,132 tons in 1957.

TABLE 185

PRODUCTION OF PAPER AND PAPER BOARDS

Year	Production (*thousand tons*)
1950 ..	109
1955 ..	185
1956 ..	193
1957 ..	210

The first newsprint mill in India went into production in January 1955. It has an installed capacity of 30,000 tons, while the present internal demand is 70,000 tons a year. Output in April-June 1958 amounted to 77.19 tons per day.

Iron and Steel

The earliest attempt at the manufacture of iron and steel by modern methods, made in 1830 in South Arcot, failed. In 1874 the Barakar Iron Works started work on the Jharia coalfields ; the works were acquired by the Bengal Iron and Steel Company in 1889. Production amounted to 35,000 tons in 1900. The Tata Iron and Steel Company, established by the late Jamsedji Tata in 1907 at Sakchi, Bihar, first produced pig iron in 1911 and steel in 1913. The two other important manufacturers were the Indian Iron and Steel Company (formed in 1908 at Hirapur near Asansol, Bengal) and the Mysore State Iron Works (now Mysore Iron and Steel Works), started at Bhadravati in 1923. By 1939, the production of steel was over 8 lakh tons. World War II gave an impetus to the industry. By 1957 steel output rose to 13·46 lakh tons. Output slightly delclined to 12.95 lakh tons in 1958 owing to labour unrest in the Tata Works and dislocation caused by expansion programmes. Imports of iron and steel amounted to 11.6 lakh tons in 1958 against 17.3 lakh tons in 1957.

According to the 1954 Census of Indian Manufactures, there were in that year 126 large and small iron and steel works in India, in which about Rs. 35·9 crores of fixed capital and Rs. 34·3 crores of working capital and 85,634 persons (including 69,566 workers) were employed.

The table below shows the progress of the industry since 1900 :

TABLE 186

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL

(*In thousand tons*)

Year	Pig iron	Finished steel
1900	35	—
1916	—	99.0
1939	1,835	842.9
1941	—	1,137.7
1947	1,320	893.3
1950	1,562.4	1,004.4
1955	1,756.8	1,260.0
1956	1,807.2	1,338.0
1957	1,789.2	1,346.4
1958	—	1,295.0

To meet the increasing demand for steel, the Government have been helping the existing units to expand their capacity and simultaneously setting up new steel plants on their own. The output of the Tata Iron and Steel Company is to be raised during the Second Plan period from 8 lakh tons (of finished saleable steel) to 15 lakh tons (capital cost Rs. 84·9 crores) ; and that of the Indian Iron and Steel Company from 3 lakh tons to 8 lakh tons (capital cost Rs. 42·5 crores).

The Second Plan envisages the construction in the public sector of three steel plants each of about 10 lakh tons ingot capacity and the provision of facilities in one of these for the production of 450,000 tons of foundry grade pig iron. The plant at Rourkela which is being set up at a cost of about Rs. 170 crores* is designed to produce 720,000 tons of steel products per annum. The second plant at Bhilai in Madhya Pradesh, estimated

* Revised estimate.

to cost about Rs. 131 crores,* is expected to provide 770,000 tons of saleable steel, heavy and medium products, including 140,000 tons of billets for the re-rolling industry. The third plant at Durgapur in West Bengal is expected to cost about Rs. 138 crores* and to produce light and medium sections of steel and billets amounting to 790,000 tons per annum. Provision has also been made for the expansion of steel production by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works to 100,000 tons by 1960-61. On completion of all these projects in the private and public sectors, the annual output of steel ingot in the country will rise to 60 lakh tons, to be converted into 46.8 lakh tons of finished steel. Also, 4 lakh tons of saleable pig iron will be produced at the Indian Iron and Steel Works, 3.6 lakh tons at Durgapur and 3.5 lakh tons at Bhilai. Besides the above expenditure, Rs. 120 crores will be required for construction of the steel townships, ore mines and quarries, water and power supply and other ancillary facilities, and Rs. 6 crores for the expansion of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works. The first blast furnace at Rourkela was commissioned on February 3, 1959 and that at Bhilai the next day. The management of all the three steel projects vests in the Hindustan Steel Ltd. (originally set up in 1953 to implement the Rourkela project), now wholly owned by the Central Government. The authorised capital of the company amounts to Rs. 300 crores. A coke oven plant set up by the West Bengal Government, for supply of high grade metallurgical coal to the Durgapur plant, was inaugurated in March 1959.

Engineering

Since 1947 the Government have been trying to foster the growth of the engineering industry ; and India has become self-sufficient in a variety of articles such as electric motors, motor car batteries, ceiling fans, conduit pipes and metal sheets for utensils. Some of the new items manufactured for the first time in recent years are : 1955—alternators, cycle dynamo lighting sets, complete typewriters, self-doffing jute silver spinning frames, tea dryers, clinker coolers and clinker breakers, delivery valves and pump elements for fuel injection equipment, vertical multi-cylinder diesel engines, certain sizes of drilling machines, all-geared head bench lathes and hypodermic needles; 1956—Lambretta scooters and scooterettes, auto-rickshaws, shock absorbers, radiators and brake linings ; 1957—hypodermic needles used in syringes and sewing machine needles; 1958—heavy industrial sewing machines, mercury vapour lamps, and P.V.R. insulated aluminium cables.

There was a considerable rise in 1957 in the output of heavy and light industrial machinery and machine tools. In the first 11 months of 1957, the textile machinery industry produced 883 carding engines, 1,255 ring frames and 282 automatic looms as compared with 726, 1,110 and 161 respectively in the corresponding period of 1956. In these lines indigenous output can now meet a large part of the country's demand. The output of machine tools almost doubled in 1957. Nineteen new items in the mechanical engineering group and 17 new items in the chemical engineering group were manufactured for the first time in 1957. The output of diesel engines, power driven pumps, electric motors, machine tools, bicycles and sewing machines rose in 1958 whereas that of automobiles, power transformers and electric lamps went down.

The Nahan Foundry Ltd. was inaugurated in October 1952 and the Government transferred the control of the Nahan Foundry (originally established in 1872 as a private organisation) to the company in January 1953. It is now managed by a board of directors appointed by the President, who holds all shares.

* Revised estimate.

The foundry manufactures agricultural implements such as cane-crushers. Owing to competition from private enterprise, the production of cane-crushers was curtailed after 1952-53 and the manufacture of cast iron anchor plates and certain non-ferrous articles for the Railways and cast iron saddles for the Posts and Telegraphs Department were taken up instead. In 1957-58, 2,453 tons of goods were produced compared to 1,331 tons in 1956. Following the recommendation of an Expert Committee, steps are being taken to modernise the foundry and diversify production.

The first batch of predominantly Indian lathes were produced in May 1956 in the machine tool factory at Jalahali near Bangalore, now owned by a Government of India undertaking, the Hindustan Machine Tools (Private) Limited. The factory produced in 1957-58 402 machines (313 lathes and 89 milling machines) thus exceeding the Plan target for 1960-61 (400 machines). It is also taking up the production of other machine tools such as radial drills and grinding machines as part of a programme to diversify production. The aim now is to produce 865 machines per annum by 1960-61.

To meet the requirements of the Posts and Telegraphs Department in telephone cables, the Hindustan Cables Factory, established at Rupnarainpur, West Bengal, began production in 1954. It has already exceeded its planned annual capacity of 470 miles and manufactured 591 miles and 538 miles of cables in 1956-57 and 1957-58 respectively. The factory is being expanded to produce 1,000 miles of cables a year. It is also proposed to manufacture 300 miles of coaxial trunk telephone cables ; work on this is progressing and production might commence in 1960.

The history of the National Instruments Factory, Calcutta dates from 1830. During World War II, it was converted into a full-fledged instruments factory. In June 1957, it was converted into a Government company called the National Instruments (Private) Ltd. It produces 250 types of scientific and precision instruments, including hydrometers, measuring cylinders, barometers and monometers. The factory is shortly to undertake the production of optical and ophthalmic glass, as part of a programme to produce 50 tons of optical glass and 250 tons of ophthalmic glass annually. Rs. 30 lakhs worth of instruments were produced in the factory in 1957-58.

The development programme of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory includes the establishment of a heavy steel foundry, so that the requirements of heavy castings for the railways might be secured entirely from within the country. A 7,000 ton capacity foundry is being set up accordingly. Similarly the programme of the NIDC included a provision of Rs. 15 crores for heavy foundries and forgeshops and for heavy structural shops. The heavy machinery industries provided in the public sector in the Second Plan were : manufacture of electrical equipment (Rs. 20 crores), expansion of Hindustan Machine Tools (Rs. 2 crores) and manufacture of industrial machinery and machine tools (NIDC Rs. 10 crores).

For the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment, a Consultant's Agreement was reached with a British firm. A wholly Government company, the Heavy Electricals (Private) Ltd., was formed in August 1956. The plant is being erected at Bhopal. Investment in about seven to eight years (first phase) is estimated at Rs. 21 crores, and may eventually go up to Rs. 45·5 crores (excluding the cost of township). Certain sections of the plant, on which work has started, are expected to go into production by 1960. While heavy transformers, industrial motors, traction motors and switch-gears are likely to be produced

before the end of the Second Plan, more basic items of equipment like hydraulic turbines and generators, and generators for diesel sets will be produced in the early years of the Third Plan.

The production of heavy industrial machinery is being specially fostered by the National Industrial Development Corporation (set up in October 1954 as a Government-owned company). The Corporation has completed preliminary examination of a number of projects relating to primary intermediates, and basic organic chemicals, cinema and X-ray film, newsprint and so on. An agreement was reached in 1957 with the Government of USSR for assistance in establishing a heavy machine-building plant (at Hatia near Ranchi in Bihar), a coal mining machinery plant and an optical glass factory (both to be located at Durgapur in West Bengal). The project reports are expected during 1959. Adjacent to the heavy machine-building plant will be set up a foundry forge plant, to serve as its metallurgical base. A body called the Heavy Engineering Corporation was formed to administer these projects.

Locomotives and Coaches

As part of a plan to achieve self-sufficiency in locomotives, the Government in the Ministry of Railways have established a locomotive factory at Chittaranjan in West Bengal. Originally designed to produce 120 locomotives and 50 spare boilers a year, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works have been expanded and now produce 168 W.G. type locomotives a year, which is the equivalent of over 200 standard-type locomotives. Eventually, the aim is to manufacture 300 standard-size locomotives a year. Besides, the Government-assisted Tata Engineering and Locomotive Works delivered 85 locomotives in 1957-58 and about 100 in 1958-59.

The State-owned Integral Coach Factory at Perambur went into production in October 1955. In 1957-58, 222 unfurnished coaches were produced and 295 such were expected to be delivered during 1958-59. From 1959 onwards 350 coaches will be manufactured annually, with single shift working.

Shipbuilding

The Visakhapatnam Shipyard was acquired by the Government from the Scindia Steamship Navigation Company in March 1952. The management was entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., with two-thirds of the capital owned by the Government and the remainder by the Scindias. Seventy-eight per cent of the shares are now held by the Government. The shipyard can build four modern diesel-propelled ships a year.

So far, 20 ocean-going ships and 3 small craft (aggregate g.r.t. 101,372) have been built here. The first phase of a Rs. 2·60-crore development programme of the shipyard is almost complete. During the Second Plan period, 75,000 to 90,000 g.r.t. were proposed to be produced (investment Rs. 9·8 crores) against 50,000 g.r.t. during the First Plan period (investment Rs. 6 crores). A second shipyard is now proposed to be built. A Technical Mission from U.K. visited the country in this connection in 1957 and submitted a project report in April 1958.

Aircraft

In December 1940, the Hindustan Aircraft (now Private) Ltd., a joint-stock company, was established at Bangalore with an authorised capital of Rs. 4 crores. The total subscribed capital of the company in March 1951 was Rs. 3.8 crores. The Government held shares worth Rs. 3.2 crores.

In addition to the repair and maintenance of I.A.F. aircraft, the company has undertaken the assembly and manufacture of Vampire jet

aircraft for the I.A.F. It also builds a trainer aircraft known as H.T. 2, and manufactures all-steel rail coaches for the Indian Railways and bus bodies for various State and private transport authorities.

Chemicals and Drugs

World War I gave a considerable stimulus to the chemical industry in India. Yet India was largely dependent on imports of chemicals on the eve of World War II, which gave the industry further impetus. Since Independence, steady progress has been made in the development of the chemical industry. The establishment of the Sindri Factory in the public sector was a significant development in this direction. In the private sector, 60 companies dealing with chemical industries came into existence during 1946-50. In 1954, 134 items were produced in the country. Among the products manufactured for the first time in India were sheet glass, penicillin, DDT, chloromycetin, glacial acetic acid and acetic anhydride, bismuth salts, ammonium chloride and hydrogen peroxide.

The production of soda ash, caustic soda, liquid chlorine, ammonium sulphate, sulphuric acid and soap has risen considerably in recent years. During 1956, the output of caustic soda, super phosphate, soap, bleaching powder, chlorine and salt increased, whereas that of sulphuric acid, ammonium sulphate and matches went down slightly. 1957 saw a considerable rise in the output of superphosphate, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, all drugs and pharmaceuticals, insecticides and so on. Production of compounded electro-plating salt, activated carbon, sodium perborate and heat treatment salts commenced for the first time in 1958. A team of Soviet experts visited India in August 1958 and later submitted a report regarding the development of the drugs and chemicals industry.

The Government of India has set up a DDT factory in Delhi with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO (now UNTAA). The factory, which is managed by the Hindustan Insecticides (Private) Ltd. (authorised capital Rs. 1 crore), commenced production in April 1955 and produced 623 tons of technical DDT and 647 tons of formulated DDT during 1957. Capacity of the plant was doubled in 1958 and now amounts to 1,400 tons per annum. A second DDT factory (capital cost Rs. 79 lakhs), set up at Alwaye in Kerala (capacity 1,400 tons technical DDT), went into production in April 1958.

The Government has set up a penicillin factory at Pimpri near Poona with the help of UNICEF and UNTAA. Production began in August 1955. The management of the factory vests in the Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Ltd., a State enterprise, with an authorised capital of Rs. 4 crores. During 1957-58, a rate of production of 214.3 lakh mega units of penicillin (in finished form for clinical use) a year was achieved, including penicillin processed from imported crystals. The capacity of the present plant is being expanded to produce 400 lakh mega units per annum. The company is also planning to produce by 1960-61 40 to 45 thousand kgs per annum of streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin.

Fertilisers

The Sindri Fertiliser Factory, built by the state at a cost of about Rs. 28 crores is under the management of the Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals (Private) Ltd. It went into production in October 1951. In 1957-58, it produced 3,32,031 tons of ammonium sulphate. A scheme to raise the output by about 60 per cent by utilising more gas from the Coke Oven Plant is under way. The project was expected to be completed in 1958 and to result in the production of 70 tons of urea and 400 tons of ammonium sulphate nitrate (double salt) per day. In 1957-58, 2.29 lakh tons of coke and 96,144 tons of ammonium were produced.

To meet the anticipated demand for nitrogenous fertilisers, additional

units are to be set up at Nangal, Neyveli and Rourkela with annual production capacities of 70,000 tons, 70,000 tons and 80,000 tons respectively. The factory at Nangal, under the management of the Nangal Fertilisers and Chemicals (Private) Ltd., will be an integrated unit for the production of 2 lakh tons of ammonium nitrate fertiliser per annum and about 14 tons of heavy water for use by the Department of Atomic Energy. It is expected to go into production in 1960. The factory at Neyveli will produce urea and that at Rourkela nitrolimestone.

Oil

At the beginning of the Second Plan, the country's oil resources were still poorly developed, about 66 lakh tons out of her total annual requirement of 70 lakh tons being met from imports. The only producing oilfield is in Assam, around Digboi. Oil has, however, been found in the neighbouring areas of Naharkatiya and Moran and a number of wells been drilled. The latter are expected to provide 25 lakh tons of crude oil annually rising to 45 to 50 lakh tons when full production is established. When this materialises, about 40 per cent of the country's oil requirements will be met from domestic sources.

An agreement was signed in January 1958 for the formation of a rupee company, the Oil India (Private) Limited (with one-third participation by the Government of India), for exploration and production of petroleum and crude oil (including natural gas) and for the construction of pipelines to the two refineries proposed to be set up in the public sector.

Test drilling is in progress at Jwalamukhi in the Punjab, directly under the auspices of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, and in the West Bengal basin where the Standard Vacuum Oil Company is executing the work with financial participation by the Government. Geological and geophysical surveys are being carried out in the Punjab, Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bombay, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Assam. The search for oil is being carried out with assistance from certain foreign countries.

At the commencement of the First Plan, practically the entire demand of the country for petroleum products was met by imports, the output of the Assam Oil Company's refinery at Digboi having been a little more than 5 per cent of the total requirements. The establishment of three refineries was accepted as part of the First Plan : two were set up at Trombay (near Bombay) by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company of New York and the Burmah Shell Group of London respectively and the third by the Caltex Company at Visakhapatnam. The annual production capacity of all the refineries by the end of 1957 was expected to be about 43 lakh tons in terms of crude processed petroleum. The pattern of production of these refineries was revised in 1958 to increase the output of kerosene and diesel oils to meet the country's urgent requirements.

A Government company, the Indian Refineries Private Ltd., (authorised capital Rs. 30 crores), was incorporated in August 1958 to operate two new refineries, one in Assam (capacity 7½ lakh tons of crude petroleum) and the other in Bihar (20 lakh tons of crude petroleum). By an agreement (October 1958), the Rumanian Government has offered to erect the refinery in Assam on long term credit basis.

Coal and Lignite

Coal mining was first started at Raniganj, Bengal in 1814. The construction of railways gave the industry a great impetus and a number of joint-stock companies, mostly European owned and managed, came into the field. Production of coal showed rapid increase after 1868, as shown below.

TABLE 187

PRODUCTION OF COAL

Year	Production (*lakh tons*)
1868	5
1880	10
1890	22
1900	61
1910	120
1920	180
1930	238
1940	251
1946	260
1950	320
1955	382
1956	394
1957	435
1958	452

The target for coal output at the end of the Second Plan is 600 lakh tons ; of the additional output of 220 lakh tons, 100 lakh tons will be in the private sector. The National Coal Development Corporation (Private) Ltd., set up in October 1956 to look after the production of coal in the public sector, succeeded in raising 7 lakh tons more from the existing 11 State collieries (excluding Singareni Collieries in Andhra Pradesh). Production at Singareni rose from 15·3 lakh tons in 1955 to 21·2 lakh tons in 1958. Production has also started at several new collieries. For supply of coking coal for the Bhilai and Rourkela steel plants a coal washery (cost Rs. 2.38 crores, capacity 22 lakh tons of raw coal per year) was set up at Kargali in November 1958 with help from a Japanese firm. The Durgapur coke oven plant (cost Rs. 7.5 crores; capacity 1,000 tons of top quality hard coke per day), set up by the Government of West Bengal with the help of a West German firm and opened in March 1959, will supply coking coal for the Durgapur steel plant. Production from private collieries rose by more than 50 lakh tons over 1955 to 395 lakh tons in 1958.

Having regard to the paucity of coal deposits in South India, high priority has been given to the development of the multi-purpose South Arcot Lignite Project at Neyveli (investment Rs. 68·8 crores—Rs. 52 crores during the Second Plan). The development programme envisages the mining of 35 lakh tons per annum of lignite which is to be used for (*i*) generation of power (2·5 lakh KW), (*ii*) production of carbonised briquettes (3·8 lakh tons), and (*iii*) production of fixed nitrogen (70,000 tons). The Neyveli Lignite Corporation took over the project in December 1956. Mining work (estimated cost Rs. 16·9 crores) is progressing. For the power station a credit of 500 million roubles has been obtained under the Indo-Soviet Agreement of November 1957.

Other Minerals

In 1958, nearly 647,000 persons were engaged in mining (including coal mining) and there were more than 3,300 working mines. The more important mining centres are in Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Mysore and Andhra and the more extensively worked minerals are coal (832 mines), mica (800 mines), manganese ore (700 mines), iron ore (200 mines) and limestone (more than 150 mines). The total value of mineral production (including coal) in India since 1901 is given in the following table.

TABLE 188

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA (1901-1957)

Year	Value (Rs., lakhs)	Year	Value (Rs., lakhs)
1901	670	1948*	6,400
1911	1,140	1950	7,160
1921	3,290	1955	9,430
1931	2,390	1956	10,870
1939	2,020	1957	12,720

The quantity index in 1956 stood at 116·5 (base 1951=100) compared to 112·6 in 1955. Table 191 shows the output and value of the principal minerals in 1956 and 1957.

PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

Between 1834 and 1865 tea was cultivated in Government plantations. Since 1865 tea plantations have been mainly financed and managed by European business firms. Some data regarding in the extent of tea plantation are given below.

TABLE 189

TEA—AREA AND PRODUCTION (1885-1936)

Year	Area under tea (acres)	Production (million lbs.)
1885	284,000	..
1896	433,133	..
1910	564,000	263
1935-36	781,230	395

Systematic cultivation of coffee dates from 1830 and the industry reached its peak in 1862. Progress was hampered at this stage owing to the appearance of a destructive beetle and later by competition from Brazilian coffee. Some figures of the extent of coffee cultivation are given below.

TABLE 190

COFFEE—AREA AND PRODUCTION (18961-939)

Year	Area under coffee (acres)
1896	228,000
1903	104,800
1913-14	203,677
1935-39 (average)	186,000

Plantation of rubber is of comparatively recent origin. The output amounted 10,000 tons in 1931 and 12,000 tons in 1940. The area under rubber in 1940-41 amounted to 138,000 acres.

Tea, coffee and rubber plantations together cover about 0·4

* From 1948 onwards the value of mineral production is calculated on the pits' mouth value.

TABLE 191

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED

	Unit of Quantity	1956		1957	
		Quantity	Value (In thousand rupee)	Quantity	Value (In thousand rupees)
METALLIC MINERALS ..					
Ferrous					
Chromite ..	tons	52,686	17,52	78,542	29,20
Iron Ore ..	thousand tons	4,898	3,98,63	5,074	4,34,34
Manganese Ore ..	thousand tons	1,687	12,97,57(*c*)	1,602	14,05,49(*c*)
Non-ferrous					
Bauxite	tons	91,225	8,18	96,071	9,09
Copper ore ..	thousand tons	386	2,89,81	404	2,65,34
Gold(*a*) ..	thousand fine ounces	209	5,76,73	179	5,10,69
Ilmenite ..	thousand tons	336	1,78,12	296	1,68,12
Lead (concentrates) ..	tons	3,909	9,76	4,850	12,10
Silver(*a*) ..	thousand fine ounces	105	4,38	126	6,05
Wolfram ..	cwt.	30	9	29	8
Zinc (concentrates) ..	tons	6,880	23,16	7,469	25,32
NON-METALLIC MINERALS					
Diamond ..	carats	1,499	3,27(*b*)	7,90	1,68(*b*)
Emerald ..	thousand carats	474	2,40(*b*)	3,38	25(*b*)
Gypsum ..	thousand tons	854	51,08	922	57,63
Mica (crude) ..	thousand cwts	561	21,320(*c*)	609	23,154(*c*)
Salt (other than rock) ..	thousand tons	3,189	51,283	3,612	74,375

(*a*) Value of metals in the absence of the value of the ore.
(*b*) Estimated.
(*c*) Figures represent the pit's mouth value of mine output.

per cent of the cropped area and are concentrated mainly in the north-east and along the south-west coast. They provide employment to over 12 lakh persons and India earns a large amount of foreign exchange from their export, tea alone accounting for over Rs. 100 crores. Coffee and rubber, which used to be important export commodities, are now largely consumed within the country. The cropped area and the production of each of the three plantation industries in recent years are given in the table below.

TABLE 192

PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

Year	Area under cultivation (thousand acres)	Production (thousand lbs)
Tea		
1947	766	5,61,740
1950	777	6,07,318
1954	779	6,51,478
1955	791	6,78,371
1956	792	6,80,610
1957	792	6,75,631
Coffee		
1947	215	34,971 (a)
1950	224	54,322
1954	246	—
1955	253	58,653
1956	254	94,080
1957	260	88,010
Rubber		
1947	—	32,367
1950	144	31,829
1954	172	43,266
1955	174	49,540
1956	184	49,000
1957	238	—
1958	273 (b)	—

In 1954, Rs. 113 crores were invested in the tea industry which employed 9,93,594 persons (including 64,371 temporarily employed). There were in 1955-56, 13,443 coffee estates employing 222,793 persons (including 85,924 temporarily employed). At the end of 1955 there were 14,417 rubber estates which employed on an average 57,812 persons (including 18,252 temporarily employed).

The Plantation Inquiry Commission, appointed in April 1954 to conduct a comprehensive inquiry into the economic conditions and problems of the tea, coffee and rubber industries, submitted their reports in 1956 and made various recommendations.* It was decided in September 1958 to reduce the export duty on tea and to fix excise duty at different rates for different zones. An expert committee was set up in August 1958 to review the system of marketing of coffee. A replanting subsidy scheme was put into operation by the Rubber Board in 1957; 2,772 acres were replanted under the scheme in that year. Conditions for the grant of subsidy to small estates were liberalised in 1958. A report, submitted by the Rubber Production Commissioner, for extension of rubber cultivation in the Andaman and Nicobar islands is under consideration of the Government.

(a) In terms of cured coffee.
(b) A large portion of the acreage was reported for the first time.
* See 'INDIA 1958' p. 345.

SMALL-SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Although there has been considerable development of large-scale industries, India remains mainly a country of small-scale production. It is estimated that there are about 2 crore persons engaged in cottage industries. The handloom industry alone employs 50 lakh people or nearly as many as are employed in all other organised industries, including large-scale industries, mines and plantations.

The work of organising these small industries is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. To supplement their effort, the Central Government has set up the following bodies: the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission ; the All-India Handicrafts Board ; the All-India Handloom Board ; the Small-scale Industries Board ; the Coir Board ; and the Central Silk Board.

Financial assistance to small industries is given both by the Government and banking institutions. Recently, measures were taken to make this assistance more effective. During 1957-58 loans to the extent of Rs. 3.3 crores and grants totalling Rs. 1.1 crores were sanctioned to State Governments for the development of small-scale industries. Sanction has been given so far for the establishment of 72 industrial estates, which seek to remove small industrial units from urban areas and provide them at the new sites with factory space and common facilities for efficient working. By September 1958, 17 industrial estates had been completed. The entire cost of starting these estates is advanced as loans by the Centre to the State Governments. Rs. 3.68 crores had been spent on this till September 1958. Two estates, out of the 16 sanctioned in Community Development Blocks in the Second Plan period are under construction. The Plan ceiling for industrial estates has been increased from Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 15 crores.

A programme of technical assistance to small industries, known as the Industrial Extension Service, has been undertaken directly by the Central Government. Four regional institutes at Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi and Madras, twelve major institutes, five branch institutes and 62 extension centres are also working. The service was re-organised in December 1958 to provide each State with an institute. Experts are also brought in from abroad to help these industries in technical matters and Indian technicians sent for training abroad, both with assistance from the Ford Foundation.

Another significant development was the establishment of the National Small Industries Corporation in February 1955 . Its Contract Division has established liaison with Government purchase departments and has evolved a workable arrangement for giving contracts to small units. The number of small units so enlisted is 3,160. Central Government purchases of cottage and small-scale industries products in 1955-56 amounted to Rs. 3.4 crores. The Corporation has introduced a scheme for hire-purchase of machinery and equipment needed by small units; machinery worth Rs. 1.43 lakhs has already been delivered under this scheme. Decentralisation has been achieved through four subsidisary corporations set up in 1957 at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. The activities of the Corporation are financed by loans and grants by the Central Government. Rs. 1.30 crores have been sanctioned so far.

For the development of small industries, the Community Projects Administration has appointed block level industrial officers in a number of Community Projects and National Extension Service blocks. An intensive development programme has been introduced in 26 selected areas.

Special attention has been paid by the All India Handicrafts Board, set up in 1952, to the improvement of production and marketing of handi-

crafts in India and abroad. The Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation has now been set up to take over some of the functions of the Board in respect of export promotion. Mobile exhibition units have been sent round the country and funds allocated for the exhibition of metal ware, bambooware, etc. 'Handicrafts weeks' are frequently held in different States. Production of handicrafts has gone up and is now estimated at about Rs 100 crores anaually. Exports amount to nearly Rs. 7 crores a year.

The coir industry is mainly carried on on a cottage industry basis, though some factories employ wooden looms worked by manual labour. Of an estimated annual production of 1,20,000 tons of coir yarn, more than 90 per cent is produced in Kerala. Almost the entire production of about 23,000 tons of manufactured articles comes from that State.

On an average, about 50,000 tons of coir yarn and 21,000 tons of coir products are exported. The Coir Board is engaged in popularising and promoting coir products in India. In view of the importance of coir products as foreign exchange earner, the overall provision for coir industry under the Second Plan has now been raised to Rs. 2.3 crores : Rs. 2 crores for State schemes and Rs. 30 lakhs for Central schemes to be implemented by the Coir Board (including research and marketing). A research institute at Kalavoor, near Alleppey (Kerala), and a branch research institute and model factory, at Uluberia in Howrah district (W. Bengal), are being set up.

In 1957, the production of raw silk in India (mulberry and non-mulberry) amounted to 31.7 lakh pounds; nearly half the amount was produced in Mysore State followed (in order of importance) by the States of Assam, West Bengal, Madras and Jammu and Kashmir. The Central Silk Board, first established in 1949 and reconstituted in April 1958, looks after the promotion of sericulture and the silk industry. The Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore (West Bengal), with its sub-station at Kalimpong (West Bengal), was established in 1943. The station is Centrally administered and deals with the problems of research. The station will be expanded during Second Plan. The Board has set up an All-India Sericultural Training Institute at Mysore and a Central Foreign Race Seed Station at Srinagar. An eminent geneticist from Japan conducted a survey of the problems of research in Indian sericulture in 1957. The services of two other sericulture experts have since been obtained from Japan under the Colombo Plan for a period of one year.

Central expenditure on the development of village and small industries incurred through the various Boards during the First Plan period is given in Table 193.

TABLE 193

EXPENDITURE ON VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES (First Plan)

(In crores of rupees)

	1951-56
Handloom	12 2
Khadi	12.3
Village Industries	2.9
Small-scale Industries	4.4
Handicrafts	0.8
Sericulture	0.7
Coir	0.3
TOTAL	33.6

The Second Plan includes a provision of Rs. 200 crores for the development of village and small industries. The allocation of this sum is as follows :

TABLE 194

OUTLAY ON VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES (Second Plan)

Industry	Outlay (*In crores of rupees*)
Handloom	
Cotton weaving	56.0
Silk weaving	1.5
Wool weaving	2.0
	59.5
Khadi	
Wool spinning and weaving	1.9
Decentralised cotton spinning and khadi	14.8
	16.7
Village Industries	
Hand-pounding of rice	5.0
Vegetable oil (ghani)	6.7
Leather footwear and tanning (village)	5.0
Gur and khandsari	7.0
Cottage match	1.1
Other village industries	14.0
	38.8
Handicrafts	9.0
Small-scale industries	55.0
Other industries	
Sericulture	5.0
Coir spinning and weaving	1.0
General schemes (administration, research, etc.)	15.0
TOTAL	200.0

Expenditure on village and small industries during the first two years of the Second Plan amounted to Rs. 59 crores.

Khadi Industry

Financial assistance to the khadi industry is given by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission through co-operatives, registered institutions, State Governments and the Boards set up by the State Governments. To encourage the production of khadi, a subsidy of three annas in the rupee is allowed to the consumer, while a subsidy of five annas per square yard is given to those who produce khadi for their own use and of six pies a rupee to centres engaged in the production and sale of khadi.

These measures have led to a significant improvement in the production and sale of khadi, as the following figures will indicate.

TABLE 195

PRODUCTION AND SALE OF KHADI

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

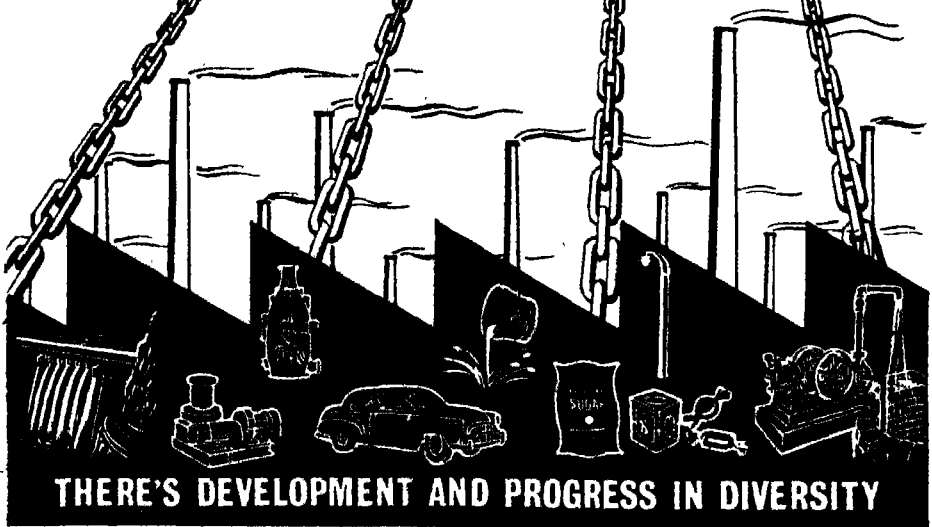
Year	Value of production	Value of sale
1952-53	194	195
1953-54	193	108
1954-55	349	268
1955-56	479	426
1956-57	729	595
1957-58	1,015	772

Ambar Charkha

A decision was taken during 1956-57 to introduce an improved type of spinning unit called Ambar charkha. It has four spindles and enables a spinner to produce about six hanks a day in eight working hours. The Karve Committee on Village and Small-scale Industries (1955) recommended that the additional requirements of cloth during the period of the Second Plan should be met from the decentralised sector. Some 3,000 lakh yards of cloth are to be produced by the handlooms from hand-spun Ambar yarn.

The Ambar Charkha Enquiry Committee, appointed by the Government in March 1956, held that the Ambar charkha could be recommended as a most suitable spinning unit. The Government accordingly sanctioned the introduction of 75,000 Ambar charkhas during 1956-57, involving about Rs. 4 crores as grants and loans. Production of cloth from Ambar yarn amounted to 18.8 lakh square yards in 1956-57 and 111.5 lakh square yards in 1957-58.

The main purpose of decentralised spinning on an extensive scale is to provide the requirements of handlooms which are otherwise completely dependent upon mill yarn and also to offer propsects of part-time and full-time employment to several lakhs of unemployed and under-employed persons in the country. As many as 57,270 persons during 1956-57, and 1,10,153 persons during 1957-58, obtained employment under the Ambar charkha programme. Altogether, during 1956-57, 21·18 lakh full-time and part-time jobs were created through the development of khadi and village industries.

THERE'S STRENGTH IN UNITY
Foundries and Farms, Diesel Engines and Hume Pipes, Structural Construction and Sugar Confection, Motor cars and Machinery—a more diverse collection of Industries can hardly be imagined. And yet they are all pulling together as Walchand Group Industries, and contributing their ever-growing share to the Nation's prosperity.
SUGAR
THERE'S DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS IN DIVERSITY

CHAPTER XXV

TRADE

EXTERNAL TRADE

The total value of India's foreign trade (imports and exports including re-exports) during 1957-58 amounted to Rs. 1,565 crores—imports Rs. 927 crores and exports Rs. 637 crores. The value of India's imports and exports and the total value of her foreign trade since 1951-52 are given below.

TABLE 196

FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA*

(By sea, air and land)

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Imports**			Exports†			Total value of foreign trade
	Sea and air	Land	Total (less transit trade)	Sea and air	Land	Total (less transit trade)	
1951-52	863.48	80.45	**943.13**	715.69	27.14	**732.99**	1,676.12
1952-53	644.91	25.16	**669.88**	559.23	18.84	**577.37**	1,247.25
1953-54	549.12	22.93	**571.93**	523.20	7.46	**530.62**	1,102.55
1954-55	633.05	23.39	**656.26**	588.24	5.73	**593.54**	1,249.80
1955-56	675.63	29.35	**704.81**	603.32	6.21	**609.41**	1,314.22
1956-57	..	..	**832.45**	..	..	**612.52**	1,444.97
1957-58	..	..	**927.19**	..	..	**637.43**	1,564.62

As will be seen from the above figures, India was having an adverse balance of merchandise trade during these years. The balance of trade since 1951-52 is shown below.

TABLE 197

BALANCE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE*

(In crores of rupees)

Year			
1951-52	..	..	—210.14
1952-53	..	..	— 92.51
1953-54	..	..	— 41.31
1954-55	..	..	— 62.72
1955-56	..	..	— 95.40
1956-57	..	..	—219.93
1957-58	..	..	—289.76

Balance of Payments

The following table shows the current balance of payments position during 1956-57 (revised), 1957-58 and 1958-59 (April-September), after taking into account net invisible receipts and official donations.††

*Source: Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (See *Report on Currency and Finance*, 1956-57 and 1957-58, Reserve Bank of India).

**Exclude the value of certain special imports of foodgrains and stores of which full particulars were not available.

†Figures are inclusive of re-exports and are on f.o.b. basis.

††The figures of imports and exports in this and the following sections are based on Exchange Control records and are not comparable with those given by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics in *The Accounts Relating to*

TABLE 198

CURRENT BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(*In crores of rupees*)

	1956-57 (revised)	1957-58	1958-59 (April-September)
Imports c.i.f. (Private and Government)	1,095.6	1,174.8	526.0
Exports f.o.b.	635.1	594.5*	253.5
Trade Balance	—460.5	—580.3	—272.5
Official Donations	+ 44.7	+129.2	61.7
Other Invisibles (net)	+109.0		
Current Balance of Payments	—306.8	—451.1	—210.8

The deficit (Rs. 307 crores during 1956-57) increased to Rs. 451 crores in 1957-58, due to rise in imports as well as fall in exports. The pressure on balance of payments continued during the first half of 1958-59. The following table shows the manner in which the current balance of payments deficit was financed.

TABLE 199

FINANCING BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEFICIT

(*In crores of rupees*)

	1956-57 (revised)	1957-58	1958-59 (April-September)
Official loans (net)	60.1	87.1	95.5
Drawings on IMF	60.7	34.5	..
Other capital transactions	— 24.6	65.2	17.1
Use of foreign exchange reserves	221.3	259.9	86.3
Errors and omissions	— 10.7	4.4	11.9
Current balance of payments deficit	306.8	451.1	210.8

Imports

During 1957-58, despite efforts to conserve foreign exchange, imports amounted to Rs. 1,175 crores (Rs. 79 crores higher than previous year and the highest on record). The high rate was due mainly to past commitments. The entire increase was due to government imports which rose by Rs. 201 crores ; private imports dropped by Rs. 122 crores. Prices of imports rose by about 10 per cent; at the same time there was an increase in *volume*. Imports on private account were held down by vigorous control measures, particularly in respect of non-essential items, but imports of machinery on private account alone rose from Rs. 156 crores to Rs. 164 crores. Private imports of iron and steel fell but aggregate imports on public and private account were slightly higher at Rs. 134 crores. Imports of raw materials fell sharply despite rather liberal licensing policy. Imports of oil, raw cotton and chemicals fell by Rs. 18 crores, Rs. 30 crores and Rs. 7 crores respectively, showing increased dependence on indigenous sources of supply. The decline in principal consumer goods amounted to about Rs. 30 crores. The decline in imports on private account of consumer goods and of intermediate goods and raw materials continued during the first half of 1958-59.

the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade of India. For an explanation of the differences, please see *India's Balance of Payments 1948-49—1955-56*, (Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, pp. 7 and 27-28.

*Excludes repatriation to the USA of lend-lease silver valued at Rs. 74.4 crores.

During 1957-58, there was nearly 70 per cent increase in imports on Government account, from Rs. 291 crores to Rs. 493 crores. Imports of foodgrains accounted for a rise of Rs. 47 crores, the balance of Rs. 155 crores being shared by machinery and equipment, iron and steel, defence stores and other items. In the first half of 1958-59 Government imports constituted 48 per cent of the total.

Imports on Government Account

The following table shows the particulars of Government imports since 1955-56.

TABLE 200

IMPORTS ON GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT

(*In crores of rupees*)

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (April-September)
Foodgrains	28.9	101.6	152.6	53.8
Capital equipment for Government projects	30.3	59.8	88.0	85.9
Iron and steel	12.1	13.4	51.6	22.1
Railway stores	22.7	33.1	49.7	32.2
Communication stores, including ships	13.4	25.3	23.4	5.6
Other items (including fertilisers)	31.5	47.4	127.6	51.2
TOTAL	138.9	280.6*	492.9	250.8

Developmental Imports

The impact of development on imports and the effectiveness of the restrictive import policy followed since 1957 is shown in the following table.

TABLE 201

IMPORTS OF DEVELOPMENTAL AND NON-DEVELOPMENTAL COMMODITIES

(*In crores of rupees*)

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (April-September)
Non-developmental commodities	**203.6**	**334.4**	**445.0**	**171.4**
Food	28.9	101.6	152.6	53.8
Other consumer goods	122.7	147.5	117.8	38.8
Other non-developmental items	52.0	85.3	174.6	78.8
Raw materials and intermediate goods	**322.5**	**413.0**	**364.0**	**156.7**
Capital goods	**219.8**	**329.2**	**366.0**	**197.8**
Private	153.4	211.0	204.9	74.1
Government	66.4	118.2	161.1	123.7
TOTAL	745.9	1,076.5**	1,174.8	526.0

Exports

Export receipts in 1957-58 totalled Rs. 595 crores, Rs. 40 crores less than in 1956-57. A general weakening of foreign demand as also the bank and dock workers' strikes in Calcutta adversely affected exports in the first six months of the year. The value of exports of staple commodities like tea, jute manufactures, cotton manufactures, raw cotton and vegetable oils recorded appreciable declines. Exports of tea declined to Rs. 119 crores

*Revised data show total Government imports at Rs. 291.3 crores.
**Revised total Rs. 1,095.6 crores.

from the unusually high level of Rs. 149 crores in 1956-57. Exports to the dollar area recorded a slight decrease, but those to the sterling area fell sharply by Rs. 27 crores, mainly on account of reduced offtake by the UK following recession in demand for stockpiling as well as curbs on consumer expenditures there. Export of jute manufactures recorded a decline of Rs. 8 crores and vegetable oils exports fell by Rs. 11 crores. Increased utilisation by Indian mills of indigenous raw cotton as also the inability of Japan and France to lift Indian cotton (owing to sterling shortage) resulted in a fall of Rs. 8 crores in raw cotton exports.

TRADE POLICY

A rapid depletion of foreign exchange reserves, brought about largely by heavy imports of machinery and iron and steel, made it necessary to adopt a more restrictive import policy for the first half of 1957.* The restrictive policy was further intensified and drastic cuts in imports of non-essential consumer goods were announced for the licensing periods July-September 1957 and October 1957 to March 1958.

During April-September 1958, quotas were increased mainly for items required for such industries as textile chemicals and accessories, spare parts for machinery, chemicals not otherwise specified, industrial gums and resins and certain abrasives. Quotas were introduced for printing machinery and agricultural tractors, increased for a few essential consumer goods like photographic sensitised material and paper items and reduced for items for which the indigenous industry was expected to make good the shortage, such as coal tar dyes, a few types of motor vehicle parts, steel files, etc. Quotas were drastically reduced for fish, fruits, and milk food. Provision was made for granting licences on a restricted basis to actual users of studio lamps, copra and selenium. A somewhat higher foreign exchange ceiling was allocated for raw materials for industries. Import licences were to be issued in approved cases of capital goods where the import values had been covered by long-term overseas investment. In other cases it was necessary for the importer to satisfy Government that the terms of payment were such that it would be possible to meet them out of the savings in foreign exchange earning from the project.

During the period October 1958-March 1959, it was decided to issue special licences to exporting textile mills, up to a certain percentage of their export earnings, for import of dyes and chemicals. Import of modern machinery on deferred payments would also be allowed to them, where it would be paid for from increased export earnings.

Quotas were reduced, owing to greater availability from indigenous sources, for such items as ball bearings, electric motor starters, certain chemicals and engineering items. Quotas for textile dyes and chemicals were reduced on account of additional direct licensing to exporting mills. The quota for camphor was dropped and those for betelnuts and cloves further reduced. Quotas were increased for spares of earth-moving equipment, refrigeration and air-conditioning machinery, etc., certain types of tools and chemicals. Small quotas were now allowed for packing and wrapping papers, artificial silk yarn, sheets and plate glass, whereas imports of milk foods for infants, time-pieces, liquid paraffin, photographic goods and X-ray films were somewhat liberalised.

Export Promotion

To stimulate exports, Government have in recent years established Export Promotion Councils for different commodities including cotton textiles, silk and rayon textiles, plastics, and linoleum, engineering goods,

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* See 'INDIA 1958', p. 355.

cashewnut, pepper, tobacco, leather and leather goods, shellac, mica, sports goods, chemicals and allied products. Other measures to encourage exports include: the removal of export control from over 200 commodities; reduction in the number of items subject to quota restrictions; liberal licensing of commodities still under control; reduction or abolition of export duties; and more liberal refund of excise duties on export commodities.

To promote exports, a scheme was introduced for the grant of drawbacks on customs duty on imported goods used for the manufacture of articles for export. The procedure for the refund of excise duties on certain exportable commodities has been sought to be simplified. To ensure quality control, compulsory grading before export has been introduced under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing Act) in respect of certain agricultural commodities such as tobacco, *sann* hemp, raw wool and bristles, lemon grass oil and sandalwood oil. Special rail and shipping facilities are also provided for the movement of export commodities.

Following the recommendation of an expert committee, a State-owned Export Risks Insurance Corporation (authorised capital Rs. 5 crores) was set up in July 1957. The Corporation offers facilities for insuring risks not normally covered by commercial insurance companies. To coordinate all work relating to the development of India's foreign trade, particularly promotion of exports, a Foreign Trade Board and a Directorate of Export Promotion (as the Board's executive agency in the matter of export promotion) were created in June 1957. The Directorate of Exhibition looks after visual commercial publicity for Indian goods. India has been participating in exhibitions and trade fairs abroad. A national exhibition called "India 1958" was organised in New Delhi in October 1958 which continued till January 1959.

The Export Promotion Committee, appointed to make a comprehensive study of all aspects of export promotion, in its report (August 1957) laid down the following essential prerequisites of policy: (i) a sustained increase in production in all sectors, particularly agriculture; (ii) maintenance of prices at competitive levels; (iii) that export should be encouraged even at the cost of domestic consumption; (iv) diversification of exports and of export markets; and (v) research into new uses for the traditional export commodities and adaptation of internal production to such new lines. With appropriate steps taken, the Committee thinks, India's exports could be increased to Rs. 700 to Rs. 750 crores a year immediately as against the target of Rs. 615 crores at the end of the Second Plan. The Committee recommended that export duties should not only be kept low but should not be changed too often and that goods for export should be given refund at a flat rate of excise duty and sales tax. The other important recommendations were: canalisation of exports through single agencies, private or public, in certain cases; encouraging the entrepot trade of India; provision of better export credit facilities by the Reserve Bank and the State Bank of India through commercial banks; trade agreements with foreign countries with provision for a part of the payments to be made in rupees; specialised training in business and commercial practice for India's trade commissioners and other trade officials posted abroad; better publicity for Indian goods abroad (publication by Government of a weekly journal of foreign commerce and by a private agency of an exhaustive and up-to-date directory of Indian importers and exporters); increasing participation by Indian shipping companies in carrying the trade of India so as to increase the invisible exports; effective quality control of export commodities; and elimination of malpractices on the part of Indian exporters by introducing a system of compulsory registration for them.

Apart from the delegations sponsored by the Export Promotion Councils, an industrial-cum-commercial goodwill mission was sent in May

1956 by the Government of India to Sweden, Finland and Denmark. A trade delegation from India visited the Federal Republic of Germany in 1957. A survey team of technical experts was sent to Cambodia. In 1958, three trade delegations visited Afghanistan, Japan and the USSR (and East European countries). India also received such delegations during the year from Ghana, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Republic, Zanzibar, Ceylon and Uganda.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

Since April 1957 existing trade agreements with twelve countries were renewed, while new agreements were signed with Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Japan and Greece. Trade agreements were concluded for the first time with Japan, Greece and Ethiopia. The total number of countries with whom India had trade agreements rose to 26. The agreements in general were directed at promoting diversification of exports and obtaining required imports without causing strain on foreign exchange reserves. Opportunity was taken while revising the import schedules to omit items in which India has reached self-sufficiency, and to include in export schedules items in which an export surplus has since emerged.

The Indo-U.S. Agreement of August 1956 provided for the import into India of surplus U.S. agricultural commodities under P.L.480, valued at $360 million, equivalent to Rs. 172 crores (inclusive of the payment of half the estimated shipping cost, namely, Rs. 26 crores), distributed as follows: wheat Rs. 95 crores, rice Rs. 13 crores, cotton Rs. 33 crores, tobacco Rs. 3 crores and dairy products Rs. 2 crores. Of the sale proceeds, Rs. 137 crores would be transferred to the Government of India (Rs. 111.4 crores as loan and Rs. 25.7 crores as grant) and the rest would be left free for use in India by the U.S. Government. Of the loan component of Rs. 111.4 crores, about Rs. 26 crores have been earmarked for re-lending to the private sector. The agreement will go a long way in meeting possible food shortages and will assist in conservation of India's foreign exchange resources.

Under the Tripartite Agreement between India, the U.S.A. and Burma, signed in July 1956, India was to export to Burma cotton textiles worth approximately Rs. 185 lakhs. The payment for these textiles would be made in raw cotton purchased by Burma from the U.S.A. under the P.L.480 programme.

TARIFF

During 1957-58, the Tariff Commission conducted twenty-two tariff inquiries and one price inquiry relating to steel. All the tariff inquiries related to continuance of protection. Tariff protection in respect of the preserved fruits, oil pressure lamps, non-ferrous metals, and cotton textile machinery industries was either withdrawn or confined to only a part of the output, as the products of these industries were no longer at a disadvantage as compared with imported products.

Industries in respect of which protection and alteration of the existing rates of protective duties were recommended by the Commission were antimony and automobile hand tyre inflators. The Government accepted the recommendation for a higher duty on the former but rejected that for a lower duty on the latter commodity.

DIRECTION OF TRADE

The U.K. and the U.S.A. continued to be India's principal buyers as well as suppliers. During 1957, their shares in India's export trade were 25.1 per cent and 20.6 per cent respectively. The share of the U.K. in the imports was 23.2 per cent and that of the U.S.A. 16.6 per cent.

The principal countries to which India exported during 1952-57 and the values of the exports to each are shown in Table 202.

TABLE 202

EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(By sea, air and land)

(*Value in lakhs of rupees*)

Countries	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
U.K.	12,576	14,819	17,611	16,824	18,699	16,011
U.S.A.	11,649	9,503	8,555	9,242	8,980	13,139
Japan	2,520	2,605	1,626	2,624	3,071	2,721
Australia	2,345	1,597	2,269	2,606	2,228	2,468
U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	247	1,219	1,748
Ceylon	..	..	..	2,008	2,150	1,674
Germay (West)	1,243	1,037	1,465	1,581	1,503	1,609
Canada	1,274	1,392	1,507	1,555	1,572	1,392
Burma	2,349	2,045	1,644	1,357	1,018	1,319
Egypt	655	472	623	973	1,113	1,099
France	596	534	525	697	577	1,018
Argentine	..	..	..	..	..	982
Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	973
Singapore	1,508	826	699	787	764	892
Netherlands	1,030	642	997	1,779	1,197	837
Kenya Colony	705	561	695	628	580	768
Italy	1,042	537	596	712	828	730
Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	690
Pakistan	4,735	754	994	872	809	668
TOTAL	61,337	52,587	55,796	60,817	60,545	63,774

The principal countries from which India imported during 1952-57 and the values of the imports from each are shown in Table 203.

TABLE 203

IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(By sea, air and land)

(*Value in lakhs of rupees*)

Countries	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
U.K.	14,897	14,054	14,607	16,026	20,788	23,850
U.S.A.	27,266	8,953	7,385	8,876	9,421	17,032
Germany (West)	2,419	2,878	3,524	5,378	8,182	12,282
Iran	..	..	..	..	..	5,540
Japan	1,941	1,246	1,665	3,110	4,327	5,442
Italy	1,146	2,091	2,127	1,627	2,612	3,039
France	1,303	1,054	965	1,663	1,954	2,869
U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	304	1,491	2,268
Belgium	..	719	1,125	917	2,345	2,194
Switzerland	..	806	1,022	1,099	1,626	1,781
Australia	1,510	2,656	1,424	1,848	1,165	1,641
Malaya	..	..	..	..	..	1,419
Saudi Arabia	1,573	1,337	1,745	887	2,150	1,402
Canada	2,966	1,892	537	664	703	1,358
Pakistan	2,914	1,944	1,782	2,508	2,093	1,340
Burma	3,108	1,824	4,405	2,236	571	1,319
Netherlands	1,236	1,091	1,340	1,358	1,416	1,298
Singapore	1,377	1,456	1,678	1,394	1,455	1,267
Sweden	..	625	601	669	1,111	1,192
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	1,140
Egypt	2,011	2,175	2,504	1,844	1,552	1,068
Kenya Colony	1,967	1,600	1,729	2,100	1,932	935
TOTAL	80,156	57,015*	61,577	64,907	80,874	102,580

*Excluding special imports of foodgrains for which countrywise analysis was not available.

PATTERN OF TRADE

The principal commodities imported into India during 1952-56 and the the values of the imports are shown in Table 204. Values of the principal commodities imported during 1957 are shown in Table 205. Owing to adoption of the revised trade classification from January 1957, the grouping of articles in many cases differ from the earlier pattern.

TABLE 204

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (1952-56)

(By sea, air and land)

(Value in lakhs of rupees)

Commodities	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Wheat	12,637	5,282	685	1,572	272
Rice (not in the husk)	4,875	1,476	4,080	1,878	70
Eggs	34	78	100	109	106
Fruits and vegetables	1,355	1,466	1,222	1,297	1,509
Milk (condensed/preserved)	350	385	465	604	651
Provisions and oilman's stores excluding milk condensed and preserved	419	460	393	567	830
Spices	508	537	451	562	812
Cotton, raw	11,544	4,985	5,753	5,350	5,359
Jute, raw	2,350	1,412	1,234	1,742	1,382
Machinery of all kinds	9,195	8,526	8,187	10,964	15,051
Instruments and appliances	2,175	2,288	1,194	2,637	3,473
Kerosene oil	2,153	2,356	2,875	2,247	2,197
Mineral oil other than kerosene	5,664	5,525	5,792	3,227	4,641
Metals (excluding ores)	4,496	3,885	5,007	7,593	15,949
Chemicals (excluding manures)	1,654	1,160	1,700	1,974	2,448
Drugs and medicines	1,295	1,190	1,286	1,387	1,646
Motor cars and motor omnibuses	691	559	857	1,291	1,342
Artificial silk yarn	707	1,140	1,295	1,432	1,740
Wool, raw and tops	486	792	808	889	994
Newsprint	465	510	624	618	619
Paper (excluding newsprint)	619	608	584	719	831
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,077	1,430	1,741	1,641	1,458
Paints and painter's materials	..	..	195	238	268
Hardware	478*	413*	527	661	780
Seeds	284	385	731	757	843
Wood and timber	314	239	221	269	355
Staple fibre and yarn	452	252	559	96	574
Cycles and cycle parts	387	190	258	320	400
Cotton manufactures	538	332	264	342	580
Manures	288	371	179	217	371
Vegetable non-essential oils	442	599	636	635	485
Woollen yarn and manufactures	262	291	300	300	275
Others	8,315	6,094	10,614	10,772	12,563
TOTAL	80,156	57,015	61,577	64,907	80,874

*Excluding cutlery and electroplated ware.

TABLE 205

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (1957)

(Value in lakhs of rupees)

Commodity	Value
Machinery other than electric	17,183
Iron and steel	14,698
Petroleum products	7,776
Transport equipment	7,581
Electric machinery and appliances	6,114
Raw cotton	4,862
Wheat, unmilled	3,475
Petroleum, crude and partly refined	2,975
Chemical elements and compounds	2,916
Manufactures of metals n.e.s.	2,254
Textile yarn and thread	1,915
Ordnance	1,853
Copper	1,794
Rice	1,690
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	1,639
Fresh fruits and nuts	1,584
Raw wool and hair	1,298
Paper and paper board	1,259
Oilseeds, nuts and kernels	1,214
Coal-tar dyestuffs and natural indigo	1,089
Aluminium	801
Milk and cream, dried or condensed	799
Miscellaneous chemicals and products	797
Zinc	723
Raw jute (and waste)	720
Crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, fertilizer materials and precious stones)	669
Vegetable oils	521
TOTAL (including other items)	102,582

The principal commodities exported by India during 1952-56 and their values are shown in Table 206. Values of the principal commodities exported during 1957 are shown in Table 207.

TABLE 206

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (1952-56)

(By sea, air and land)

(Value in lakhs of rupees)

Commodities	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Food, Drink and Tobacco					
Tea	8,080	10,303	13,131	11,355	14,316
Cashew kernals	1,212	1,188	1,038	1,165	1,527
Other fruits and vegetables	703	264	254	245	307
Pepper	1,800	1,356	1,008	483	357
Other spices	650	387	458	573	599
Tobacco	1,831	1,231	1,190	1,336	1,551
Raw Materials					
Cotton, raw	1,512	1,100	852	2,417	1,755
Cotton, waste	..	901	996	1,050	766
Wool, raw	..	653	818	810	1,065
Lac	839	682	922	1,254	973
Mica	959	848	658	805	878
Coal	1,092	734	632	429	514

TABLE 206—(*contd.*)

Commodities	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Manganese ore	2,163	2,571	1,517	1,437	2,275*
Iron ore	..	..	..	562	919*
Hides and skins, raw	585	588	682	673	607
Processed Articles					
Groundnut oil	975	247	385	2,073	404
Linseed oil	615	107	39	762	744
Castor oil	709	492	278	434	610
Hides and skins, tanned	1,769	2,638	2,241	2,256	2,306
Manufactures					
Cotton piecegoods	6,431	5,639	6,693	5,778	5,732
Other cotton manufactures	921	736	537	601	557
Jute yarn and manufactures	16,285	11,060	12,133	12,358	11,249
Woollen carpets and manufactures	271	364	378	405	406
Coir yarn and manufactures	736	807	812	903	961
Other miscellaneous items	9,125	7,577	8,050	10,091	9,288
TOTAL (excluding re-exports)	61,337	52,587	55,796	60,255	60,666

TABLE 207

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (1957)

(*Value in lakhs of rupees*)

Tea	12,340
Cotton fabrics	6,519
Textile fabrics (other than cotton)	5,998
Textile articles (other than clothing and footwear)	5,829
Silver and platinum group metals	3,767
Ores of non-ferrous base metals and concentrates	3,538
Leather	2,158
Raw cotton	1,866
Fresh fruits and nuts (not including oilnuts)	1,604
Crude vegetable materials, inedible n.e.s.	1,440
Raw wool	1,293
Sugar	1,288
Iron ore and concentrates	1,176
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,159
Vegetable oils	1,142
Crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum fertilizer materials and precious stones)	1,130
Textile yarn and thread	978
Textile floor covering and tapestries	884
Coffee	773
Hides and skins, raw	699
Petroleum products	662
Coal, coke and briquettes	534
TOTAL (including other items), excluding re-exports	63,774

TERMS OF TRADE

The following three tables show: (i) the index numbers of the quantity and price of India's exports; (ii) the index numbers of the quantity and price of her imports; and (iii) the terms of trade, that is, the ratio of export price index to import price index.

*Figures obtained from Customs Houses through Export Trade Controllers.

TABLE 208

INDEX NUMBERS OF EXPORTS*

(Base: 1952-53=100)

Period	Food, drink and tobacco	Raw materials	Manufactured articles	General
	QUANTITY			
1950-51	98	111	121	112
1951-52	98	85	89	90
1952-53	100	100	100	100
1953-54	98	72	116	100
1954-55	107	82	117	105
1955-56	101	123	117	115
1956-57	..	..	..	110
1957**	..	..	..	119
	PRICE			
1950-51	97	91	101	96
1951-52	112	118	172	142
1952-53	100	100	100	100
1953-54	106	100	83	92
1954-55	129	99	82	98
1955-56	111	90	80	90
1956-57	..	..	..	94
1957**	..	..	..	94

TABLE 209

INDEX NUMBERS OF IMPORTS*

(Base: 1952-53=100)

Period	Food, drink and tobacco	Raw materials	Manufactured articles	General
	QUANTITY			
1950-51 ..	79	127	108	106
1951-52	158	129	123	135
1952-53	100	100	100	100
1953-54	54	100	113	93
1954-55	78	105	130	110
1955-56	38	99	180	116
1956-57	..	..	..	137
1957**	..	..	..	156
	PRICE			
1950-51	77	87	87	85
1951-52	94	110	100	101
1952-53	100	100	100	100
1953-54	101	96	87	92
1954-55	86	95	86	89
1955-56	89	93	85	87
1956-57	..	..	..	91
1957**	..	..	..	98

*These series are from the Directorate-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. In 'INDIA 1957', the Reserve Bank of India series were given.

**Since January 1957 the grouping of articles has been changed so as to bring it into conformity with the revised Indian trade classification.

TABLE 210

NET TERMS OF TRADE*

(Base: 1952-53=100)

1950-51	113
1951-52	141
1952-53	100
1953-54	100
1954-55	110
1955-56	103
1956-57	103
1957	96

STATE TRADING CORPORATION

In May 1956, the State Trading Corporation, an entirely State-owned organisation (authorised capital Rs. 1 crore), was established. Its aim is to stimulate trade, mainly exports and also imports, by filling up the many gaps in India's foreign trade structure. Since its inception, the Corporation has been striving to increase India's exports to countries with controlled economies in order to secure from them such items as steel, cement and industrial equipment without straining the country's foreign exchange reserves. The Corporation has already purchased at reasonably low prices such items as cement, soda ash, caustic soda, raw silk, fertilisers, gypsum, powder milk and newsprint. The quantum and timing of the imports have been so fixed as to avoid recurring disruption in supply and also to create and maintain conditions favourable for a larger production of these commodities in India. Among the goods for which exports have been arranged by the Corporation are mineral ores, shoes, handicrafts, salt, tea, coffee, and woollen goods. The Corporation's business transactions, inclucing contracts entered into with foreign countries since inception, amounted to about Rs. 126.8 crores (imports Rs. 52 crores and exports Rs. 74 crores).

The Government entrusted to the Corporation in July 1956 the task of acquiring cement from Indian manufacturers, importing it from abroad, and distributing the commodity at an equalised price at all railheads in India. For this the Corporation is given a service fee on the gross turnover. Following improved internal supply position the Corporation was authorised in 1958 to export two lakh tons of Indian cement. With effect from July 1957 the task of canalising all exports of iron ore from the country was entrusted to the Corporation.

INTERNAL TRADE

COASTAL TRADE

For purposes of statistics, the Indian coast has been divided into the following maritime blocks: (i) West Bengal, (ii) Orissa, (iii) Madras (including Andhra), (iv) Travancore Cochin, (v) Cochin Port, (vi) Bombay, (vii) Saurashtra, Okha and Kutch. Trade between ports in the same maritime block is classed as "internal trade" and that between one maritime block and another as "external trade".

In 1956-57, the total coastwise trade was valued at Rs. 343 crores, consisting of Rs. 180 crores (imports) and Rs. 163 crores (exports). Of Rs. 180 crores worth of imports, over Rs. 169 crores constituted external trade as among the blocks and about Rs. 10 crores internal trade within the blocks themselves. The Rs. 169 crores of external trade in the coastal

*Ratio of export price index to import price index.

sector again consisted of Rs. 158 crores worth of Indian merchandise and Rs. 11 crores worth of foreign merchandise. Table below shows the values of the coast-wise trade of India.

TABLE 211

COASTWISE TRADE

(Va luein lakhs of rupees)

	1953-54	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (April-December)
Imports				
Indian merchandise	14,380	16,452	16,687	10,934
Foreign merchandise	1,131	1,370	1,266	484
Treasure	5	..	..	..
Total Imports	15,516	17,823	17,953	11,418
Exports				
Indian merchandise	13,892	14,383	14,693	11,347
Foreign merchandise	1,175	1,590	1,621	959
Treasure	2	6	..	..
Total Exports	15,069	15,979	16,314	12,307
TOTAL TRADE	30,585	33,802	34,267	23,725

INLAND TRADE

Considering the vastness of the country, its varied climate and diverse natural resources, it is not unnatural that the inland trade of India is many times larger than its external trade. According to an estimate in the report of the National Planning Committee's sub-committee on trade, the value of the country's internal trade in 1940 was about Rs. 7,000 crores as compared to the figure of Rs. 500 crores for external trade. Precise data about the internal trade are, however, not available. It is difficult to keep track of the large volume of goods carried by bullock carts and country boats. Statistics of the trade carried by rail and inland steamer are, however, available.

The following table shows the movement of selected articles by rail and river between the States and the chief port towns (in terms of imports).

TABLE 212

INLAND TRADE—SELECTED ARTICLES

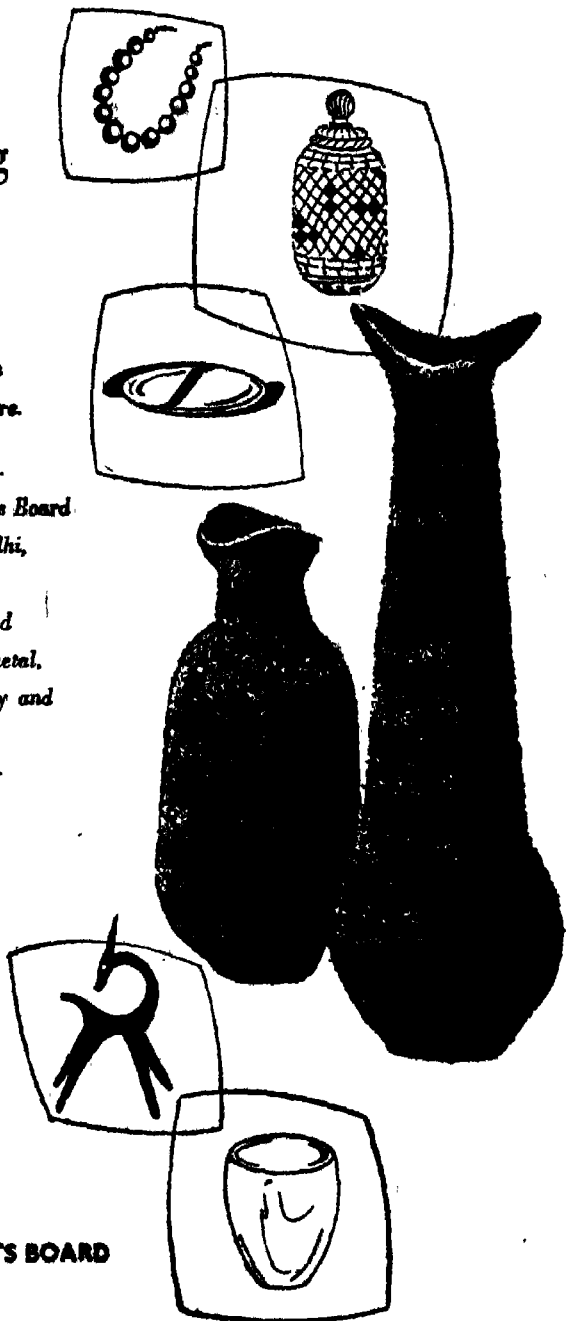
(In thousand maunds)

	1951-52	1955-56	1956-57
Coal and coke	5,41,300	5,80,188	5,75,222
Raw cotton	12,119	7,769*	..
Cotton piecegoods	6,646	8,733	7,026
Rice (not in husk) ..	22,320	22,119	45,411
Wheat	52,148	44,006	29,774
Raw jute	12,626	9,466	9,120
Iron and steel products ..	46,537	51,366	66,095
Oilseeds	22,256	25,335	25,057
Salt	33,863	30,245	29,420
Sugar (excluding khandsari sugar)	17,499	22,218	24,459

*Twelve months ending August 1955.

For purposes of these statistics, again, India has been divided into 36 trade blocks, roughly representing the former states of the Indian Union with the addition of the chief port towns of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Cochin. The Andhra ports, the Saurashtra ports and the ports in Madras other than Madras port have also been treated separately. Only the figures of actual imports into these blocks are represented here. Thus, the internal trade within each of these trade blocks is excluded from the scope of these statistics.

Metric Weights and Measures

The metric system of weights and measures was made permissive from October 1958 in selected fields by notifications under the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956. The use of metric weights was introduced in trade in all regulated markets and specified areas in all States and Union Territories in consultation with the State Governments and representative associations of trade and industry. Metric weights and measures may also be used by major industries like cotton and jute textiles, iron and steel, engineering, chemicals and cement in the purchase of raw materials or sale of products. Government departments will adopt the metric system in purchase of stores, land surveys and maps and technical and marketing statistics. For two years ending October 1960 the continued use of prevailing units will be permitted. The State Governments are taking steps to enforce the new system by enacting legislation and setting up agencies for enforcement. The intention is to extend the area of the application of metric weights to the whole of India for general trade purposes by the middle of 1960. Metric capacity measures and length measures will also be introduced gradually.

HANDICRAFTS — FOUND IN ALL GOOD HOMES

CHAPTER XXVI

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The Indian railway system with a route mileage of 34,889 is the largest in Asia and the fourth largest in the world. About 40 lakh persons and 3.7 lakh tons of goods were carried, on an average, by the railways daily in 1958. The capital-at-charge of the railways, the country's biggest nationalised undertaking, at the end of 1957-58, stood at Rs. 1,228 crores and the gross earnings Rs. 383 crores. They employed 11,11,026 persons and paid them Rs. 173 crores in wages and salaries.

Progress Since 1853

The first railway line in India was opened on April 16, 1853. The progress made by the railways during the past hundred and five years can be seen from Tables 213 and 214.

TABLE 213

PROGRESS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS (1853-1958)

(In lakhs of rupees)

Year	Mileage	Capital-at-charge	Gross earnings	Working expenses	Net earnings
1853 ..	20	38	0.90	0.41	0.49
1863 ..	2,507	5,300	220	133	87
1873 ..	5,697	9,173	723	378	345
1883 ..	10,447	14,831	1,639	797	842
1893 ..	18,459	23,318	2,408	1,135	1,273
1903 ..	26,956	34,111	3,601	1,711	1,890
1913-14 ..	34,656	49,509	6,359	3,293	3,066
1923-24 ..	38,039	71,793	10,780	6,845	3,935
1933-34 ..	42,953	88,441	9,958	6,954	3,004
1943-44(a) ..	40,512	85,854	19,932	11,411	8,521
1947-48(b) ..	33,985	74,220	18,369	16,394	1,975
1950-51 ..	34,079	83,818	26,462	21,439	5,023
1955-56 ..	34,736	97,550	31,751	26,107	5,734
1956-57 ..	34,744	1,07,823	35,055	28,013	7,042
1957-58 ..	34,889	1,22,864	38,299	31,116	7,184

Railway Zones

The 37 railway systems, which existed in India before August 1949, have been grouped into eight Zones with a view to effecting economy and efficiency in administration. These Zones are shown in Table 215.

Certain narrow gauge feeder railways (total length 427 miles), owned and operated by private companies, were not included in the reorganisation scheme, although under the Railway Companies (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1951, Government assumed powers to ensure their efficient operation in the public interest.

(a) Burma Railways separated in 1937.

(b) Following the Partition on August 15, 1947.

TABLE 214

RAILWAY TRAFFIC (1871-1958)
(for all Indian Railways)

Year		Passenger originating (thousands)	Passenger earnings (lakh rupees)	Goods originating (thousand tons)	Goods earnings (lakh rupees)
1871	..	19,283	202	3,542	420
1881	..	54,764	379	13,214	956
1891	..	1,22,855	686	26,159	1,561
1901	..	1,94,749	1,007	43,392	2,124
1911	..	3,89,863	1,849	71,268	3,293
1921-22	..	5,69,684	3,429	90,142	4,952
1931-32	..	5,05,836	3,135	74,575	5,873
1941-42 (*a*)	..	6,23,072	3,969	96,997	8,963
1951-52 (*b*)	..	12,32,073	11,142	98,025	15,395
1955-56	..	12,97,431	10,875	1,15,283	17,792
1956-57	..	13,82,540	11,739	1,25,380	20,109
1957-58	..	14,31,059	12,008	1,33,365	22,572

TABLE 215

RAILWAY ZONES

Zone	Date of creation	Consisting of	Head-quarters	Route mileage on March 31, 1958 *
Southern	April 14, 1951	Madras and Southern Mahratta, South Indian and Mysore Railways	Madras	6,159.36 B.G. 1,858.34 M.G. 4,205.32 N.G. 95.70
Central	Nov. 5, 1951	Great Indian Peninsular, Nizam's State, Scindia and Dholpur Railways	Bombay	5,330.52 B.G. 3,796.58 M.G. 808.96 N.G. 724.98
Western	Nov. 5, 1951	Bombay Baroda and Central India, Saurashtra Kutch, Rajasthan, and Jaipur Railways	Bombay	6,057.61 B.G. 1,585.59 M.G. 3,713.74 N.G. 758.28
Northern	April 14, 1952	Eastern Punjab, Jodhpur Bikaner Railways and the three upper divisions of the East Indian Railway	Delhi	6,368.40 B.G. 4,201.52 M.G. 2,005.05 N.G. 161.83
North Eastern	April 14, 1952	Oudh and Tirhut, Assam Railways and Fatehgarh District of old Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway	Gorakhpur	M.G. 3,063.53
North East Frontier	Jan. 15, 1958		Pandu	1,738.00 B.G. 2.25 M.G. 1,686.00 N.G. 49.75
Eastern	Aug. 1, 1955	East Indian (minus the three upper divisions)	Calcutta	2,324.68 B.G. 2,307.54 M.G. — N.G. 17.14
South Eastern	Aug. 1, 1955	Bengal Nagpur Railway	Calcutta	3,419.48 B.G. 2,494.65 M.G. — N.G. 924.83

(*a*) Burma Railways separated in 1937 (*b*) Following the Partition on August 15, 1947.
*Track width: B.G. 5½'; M.G. 3'-3⅜"; N.G. 2'-6" and 2')

Railway Finances

Railway finances were separated from general finances in 1925, the railways contributing to the general revenues according to a fixed formula. In December 1949, it was decided that during the quinquennium beginning 1950-51, the railways should pay a guaranteed dividend of four per cent on the capital-at-charge at the end of each penultimate year. The revised Financial Convention, which became applicable after 1955-56, prescribes the same rate of payment except that on new lines a moratorium is to be granted during construction and for the five years to follow.

The following table gives an outline of the financial results of working Government Railways since 1955-56.

TABLE 216

RAILWAY FINANCES

(In crores of rupees)

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (Revised)	1959-60 (Budget)
Passenger earnings					
Upper	12.85	13.52	13.38	13.47	13.52
Third	94.86	102.81	105.72	102.83	104.78
Other coaching earnings ..	20.87	21.09	24.23	24.45	24.00
Goods earnings	180.28	203.96	229.68	245.83	272.58
Other sundry earnings ..	6.81	7.51	8.41	8.65	8.40
Total earnings ..	315.67	348.89	381.42	395.23	423.28
Suspense ..	0.62	—1.32	—1.64	—0.85	—1.25
Gross traffic receipts ..	316.29	347.57	379.78	394.38	422.03
Ordinary working expenses ..	212.95	233.94	264.18	274.22	283.71
Net Miscellaneous expenditure	7.73	9.92	12.56	12.03	17.61
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund ..	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Payment to worked lines ..	0.27	0.33	0.26	0.10	0.11
Total working expenses	258.22	289.19	322.00	331.35	346.43
Net railway revenues ..	50.34	58.38	57.78	63.03	75.60
Dividend to general revenues	36.12	38.16	44.40	50.03	54.41
Net surplus	14.22	20.22	13.38	13.00	21.19
Operating ratio	81.6%	80.3%	—	—	—
Capital at charge ..	968.98	1,071.71	1,222.44	—	—

DEVELOPMENT UNDER PLANS

The main problem of the railways in recent years has been that of rehabilitation and replacements. First created by the economic depression, it was later accentuated by the severe strain of war and Partition. Under the First Five-Year Plan, Rs. 423.73 crores were spent on rehabilitation and expansion of railways.

Out of a total proposed Second Plan outlay of Rs. 4,800 crores in the public sector, the railways have been allotted Rs. 900 crores, of which they will themselves find Rs. 150 crores. An additional sum of Rs. 225 crores will be spent as their contribution to the Railway Depreciation Fund. The principal items of expenditure in the total Railway Plan of Rs. 1,125 crores are as follows:

TABLE 217

EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS (SECOND PLAN)

(In crores of rupees)

Item	Amount
Rolling stock	380
Line capacity including expansion of goods sheds	186
Track renewals	100
Electrification	80
New constructions	66
Workshops, plant and machinery	65
Staff welfare and staff quarters	50
Bridge works including Ganga Bridge	33
Signalling and safety works	25
Railway users' amenities	15
Railways' share in road transport undertakings	10
Other projects, stores depots, etc.	115

The progress achieved at the end of the First Plan period and the targets aimed at under the Second Plan are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

New Construction and Works

Four hundred and thirty miles of dismantled lines were restored, 380 miles of new lines constructed and 46 miles of narrow gauge lines converted into metre gauge during the First Plan period. 454 miles of new lines were also under construction, 52 miles were being converted into broad gauge and surveys for over 2,000 miles of new lines were in progress. Construction of 842 miles of new lines, doubling of 1,607 miles, conversion of 265 miles from metre gauge to broad gauge and renewal of 8,000 miles of existing track are to be undertaken during the Second Plan period.

The following lines representing an addition of 168.14 miles were opened during 1957-58.

TABLE 218

NEW LINE CONSTRUCTION (1957-58)

Railway	New Lines	Mileage
Central	Khandwa-Takal	18.39
	Khandwa-Ajmer	0.39
	Hingoli-Kanhergaon-Naka	17.69
Northern	Barhan-Awagarh (part of Barhan-Etah)	23.33
North Eastern	Ledo-Lekapani	5.41
Southern	Kottayam-Quilon	59.32
Western	Bhildi-Raniwara	43.61
	Total	168.14

Rolling Stock

During the First Plan period, 496 locomotives, 4,351 coaches and 41,192 wagons were produced in the country.

The programme of development and rehabilitation during the Second Plan period is as follows:

TABLE 219

ROLLING STOCK (SECOND PLAN)

	Locomotives			Wagons			Coaches		
	Broad gauge	Metre gauge	Narrow gauge	Broad gauge	Metre gauge	Narrow gauge	Broad gauge	Metre gauge	Narrow gauge
Development	468	451	..	66,575	16,820	..	1,764	3,364	..
Rehabilitation	962	402	81	14,879	4,952	4,021	4,392	1,422	633
TOTAL	1,430	853	81	81,454	21,772	4,021	6,156	4,786	633

The following new rolling stock was placed on line during 1957-58.

TABLE 220

ROLLING STOCK PLACED ON LINE (1957-58)

	Broad gauge	Metre gauge	Narrow gauge
Locomotives ..	225	378	..
Coaches ..	915	424	69
Wagons ..	19,894	9,674	66

Self-sufficiency has been attained in regard to the normal requirements of steam locomotives, coaches and wagons. The State-owned Chittaranjan Locomotive Works are turning out 168 broad gauge locomotives per year on an average. Till the end of December 1958, 790 engines were turned out.

Till the end of December 1958, the Tata Engineering & Locomotive Works Co. Ltd., turned out 371 metre gauge locomotives. By the end of the Second Plan period an annual average of 100 locomotives is expected to be attained.

Import of coaches, excepting electric multiple unit coaches, has ceased. The State-owned Integral Coach Factory at Perambur, near Madras, was originally scheduled to reach the target of production of 350 coaches per annum in single shift by 1960-61. This has now been achieved. Five hundred and ninety seven coaches were produced by the factory till the end of December 1958. Messrs. Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd., Bangalore, another State-owned undertaking, produced 1,285 broad gauge furnished steel body coaches on conventional underframes supplied to them till the end of December 1958.

The total production of the wagon-building industry in India, entirely privately owned, rose from 3,707 wagons in the first year of the First Plan to 15,445 in its last year. Arrangements have already been completed to raise the total installed capacity to 25,000 wagons by the end of the Second Plan period. The output during 1957-58 was about 17,300 wagons.

Workshops, Plant and Machinery

The Second Plan provides for six new workshops, a new metre gauge coach-building factory, a new furnishing unit for the Integral Coach Factory and expansion of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. As a result, the annual capacity in respect of periodical overhaul of rolling stock is expected to increase by 23 per cent and 71 per cent respectively for

broad gauge and metre gauge locomotives, 69 per cent for broad gauge and 125 per cent for metre gauge coaches and 89 per cent for broad gauge and 92 per cent for metre gauge wagons.

Electrification

Electric traction, first introduced in 1925, is confined to a few lines near Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Electrification on the Howrah-Burdwan Main Line on the Eastern Railway was completed and the first train inaugurated in August 1958. The total electrified route mileage on March 31, 1958 was 306.24—Central Railway 184.85 (BG) miles, Western 37.25 (BG) miles, Southern 18.14 (MG) miles and Eastern 66 (BG) miles. A further 1,442 miles will be electrified during the Second Plan period—730 (BG) miles on the Eastern Railway, 420 (BG) miles on the South-Eastern, 192 (BG) miles on the Central and 100 (MG) miles on the Southern.

Dieselisation

Diesel traction has been adopted on a few selected routes. A route mileage of 1,293 will be dieselised by 1960-61.

Bridges

Work on the Ganga Bridge near Mokameh Ghat has been completed. Out of Rs. 33 crores provided for bridges under the Second Plan, Rs. 18 crores are to be devoted to rehabilitation, Rs. 9 crores to the Ganga Bridge and Rs. 6 crores to 6 new bridges.

Amenities for Railway Users

Of the improvements carried out during the period 1951-52 to 1957-58 to offer better travel conditions to passengers, particularly third class passengers, mention may be made of the following:

(*i*) safe and relaxed travel—at a cost which is perhaps the lowest in the world—in all-steel light-weight coaches;
(*ii*) reservation of coaches for long distance travel in important trains and reservation of accommodation in accordance with distances in certain trains;
(*iii*) introduction of 903 trains and extension of the runs of 630 trains up to December 1958;
(*iv*) sleeping accommodation with pliofoam in certain trains;
(*v*) all-third class 'Janata' trains, vestibuled air-conditioned trains;
(*vi*) improvement of catering facilities;
(*vii*) improvement of drinking water facilities, provision of fans, waiting halls, new or improved over-bridges and new or improved platforms.

Staff Welfare

As against an annual average of a little over Rs. 4 crores spent on the construction of new quarters and staff welfare measures during the First Plan period, it is proposed to spend, on an average, Rs. 10 crores per annum during the Second Plan period.

While 40,000 staff quarters were constructed during the First Plan period, 64,500 are proposed to be built during the Second Plan period. About 25,000 of them were built during 1957-58.

At the end of 1957-58, there were 83 hospitals and 440 dispensaries. A number of chest clinics for domicilliary and out-door treatment of T.B. patients have been established in addition to expansion of facilities by way of additional beds. It is proposed to open during the Second Plan period

13 new railway hospitals and 75 new dispensaries, add 1,600 beds in existing railway hospitals, double the present number of beds for railway staff in various T.B. sanatoria, and increase the number of railway schools. Steps to increase educational facilities for the children of railwaymen are also being taken.

In December 1957, it was decided to offer the choice of a pension scheme to all the 10 lakh or more railway employees. A scheme of large-scale upward re-distribution of posts calculated eventually to benefit 1,70,000 railwaymen in non-gazetted cadres was announced in February 1957. Steps are also being taken to explore avenues for quicker promotion of class IV staff.

For the benefit of children of railway workers studying in places away from their parents, 12 subsidised hostels are being set up. Mobile libraries are being formed for the use of staff posted at wayside stations. The first mobile library was inaugurated on the North-Eastern Railway in December 1958.

OPERATING STATISTICS

Passenger Traffic and Earnings

The salient features of passenger traffic and earnings therefrom on all Indian railways during 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 are shown below.

TABLE 221

PASSENGER TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Number of passengers (in hundreds) ..	1,29,73,550	1,38,25,430	1,43,10,595
A.C. ..	858	1,002	1,040
First Class ..	1,90,301	2,10,677	2,33,831
Second Class ..	1,68,752	1,81,428	1,40,637
Third Class ..	1,26,13,639	1,34,32,323	1,39,35,087
Passenger miles (in thousands)	3,90,83,287	4,21,94,469	4,33,32,802
A.C. ..	51,279	54,657	58,133
First Class ..	7,73,858	5,54,918	8,97,171
Second Class ..	12,43,683	12,55,181	11,49,907
Third Class ..	3,70,14,467	4,00,29,803	4,12,27,591
Earnings from passengers (in thousand rupees) ..	10,87,548	11,73,905	12,00,843
A.C. ..	8,751	9,334	9,865
First Class ..	58,801	64,445	66,111
Second Class ..	61,222	61,664	58,073
Third Class ..	9,58,744	10,38,462	10,66,794
Average rate charged per passenger per mile (in pies) ..	5.34	5.34	5.32
A.C. ..	32.8	32.8	32.6
First Class ..	14.6	14.5	14.1
Second Class ..	9.45	9.43	9.7
Third Class ..	4.97	9.48	4.97

Ticketless Travel

A bill to amend the Indian Railways Act was introduced in December 1958 to provide *inter alia* for more stringent punishment for ticketless travel.

Among the other steps taken for intensifying the effort against ticketless travel are raids on selected sections and at frequent intervals, continuity checks from starting to terminal stations, surprise inspections of booking offices and the establishment of a temporary central ticket-

checking organisation with four squads of travelling examiners for conducting cross-country and surprise checks. The results of the checks made by the organisation during 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 are summarised below.

TABLE 222

TICKETLESS TRAVEL

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Number of passengers detected travelling without tickets ..	69,02,114	73,53,340	62,79,507
Amount of fare and excess charges realised ..	Rs. 1,40,29,656	Rs. 1,58,02,951	Rs. 1,42,90,595

Accidents and Safety of Passenger Trains

The number of fatalities and casualties in train accidents expressed as a ratio of ten lakh passengers carried, excluding those resulting from unlawful tampering of track, for 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 were as follows:

TABLE 223

TRAIN ACCIDENTS

	Fatalities		Casualties	
	Number	Per ten lakh passengers carried	Number	Per ten lakh passengers carried
1955-56 ..	16	0.01	266	0.20
1956-57 ..	276	0.20	335	0.24
1957-58 ..	77	0.05	504	0.35

Goods Traffic and Earnings

The goods traffic carried and earnings therefrom on all Indian railways are shown in the following table.

TABLE 224

GOODS TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Tons of goods carried (in thousands) ..	1,15,273	1,25,377	1,33,365
Revenue earning traffic	91,965	98,284	1,02,745
Non-revenue earning traffic ..	23,308	27,093	30,620
Net ton miles (in thousands) ..	3,64,71,850	4,02,24,692	4,48,97,436
Revenue-earning traffic ..	3,08,81,787	3,40,79,169	3,79,75,836
Non-revenue earning traffic ..	55,90,063	61,45,523	69,21,600
Average miles a ton of goods was carried	316.4	320.8	336.7
Revenue-earning traffic ..	335.8	346.7	369.6
Non-revenue earning traffic ..	239.8	226.8	226.0
Earnings from goods carried (in thousand rupees) ..	17,79,219	20,10,903	22,57,152
Average rate charged per ton of goods per mile (in pies) ..	11.1	11.3	11.4

The principal commodities carried by the Government railways and earnings therefrom during 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 were as follows:

TABLE 225

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES CARRIED AND EARNINGS

(In hundred tons and rupees)

	1955-56		1956-57		1957-58	
	Weight in tons	Earnings in rupees	Weight in tons	Earnings in rupees	Weight in tons	Earnings in rupees
Products of Agriculture						
Rice ..	45,617	5,76,331	47,099	5,86,466	47,797	5,67,892
Gram and pulses	44,496	6,44,704	44,517	5,64,561	54,284	7,04,590
Wheat ..	20,052	2,78,263	25,552	4,09,691	41,342	6,00,837
Wheat flour ..	2,945	54,328	3,249	55,469	3,685	59,713
Jowar and bajra	11,007	1,40,567	10,118	1,21,569	11,140	1,38,905
Other grains ..	10,485	1,37,055	12,565	1,41,394	14,155	1,80,189
Oilseeds ..	27,186	3,95,972	26,797	3,98,030	23,774	3,68,824
Raw cotton ..	11,514	3,85,651	11,105	3,77,586	11,028	4,00,114
Raw jute ..	6,970	1,41,214	8,696	1,73,476	9,882	2,06,404
Fruit and fresh vegetables ..	46,119	2,82,575	48,659	3,38,552	12,674	2,34,417
Tobacco ..	3,184	1,23,589	3,518	1,16,570	2,149	77,653
Total ..	2,30,205	31,60,249	2,41,875	32,83,364	2,95,379	40,07,723
Products of Mines						
Coal, coke and patent fuel ..	3,44,476	21,45,163	3,73,860	26,11,652	4,14,400	30,17,949
Marble and stone	77,519	5,14,768	85,729	6,95,544	1,08,546	9,13,578
Salt ..	29,740	3,65,616	28,355	3,58,975	33,320	4,68,292
Manganese ..	19,057	2,24,802	22,178	2,63,047	26,858	3,66,930
Other ores ..	48,416	3,63,908	52,108	4,38,131	63,428	6,04,272
Total ..	5,19,208	36,41,257	5,62,230	43,67,349	6,22,924	49,65,951
Mineral Oils						
Oil fuel and mineral oil ..	15,371	4,03,591	16,343	4,12,761	14,390	3,78,333
Kerosene ..	17,488	4,42,486	19,764	4,84,831	20,001	4,89,199
Petrol ..	9,161	4,33,569	9,817	3,91,360	9,793	3,97,965
Other mineral oils					4,808	1,19,237
Total ..	42,020	12,79,646	45,924	12,88,952	48,992	13,84,734
Manufactures						
Sugar* ..	35,979	6,23,496	41,220	7,12,477	43,044	8,50,354
Cotton ..	8,552	3,80,523	7,576	3,45,325	7,744	3,74,208
Jute ..	4,457	1,42,701	4,070	1,27,902	4,697	1,56,563
Vegetable and other edible oils	10,268	3,07,676	9,320	2,72,437	11,175	3,35,071
Cement and cement manufactured goods ..	53,080	5,89,036	55,032	6,29,778	67,078	7,98,965
Iron and steel wrought ..	51,923	12,63,609	60,385	15,13,177	72,419	19,19,460
Provisions ..	13,452	3,64,229	11,962	3,34,703	11,250	3,51,865
Glassware ..	1,389	43,849	1,616	52,129	2,122	73,881
Paper ..	3,888	1,05,940	4,006	1,12,023	4,880	1,51,159
Tea ..	919	1,45,063	3,743	1,51,190	4,813	2,12,074
Total ..	1,86,907	39,66,122	1,98,930	42,51,141	2,56,755	55,45,957

*Sugar, Khandsari sugar, Gur, Molasses.

The traffic and earnings in respect of other commodities during 1957-58 were: (i) products of animals like livestock, hides, skins and leather (7.08 lakh tons fetching earnings of Rs. 3.0 crores) ; (ii) products of forests like firewood, wood unwrought, lac (57.8 lakh tons fetching earnings of Rs. 7.90 crores) ; (iii) miscellaneous items like manure and fodder (265.0 lakh tons fetching earnings of Rs. 52.0 crores) ; and (iv) military traffic (12.86 lakh tons fetching earnings of Rs. 3.1 crores).

Punctuality Ratio

The punctuality ratio* for the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 on Government railways are shown below:

TABLE 226

PUNCTUALITY RATIO

	All trains including electric multiple unit trains	Mail and important through trains	Mixed trains	Suburban trains	Other passenger trains
Broad Gauge					
1955-56 ..	77.99	70.84	85.33	84.57	74.66
1956-57 ..	77.91	70.78	86.88	79.01	75.72
1957-58 ..	77.63	70.81	86.99	80.26	76.29
Metre Gauge					
1955-56 ..	75.14	61.96	75.81	74.71	71.70
1956-57 ..	74.52	62.74	77.71	70.10	69.64
1957-58 ..	80.00	75.44	80.17	91.81	76.56

Export Traffic

Priorities for rail movement of goods to ports for export have been upgraded. The balance of iron and manganese ore in the ports awaiting shipment at the end of 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 is shown below:

TABLE 227

EXPORT TRAFFIC

(In tons)

	Manganese Ore			Iron Ore		
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Calcutta ..	33,175	1,05,445	89,903	38,383	90,017	73,566
Bombay ..	46,431	44,600	83,144	7,210	7,100	5,000
Madras ..	16,791	54,926	54,543	58,929	76,012	1,17,877
Visakhapatnam ..	1,43,480	1,76,539	2,53,672	37,953	63,950	16,119

Locomotive Utilisation

The average mileage obtained per engine per day on Government railways is as shown below:

*Percentage of passenger and mixed trains not losing time to the total number of trains run on all Government railways.

TABLE 228

ENGINE MILES PER DAY (STEAM)

	Broad Gauge			Metre Gauge		
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Passenger engine in use ..	164	165	168	128	129	128
Mixed engine in use ..	121	123	123	97	97	93
Goods engine in use ..	94	93	94	85	82	82
Engine in use (all services) ..	111	110	111	103	102	102
Engine on line	84	83	84	77	76	74

The productive service of engines on Government railways in freight service in terms of volume of freight transportation per engine hour for the same period is as indicated below:

TABLE 229

NET TON MILES PER ENGINE HOUR

	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge
1955-56	2,124	915
1956-57	2,176	958
1957-58	2,231	994

Wagon Usage

The use of wagons on Government railways during 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 is shown below.

TABLE 230

WAGON MILES PER WAGON DAY

	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge
1955-56	46.3	28.5
1956-57	47.7	28.7
1957-58	47.3	30.1

The productive work performed by wagons in terms of net ton miles per wagon day is as follows:

TABLE 231

NET TON MILES PER WAGON DAY

	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge
1955-56	541	203
1956-57	570	210
1957-58	586	225

FARES AND FREIGHT

The fare and freight rates were rationalised in 1948. The following rates, involving the introduction of telescopic rates of passenger fares (rates diminishing with increase in distance travelled), came into force from April 1, 1955:

TABLE 232

RATES OF PASSENGER FARES

Class	Before April 1955 (flat rates per mile)	Since April 1955 (telescopic rates)	
		Distance in miles	Rates per mile
Air-conditioned	30 pies	1—300	34 pies
		301 and above	32 „
First*	16 „	1—150	18 „
		151—300	16 „
Second**		301 and above	15 „
Mail/Express	10½ „	1—150 (Mail/Exp.)	11 „
		(Ordinary)	9½ „
Ordinary	9 „	151—300 (Mail/Exp.)	10½ „
		(Ordinary)	9 „
		301 and above	
		(Mail/Exp.)	9½ „
		(Ordinary)	8½ „
Third			
Mail/Express	6 „	1—150 (Mail/Exp.)	6¼ „
		(Ordinary)	5¼ „
Ordinary	5 „	151—300 (Mail/Exp.)	6 „
		(Ordinary)	5 „
		301 and above	
		(Mail/Exp.)	5 „
		(Ordinary)	4½ „

For vestibuled air-conditioned third-class trains running between Delhi-Howrah, Delhi-Bombay and Delhi-Madras, an additional charge of 4 pies per mile is collected.

The Railway Passengers Fares Act came into force on September 15, 1957. The rate of tax is 5 per cent of the fare for distances between 16 and 30 miles, 15 per cent for 31 and 500 miles and 10 per cent for over 500 miles. Distances upto 15 miles are exempt from the tax.

Following the recommendations made by the Railway Freight Structure Inquiry Committee, the revised railway freight structure came into force with effect from October 1, 1958. The anticipated annual increase in revenue on account of the revised freight structure is expected to be of the order of Rs. 9.6 crores on freight and Rs. 2 crores on parcel traffic. The Committee recommended an average increase of 12.9 per cent in freight revenue, amounting to about Rs. 32 crores per annum.

ADMINISTRATION

The responsibility for the overall control and administration of the railways vests in the Railway Board, which was first set up in 1905. The Board now consists of a Chairman, who is *ex-officio* Secretary-General to the Union Railway Ministry, the Financial Commissioner and three Members, each in charge of Staff, Transportation and Engineering, who are of the status of Secretaries to the Union Railway Ministry.

* Was known as 'Second' before April 1955.
** Was known as 'Intermediate' before April 1955.

With a view to ensuring constant and close consultation between the public and the railway administration, the following committees have been created: (*i*) Regional Railway Users' Consultative Committees, (*ii*) Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees at the headquarters of each railway zone ; and (*iii*) the National Railway Users' Consultative Council at the Centre. From January 1, 1958, Divisional Consultative Committees have been set up for each division of the railways on which divisionalisation has already been brought about.

ROADS

The Central Government assumed responsibility for the construction and maintenance of the national highways in 1947. Under the new Constitution, the national highways have become a Central subject, while other roads, namely, the State highways and district and village roads remain the responsibility of the State Governments.

Progress

The progress in road development during recent years as compared to the targets laid down in the Nagpur Plan (1943), as revised to apply to the Indian Union, is shown in the following table.

TABLE 233

ROAD DEVELOPMENT

	Surfaced roads	Unsurfaced roads
Nagpur Plan targets	1,23,000	2,08,000
April 1, 1951	98,000	1,51,000
March 31, 1956	1,22,000	1,98,000
March 31, 1957	1,27,000	2,01,000
March 31, 1961*	1,44,000	2,35,000

National Highways

On April 1, 1947, when the Centre took over the liability for the national highways, approximately 1,600 miles of road and thousands of culverts and bridges (including about 150 major bridges) did not exist and 9,000 miles of the existing roads had a low-grade surface. In the table below is shown the progress made since then.

TABLE 234

PROGRESS ON NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

	Missing links constructed (in miles)	Major bridges constructed	Improvement of existing links (in miles)	Widening of carriage-way (in miles)
First Plan Period	746	33	5,000	400
April 1, 1956 to December 31, 1958	380	23	2,000	700
Second Plan Period*	700	40	3,500	3,000

*Proposed

The national highway mileage in the States and Territories of the Indian Union after reorganisation of States was as follows:

TABLE 235

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS (STATE/TERRITORY-WISE)

State/Union Territory	Miles
Andhra Pradesh	1,395
Assam	706
Bihar	1,113
Bombay	2,170
Jammu and Kashmir	328
Kerala	248
Madhya Pradesh	1,399
Madras	1,043
Mysore	607
Orissa	851
Punjab	769
Rajasthan	740
Uttar Pradesh	1,395
West Bengal	782
Delhi	44
Himachal Pradesh	222
Manipur	98

The national highway system is at present about 13,900 miles and includes *inter alia* the following roads:

1. Amritsar to Calcutta
2. Agra to Bombay
3. Bombay to Madras via Bangalore
4. Madras to Calcutta
5. Calcutta to Bombay via Nagpur
6. Banaras to Cape Comorin via Nagpur, Hyderabad, Kurnool and Bangalore
7. Delhi to Bombay via Ahmedabad
8. Ahmedabad to Kandla Port (under construction) with branch to Porbandar
9. Ambala to Tibet border via Simla
10. Delhi to Lucknow via Moradabad
11. Lucknow to Barauni via Muzaffarpur with a branch road to the Nepal border
12. Assam Access Road
13. Assam Trunk Road with a branch to the Burma border through Manipur.

Among the important works in progress on national highways, mention may be made of the Jawahar (Banihal) Tunnel, which is under construction at a height of about 7,250 ft. across the Pir Panjal range on the Jammu-Srinagar-Uri national highway. This is one of the longest tunnels in the world and, when completed, will provide all-weather communication facilities between the Kashmir Valley and the rest of India. The tunnel has two tubes, one of which has been thrown open to traffic.

Other Roads

The Government of India also finance the development of certain other arterial roads in the States. These include, *inter alia*, the Passi-Badarpur Road in Assam, and the West Coast Road in the States of Bombay, Mysore and Kerala.

Under a special programme approved in May 1954 for the development of certain selected State roads of inter-State or of economic impor-

tance, 125 miles of new roads were constructed and 500 miles of existing roads improved during the First Plan period. The programme which has been carried over to the Second Plan period provides for the construction of 1,000 miles of new roads and 9 major bridges and improvement of about 2,000 miles of existing roads.

Roads in the States' Sector

Under the programmes drawn up by the States and Union Territories for the Second Plan period, about 21,000 miles of surfaced roads and 37,000 miles of unsurfaced roads will be constructed.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Motor Vehicles

The number of motor vehicles on the road in India since 1947 is as follows:

TABLE 236

MOTOR VEHICLES

Year ending March 31	Number of Motor Vehicles
1947	2,11,949
1948	2,25,227
1949	2,69,669
1950	2,94,727
1951	3,06,313
1952	3,09,635
1953	3,34,805
1954	3,38,820
1955	3,76,477
1956	4,22,041

The vehicles at the end of March 1956 comprised 40,727 motor cycles and auto-rickshaws, 1,88,165 private cars and jeeps, 61,018 public service vehicles and motor cabs, 1,18,144 goods vehicles and 13,987 miscellaneous vehicles.

Import of Motor Vehicles and Spare Parts

The number of vehicles imported since 1947 and the value of such vehicles and spare parts were as follows:

TABLE 237

IMPORT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Year ending March 31	Number of vehicles	Value of vehicles and spare parts (in lakhs of rupees)
1947	33,407	922 51
1948	40,392	1,924 22
1949	44,205	2,220 49
1950	21,080	1,413 31
1951	15,533	1,661 87
1952	18,287	2,322 17
1953	11,204	1,421 91
1954	14,106	1,338 72
1955	17,850	2,122 00
1956	25,542	3,312.49

Administration

Passenger road transport has been nationalised in many States and Union Territories. These services are being operated by statutory Road Transport Corporations, joint stock companies and State departments. Goods transport, however, is still largely in the hands of private operators and its nationalisation is not contemplated till the end of the Third Plan period.

An Inter-State Transport Commission has been set up for the purpose of development, co-ordination and regulation of road transport services on inter-State routes.

To ensure proper co-ordination between the different modes of transport on the one hand and Central and State policies on the other, Government of India have set up the Transport Development Council, Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee and the Central Transport Co-ordination Committee. An *Ad-Hoc* Committee has been set up to advise on the reorganisation of transport administration in the States.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The length of navigable waterways is over 5,000 miles. The important ones are the Ganga and the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, the Godavari and the Krishna, the backwaters and canals of Kerala, the Buckingham Canal in the Madras and Andhra States, the West Coast Canals and the Mahanadi Canals in Orissa.

To co-ordinate the development of water transport on the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, a body known as the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board was set up in 1952 by the voluntary co-operation of the Central and State Governments.

At present, 1,557 miles of rivers are navigable by mechanically-propelled vessels and 3,587 miles by large country boats. Navigation can be developed on shallow stretches to some extent by deepening the channels, by regulation works, dredging and by the use of craft specially designed to negotiate such stretches. Deepening by dredging entails heavy outlay. Attention has, therefore, been focussed on the use of specially designed shallow craft. The Ganga-Brahmaputra Board has taken up an experimental project for this purpose on the Upper Ganga.

Planned development works in the Ganga-Brahmaputra region include the dredging of important waterways, provision of aids to navigation such as radio-telephone and automatic beacons, and the development of inland port facilities at selected places. The Plan also provides for the development of the Buckingham Canal and the development of the West Coast Canals.

The Inland Water Transport Committee has made interim recommendations pertaining to immediate improvements to existing waterways, traffic surveys, hydrographic surveys of selected reaches, setting up of technical organisations and utilisation of miltipurpose river valley projects, reservoirs and canals for navigational purposes.

SHIPPING

Progress During the Plans

In 1947, the Shipping Policy Committee had recommended a target of 20 lakh tons GRT within the next five to seven years. Though accepting the recommendation, Government realised that this could be achieved only in stages. To enable shipping companies to secure a rapid expansion of their fleet, a scheme of loan assistance was devised in 1951.

The progress achieved during the First Plan period and the targets aimed at in the Second Plan are shown below:

TABLE 238

PROGRESS OF SHIPPING

(Gross registered tons)

Type of vessels		Before the First Plan	At the end of the First Plan	At the end of the Second Plan
Coastal and adjacent	..	2,17,202	3,12,202	4,12,202
Overseas	..	1,73,505	2,83,505	4,05,505
Tramps	..	..	..	60,000
Tankers	..	..	5,000	23,000
Salvage Tugs	..	..	..	1,000
Total		3,90,707	6,00,707	9,01,707

At the end of November 1958, 141 ships totalling 6,39,708 GRT were on the Indian Register—85 vessels of 2,57,945 GRT on the coastal trade and 56 vessels of 3,71,763 GRT on the overseas trade.

Another 1,28,000 GRT is under construction and will be delivered progressively before the end of the Second Plan period. The reduction from 3,00,000 GRT proposed under the Second Plan is due to scarcity of foreign exchange and difficult internal financial position.

Merchant Shipping Act

The new Merchant Shipping Act enacted in 1958 provides *inter alia* for the establishment of the National Shipping Board to advise the Government and a non-lapsable Shipping Development Fund. The Fund will be made up of loans and grants from the Centre and will provide a perennial source of rupee finance for shipping development.

Shipping Corporations

A Government-sponsored shipping corporation known as the Eastern Shipping Corporation Limited, was set up in 1950 with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores. The management of the Corporation was taken over by the Government from the Scindias in August 1956. It has now a fleet of eight ships for cargo and passengers and runs a regular cargo service on the India-Japan and the India-Australia routes and passenger *cum* cargo service on the India-Singapore and India-East Africa routes. The Corporation also runs the India-Andamans service.

The Western Shipping Corporation, registered in June 1956 with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores, will operate on the India-Persian Gulf, India-Red Sea, India-Poland and India-Soviet routes. The ships ordered by the Corporation are still under construction and the operations of the Corporation have so far been confined to the chartering of the tanker *Desh Sewak* to Messrs. Shell Tankers Ltd.

A beginning has been made in acquiring a tanker fleet by the acquisition of two tankers—one in the public sector and the other in the private. A third will be acquired for the public sector soon.

Hindustan Shipyard

The Visakhapatnam Shipyard was purchased from the Scindias by the Government in March 1952 and its management entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., in which two-thirds of the capital is held by the Government. The first vessel to be built at the Yard was launched in

March 1948. The Shipyard has so far delivered 20 ocean-going ships and 3 small craft of an aggregate gross tonnage of 1,01,372. Nine more vessels are expected to be delivered by 1960-61.

Second Shipyard

The Government of the United Kingdom provided, under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan, a technical mission to survey possible sites and collect data for the establishment of a second shipyard. The mission, which reported in April 1958, recommended that although none of the sites examined is ideally suited, Cochin (Ernakulam), Mazgaon Dock, Kandla, Trombay and Geonkhali are worthy of further consideration.

Training Institutions

Sixty-one cadets passed out of T.S. *Dufferin* during 1958 and have all been employed on board ships.

Three thousand one hundred and two candidates took advantage of the training facilities available at the Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay, till the end of March 1958. Fifty cadets representing the sixth batch of trainees passed out of the Marine Engineering College, Calcutta during 1958.

The three ratings training establishments—T.S. *Bhadra*, T.S. *Mekhala* and T.S. *Nau Lakshi*—together trained 2,485 boys—1,281 for the deck department and 1,204 for the engine room department—till the end of September 1958.

PORTS

Major Ports

India has six major ports, namely, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cochin, Visakhapatnam and Kandla. During 1957-58, these ports handled 310 lakh tons of cargo.

The ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are administered by statutory port authorities, subject to the overall control of the Central Government. The ports of Cochin, Visakhapatnam and Kandla are administered directly by the Central Government.

The traffic handled by, and the financial results of the working of the major ports during 1957-58 are as follows:

TABLE 239

TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS OF MAJOR PORTS

Port	Ships entered		Imports (lakh tons)	Exports (lakh tons)	Surplus (+) or deficit (—) in earnings (Rs. lakhs)
	No.	Gross tonnage (lakhs)			
Calcutta ..	1,593	101.04	55.16	46.41	(+) 155.64
Bombay ..	2,840	159.42	93.02	38.08	(+) 322.23
Madras ..	950	60.25	20.03	6.73	(+) 76.78
Cochin ..	1,039	51.99	14.04	3.96	(—) 1.50
Visakhapatnam ..	521	36.24	11.46	13.47	(+) 50.84
Kandla ..	207	12.00	6.09	2.35	(+) 12.20

The projects for the modernization and augmentation of the facilities at the major ports already completed are the following:

(*i*) four new cargo berths with warehouses and transit sheds, bulk oil discharge facilities, bunder, passenger landing stages, etc., at Kandla;

(*ii*) two marine oil terminals, one in Bombay and the other in Visakhapatnam;
(*iii*) installation of 34 electric cranes in the Alexandra docks and the reconstruction of 11 out of 12 transit sheds destroyed in the explosion of 1944 in Bombay;
(*iv*) a mechanical ore berth, a heavy lift yard equipped with a 200-ton crane and a mechanical coal loading plant at Calcutta;
(*v*) the work designed to counteract the sand drift menace and a new marshalling yard at Madras;
(*vi*) two oil tanker berths with pipeline connections, a black oil berth and a coal berth at Cochin; and
(*vii*) acquisition of several items of port equipment and harbour craft at all the ports;

The important works which are in progress are:

(*i*) two additional cargo berths at Kandla;
(*ii*) the development of two berths at King George's Dock as general cargo berths and dredging work at Fulta-Hooghly Point at Calcutta;
(*iii*) the acquisition of an additional 54 electric cranes at Bombay;
(*iv*) construction of a six-berth wet dock at Madras;
(*v*) four cargo berths at Cochin; and
(*vi*) dredging work preliminary to the construction of additional berths at Visakhapatnam.

Minor Ports

The Indian coastline is also served by a large number of minor ports (about 225, of which 150 are working ports) which together handle a coastal and overseas traffic of about 50 lakh tons per annum. The administration of these ports is the responsibility of the State Governments. Various works of improvement have been undertaken under the First and Second Five-Year Plans. The Second Plan includes a provision of Rs. 5 crores for the purpose and includes Rs. 1 crore for the establishment of a pool of dredgers required to improve depths in port approaches.

National Harbour Board

For advising the Central and State Governments on the co-ordinated development of ports with special attention to minor ports, the National Harbour Board was constituted in 1950, consisting of representatives of Government of India, the maritime States, major port authorities, and non-official members representing trade, industry and labour. A sub-committee of the Board meets every year to screen and approve schemes for hydrographic surveys.

TOURIST TRAFFIC

Administrative Set-up

A Tourist Traffic Branch was set up under the Ministry of Transport in 1949 and a chain of regional tourist offices has since been established in important cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Tourist information offices have also been set up at Agra, Aurangabad, Banaras, Bangalore, Bhopal, Cochin, Darjeeling and Jaipur. These offices work in close collaboration with the State Governments, travel agents, hoteliers and carriers. Abroad, India has tourist offices in New York, San Francisco, London, Melbourne, Paris, Colombo and Frankfurt.

A separate Department of Tourism in the Ministry of Transport and Communications has been set up. A Tourist Development Council, including representatives of the public, the travel trade and the State Governments,

advises the Government on tourist problems. There are regional advisory committees for the different regions in the country.

In order to encourage the promotion of tourist traffic on a large scale and to exploit this source of foreign exchange to the fullest extent possible, a high-level committee consisting of the Secretaries and heads of Departments concerned and presided over by the Secretary to the Cabinet, has been set up.

Hotel Standards and Rate Structure Committee

The major recommendations of the Hotel Standards and Rate Structure Committee, constituted in 1957 to advise the Government on the question of laying down the criteria for standardisation and gradation of hotels in India and the question of presenting a suitable rate structure, are being implemented.

Relaxation in Tourist Regulations

Regulations relating to police, registration, currency, exchange control and customs have been relaxed to promote tourist traffic. A special inter-departmental committee makes periodic inspection of the various ports of entry with a view to ascertaining the possibility of further simplification of such formalities. Concessional tickets are offered by the railways for round trip journeys and circular tours. Special concessions are given to students and pilgrims as well as to tourists visiting hill resorts during summer. At present, there are 26 officially recognised travel agencies, 13 shikar (big game) agencies and 5 recognised excursion agents which serve tourists. The services of an increasing number of educated, specially trained and approved travel guides are also available.

Information

Tourist information material in the form of guide books, pamphlets, folders, maps, posters and picture cards are being brought out. More than sixty lakh items of travel literature in English, French, Spanish, German and in the Indian languages are being annually produced and widely distributed. An illustrated monthly magazine entitled *Traveller in India* is issued to attract tourists. Travel films are also made for distribution and exhibition abroad. A cultural programme of festivals is being organised.

Number of Tourists

The number of foreign tourists visiting India since 1951, is shown below:

TABLE 240

TOURIST TRAFFIC

Year	Number of Foreign Tourists
1951	20,000*
1952	25,448
1953	28,060
1954	39,333
1955	43,645
1956	68,880†
1957	80,544†
1958	92,193‡

Tourist Revenue

The revenue from tourist traffic during 1955 was estimated at Rs. 10.1 crores. The earnings during 1956 and 1957 as estimated by the Reserve Bank of India are Rs. 15.5 crores and Rs. 16.0 crores respectively.

*Approximately. † Excluding Pakistanis. ‡ Excluding Pakistanis and Tibetans.

Development Plans

The Central and some of the State Governments have formulated plans to provide for the development of tourism. The programme envisages additional accommodation, transport and recreational facilities at important tourist centres, especially those situated in out-of-the-way places. Broadly, these are of three kinds: (*i*) schemes for the development of facilities at a limited number of places visited largely by foreign tourists, (*ii*) facilities at places mainly for home tourists, and (*iii*) schemes for places of regional and local importance which are visited by home tourists of low and middle-income groups. The schemes in the first category are being undertaken by the Central Government. Schemes in the second group are being implemented by the States with assistance from the Centre and those in the third group exclusively by the States.

CIVIL AVIATION

Indian aircraft flew about 290 lakh miles carrying about 8 lakh passengers and nearly 1,942 lakh pounds of cargo and mail on scheduled and non-scheduled services taken together during 1958. Under the 'all up' air mail scheme and night air mail services approximately 48,000 passengers, 29,86,000 lbs. of cargo and 40,18,000 lbs. of mail were carried during 1958.

Progress Since 1947

The table below shows the progress made by civil aviation in India since 1947 (for scheduled services only):

TABLE 241

CIVIL AVIATION (SCHEDULED SERVICES)

Year	Miles flown (in thousands)	Passengers (in thousands)	Freight (in thousand lbs.)	Mails (in thousand lbs.)
1947	9,362	255	5,648	1,405
1948	12,649	341	11,975	1,583
1949	15,098	357	22,500	5,032
1950	18,896	453	80,007	8,356
1951	19,498	449	87,665	7,182
1952	19,562	434	86,038	8,377
1953	19,202	404	84,820	8,846
1954	19,798	432	86,415	10,673
1955	21,267	469	98,200	11,478
1956	23,481	559	96,231	12,686
1957	23,496	615	85,691	13,081
1958	24,086	683	98,494	13,180

Since 1947, the passenger traffic has more than doubled, the cargo loads have gone up more than 17 times, mail loads more than 9 times and miles flown more than 2½ times.

Air Corporations

The Indian Airlines Corporation, whose fleet consisted of 10 Viscounts, 6 Skymasters, 5 Herons, and 61 Dakotas at the end of 1958, links up most of the principal centres in the country. The Corporation, carried 5,99,573 passengers on its services and its aircraft flew a total of 1,83,18,552 miles during 1957-58.

The Air-India International Corporation with its fleet of 10 Super-constellations and 1 Dakota provides services reaching out to 19 countries. During 1957-58, it carried 88,312 passengers on its services and its aircraft flew over 67,19,000 miles.

Training

Pilots, Aircraft Maintenance Engineers, Aerodrome Officers, Control Operators, Fire Operators, Radio Operators, Radio Technicians and Pilot Instructors are trained in the Training Centre of the Civil Aviation Department at Allahabad. During 1958, the Centre trained 312 candidates in various courses, while 177 trainees were undergoing training at the end of November.

Flying Clubs

India has 14 subsidised flying clubs with head-quarters at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Patna, Barrackpore, Bhubaneswar, Lucknow, (with satellite centres at Kanpur, Allahabad and Banaras) Jullundur, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Jaipur, Indore, Bangalore and Gauhati. There are three Government Gliding Centres at Poona, Bangalore and Allahabad and a subsidised Gliding Club at New Delhi. During 1958, the flying clubs trained 198 'A' Licence and 3 'B' Licence pilots till the end of November. On December 1, 1958, there were 541 persons undergoing training at these flying clubs.

Aerodromes

Eighty-four aerodromes* are controlled and operated by the Civil Aviation Department of the Government of India. Three of these viz., Bombay (Santa Cruz), Calcutta (Dum Dum), Delhi (Palam) are international airports. The aerodromes at Agartala, Ahmedabad, Patna, Bombay (Santa Cruz), Calcutta (Dum Dum), Delhi (Palam), Delhi (Safdarjung), Madras (St. Thomas Mt.), Tiruchirappalli, Jodhpur, Bhuj and Amritsar have been declared customs aerodromes.

Six new aerodromes at Haldwani (U.P.), Kandla (Bombay), Tulihal (Manipur), Raxaul (Bihar), Jogbani (Bihar) and Behala (West Bengal) are under construction. Subject to availability of funds, three more new aerodromes and a gliderdrome are expected to be completed in the remaining period of the Second Plan. The main runways at the three international airports are being extended and strengthened to meet the needs of jet transport aircraft.

The programme for the development of civil aviation during the Second Five-Year Plan period aims at meeting the new demands which have arisen from recent technical advancements and from India's obligations under the Convention on International Civil Aviation to provide facilities at aerodromes in conformity with the standards laid down by the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

Aircraft

On December 1, 1958, 522 aircraft held current certificates of Registration and 209 aircraft held current certificates of airworthiness.

Air Transport Agreements

During 1958, agreements between the Government of India and the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of Lebanon and the Republic of Italy were entered into. Air transport agreements have already been concluded with Afghanistan, Australia, Ceylon, Egypt, France, Japan, Netherlands, Pakistan, Phillippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Iraq, the United States of America and the United Kingdom.

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*For a list of aerodromes see Appendices.

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carry you swiftly, luxuriously;
luxurious Slumberettes lull you gently
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Do not please throw away scraps of food, fruit peels on platforms or in compartments. Kindly help Railways to keep our premises clean.
Do not please spit indiscriminately. Spittoons are provided on station platforms. Please make use of them.
Please do not throw lighted cigarette ends inside the compartments. They may result in fires.
Those who pilfer or cause damage to Railway property hinder the Nation's progress. Please help the Railways to preserve the Nation's property and improve their service.
WESTERN & CENTRAL RAILWAYS

CHAPTER XXVII

COMMUNICATIONS

The Posts and Telegraphs services constitute the second largest State undertaking in India, next only to the railways. The number of persons employed on March 31, 1958, was 3,16,617, while the capital outlay was Rs. 111 crores.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs functions through 13 territorial units —12 post and telegraph circles and 1 postal circle for Delhi only. There are four telephone districts for the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi and 21 other administrative units on a functional basis. The Department works as a commercial-cum-utility service and makes over a part of its surplus earnings as a contribution to the general revenues; the rest accrues to the credit of the Department. The accumulated surplus on April 1, 1958, stood at Rs. 23·9 crores.

POSTAL SERVICES

The postal traffic and postal revenue since 1921 are shown below:

TABLE 242

POSTAL TRAFFIC AND REVENUE

Year	Number of postal articles		Postal revenue	
	Total (*in crores*)	Average per head of population	Total (*in crores of rupees*)	Average per head of population
1921*	141.0	4.54	5.83	0.19
1931*	117.5	3.49	7.37	0.22
1941* ..	127.2	3.33	9.85	0.26
1951 ..	227.0	6.37	21.04	0.59
1957-58	335.5	9.4	34.88	0.95

Some statistics regarding the postal services are given below:

TABLE 243

POSTAL STATISTICS

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Number of post offices	55,042	58,871	61,886
Mileage of surface mail routes	2,42,282	2,53,256	2,75,719
Mileage of airmail routes	18,959	19,416	18,778
Number of postal articles handled (crores) ..	299.7	326.1	335.5
Number of registered articles handled (crores)..	9.4	10.1	9.71
Number of insured articles (lakhs) ..	40.0	40.1	37.7
Money Orders (crores)..	6.50	6.74	6.69
Postal revenue (crores of rupees)	29.43	32.75	34.88

* Pre-partition figures.

The following table shows the number of post offices and letter boxes in the urban and rural areas in India:

TABLE 244

URBAN AND RURAL POST OFFICES AND LETTER BOXES

	On March 31, 1957		On March 31, 1958	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Post Offices				
Permanent	5,582	34,677	5,786	36,950
Temporary	1,112	17,500	1,178	17,972
Letter Boxes	31,376	86,205	32,403	90,851

The number of new post offices opened between April 1, 1958, and December 31, 1958, was 1,492. 19,712 post offices were opened during he First Plan period while the opening of 20,000 post offices is aimed at during the Second Plan period.

Urban Mobile Post Offices

The Urban Mobile Post Office Scheme is in operation at Nagpur, Madras, Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. The mobile post office visits important centres of the city at specified hours after the ordinary post offices have closed for the day. It works on all days of the year, including Sundays and postal holidays. Money orders are not accepted at the mobile post office, nor is savings bank business transacted.

Air Mail and All-up Schemes

An inland night air mail service links up the principal cities of India, namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Nagpur. Under the 'All-up Scheme' all inland letters, letter cards, post cards and money orders are normally carried by air without any air surcharge.

Air Parcel Service with Foreign Countries

Direct air parcel service is in operation from India to Aden, Afghanistan, Australia, Bahrein, Burma, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, East Africa (Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika), Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Ghana, Holland, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaya, Mauritius, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Rhodesia, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States of America and Zanzibar.

Postal Savings Bank

Facilities are available at most post offices in the country for depositing savings, the maximum limit of deposit for an individual depositer being Rs. 15,000 and for a joint account Rs. 30,000. The interest rate on these savings accounts are 2½ per cent per annum on any sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in the case of an individual account and Rs. 20,000 in the case of a joint account and 2 per cent per annum on the remainder of the balance.

Bi-weekly withdrawal facilities, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, are now available in respect of individual accounts at all post offices doing savings bank work.

Postal Insurance

Postal insurance business during the last two years was as follows:

TABLE 245

POSTAL INSURANCE

	New business effected		Total business in force	
	No. of policies	Sum assured (*in crores of rupees*)	No. of policies	Sum assured (*in crores of rupees*)
Civil Wing				
1956-57	10,360	1.83	1,33,120	27.95
1957-58	7,843	1.52	1,36,539	28.57
Military Wing				
1956-57	501	0.39	7,788	5.08
1957-58	602	0.48	8,339	5.49

TABLE 246

POSTAL INSURANCE—EXPENSE RATIO

Year	Civil Wing			Military Wing		
	Total premium income (*in thousand rupees*)	Total expenses (*in thousand rupees*)	Expense ratio (%)	Total premium income (*in thousand rupees*)	Total expenses (*in thousand rupees*)	Expense Ratio (%)
1956-57 ..	12,135	1,281	10.55	2,471	44	1.78
1957-58 ..	12,384	1,235	9.97	2,681	39	1.45

TELEGRAPH SERVICES

Some salient statistics regarding the telegraph services are given below:

TABLE 247

TELEGRAPH STATISTICS

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Number of telegraph offices (including licensed offices)	9,893	10,052	10,723
Number of telegrams excluding P & T service telegrams (in lakhs)	335	345	332
Mileage of overhead wires	8,67,199	9,09,798	9,53,785
Mileage of underground cable conductors ..	10,03,437	12,36,340	13,65,236
Carrier and VFT Channels	4,79,210	5,58,363	5,97,604
Telegraph revenue (in crores of rupees) ..	6.7	7.7	8.2

Between April 1, 1958, and December 30, 1958, 163 telegraph offices were opened. The telegraph channel mileage also increased from 3,30,110 to 3,58,010 during the same period.

Out of 332 lakh telegrams (excluding the P&T service telegrams) transmitted during 1957-58, 292 lakhs were inland and 40 lakhs foreign telegrams. The revenue derived from these telegrams amounted to Rs. 6·81 crores (Rs. 5·49 crores from inland and Rs. 1·32 crores from foreign telegrams). Out of 292 lakh inland telegrams, about 249 lakhs were private and the rest State and Press telegrams. The number of Press telegrams during 1957-58 was 2·27 lakhs. Twenty-three stations have been connected to a tape relay exchange installed at Bombay through which messages are transmitted automatically to the destination stations connected with the exchange by push button system.

Telegraph Service in Hindi and other Indian Languages

Hindi telegraph service is now available at about 1,400 offices (including 50 Railway telegraph offices) in the country. The service is available in all the P.& T. circles. Training classes in Hindi Morse have been opened at eleven places and about 2,400 operators have hitherto been trained.

Telegrams can be sent in any Indian language provided they are written in Devanagari script. In addition, the following special facilities are available in the Hindi telegraph system:

(*i*) Greetings telegrams on festive occasions;
(*ii*) Emergent telegrams to call relatives and friends in case of serious illness or death;
(*iii*) Local telegrams;
(*iv*) Tendering of telegrams in Hindi on Phonogram System where such a facility exists;
(*v*) Telegraphic money orders; and
(*vi*) Registration of telegraphic abbreviated addresses at concessional rates.

Telegraph traffic in Hindi between 1949-50, when the service was introduced, and 1957-58 was as shown below:

TABLE 248

TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC IN HINDI

Year	Number of telegrams
1949-50	2,570
1950-51	5,784
1951-52	7,801
1952-53	18,639
1953-54	28,503
1954-55	45,501
1955-56	58,522
1956-57	66,927
1957-58	89,202

TELEPHONE SERVICES

The following table shows the number of telephones, telephone exchanges, trunk calls and the amount of telephone revenue during the period 1955-56 to 1957-58.

TABLE 249

TELEPHONE STATISTICS

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Number of telephones	2,78,000	3,09,000	3,35,000
Number of telephone exchanges (including P.B. Xs & P. Xs)	5,817	6,188	6,457
Number of trunk calls (in lakhs)	186	208	231
Telephone revenue (*in crores of rupees*) ..	14.4	16.3	18.4

During the period from April 1, 1958, to December 31, 1958, 151 long distance public call offices and 29,000 additional telephones were provided. The equipped capacity of the exchanges stood at 3,23,600 and the telephone channel mileage at 2,61,400 at the end of 1958.

Own Your Telephone Scheme

The scheme is now in operation at Ahmedabad, Bombay (except 24 and 26 exchange areas), Calcutta (only in Barrackpore and Serampore exchange areas), Madras (except Mount Road, Kilpauk and Mylapore exchange areas) and New Delhi. Over 33,000 connections have so far been given under this scheme. It is, however, being gradually withdrawn in view of the progress of new telephone exchange installations.

Message Rate System

Under the message rate system, a subscriber pays for every call that he makes plus a fixed monthly rental. This system is in operation at 40 exchanges.

Telephone Industry

In 1957-58 the Indian Telephone Industries (Private) Limited, Bangalore, manufactured 60,241 telephones, 42,305 exchange lines, 246 small exchanges (totalling 8,005 lines), 31 single channel carrier systems, 52 three channel carrier systems, 2 twelve channel carrier systems apart from a large number of smaller equipment and components. Most of the components are manufactured in the country. Out of 539 parts, only 3 are imported, the value of the imported parts being less than 25% of the total value of the equipment manufactured.

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS

The Overseas' Communications Service, which was nationalised on January 1, 1947, has now fifty-seven direct radio services which link India with foreign countries. During the last seven years, the Service handled about 190 lakh telegrams consisting of about 4,922 lakh words; 1,35,300 radio telephone calls of 7,82,000 paid minutes; 1,400 radio pictures totalling 4,64,000 sq. cms. in area and about 149 lakh multipress words. Four international radio teleprinter channels have been leased to civil aviation companies.

Radio Telephone Service

India has direct radio telephone service with the following countries: Aden, Australia, Bahrein, Burma, China, East Africa, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Malaya, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, USSR and Viet Nam (South).

Radio telephone service via London is available between India and Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Canada, Ceuta, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Gibraltar, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Irish Republic, Israel, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Foundland, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Rhodesia, South Africa, South-West Africa, Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Tangier, Tunisia, the United States of America and the Vatican City.

Radio telephone service is also available for Yugoslavia via Berne; for Doha, Kuwait and Muscat via Bahrein; for Sudan via Cairo; for New Zealand via Australia; and for Asmara via Ethiopia. 35 ships at sea make use of the radio telephone facilities.

Radio Telegraph Service

Radio telegraph service is available for Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, China, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Poland, Switzerland, Thailand, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Vietnam (South), Vietnam (North) and Yugoslavia.

Radio Photo Service

Direct Radio photo service operates between India and China, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Japan, Poland, U.K., U.S.A., and U.S.S.R. In addition, the service is available via London to Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Italy, Jamaica, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

Other Services

The Service also handles news transmissions on behalf of the Government of India for the benefit of Indian Consular posts abroad and on behalf of certain press agencies to different areas outside India. Leased circuits have been made available to British Overseas Airways Corporation, Pan American World Airways, Air India International and Trans World Airlines.

CHAPTER XXVIII

LABOUR

In the organised sector of India's economy, the largest number of workers are employed in factories. In 1957, the average daily employment in factories for which figures are available stood at 30,87,864*. Plantations provided (in 1955) average daily employment to 12,12,636 workers, while the Railways employed 11,11,026 workers daily in 1957-58. 6,28,587 workers were employed daily in the mines in 1956 and 30,626 in major ports other than Calcutta and Cochin.

The following table gives the State-wise break-up of average daily employment figures in factories subject to the Factories Act for the period 1954 to 1957, on the basis of the returns submitted by them.

TABLE 250

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES
(Covering only those subject to the Factories Act)

State/Territory	Average daily number of workers employed				
	1954	1955	1956	1957	
				First half	Second half
Andhra Pradesh ..	1,08,840	1,17,514	1,66,876	1,57,713	1,39,732
Assam ..	65,290	68,647	71,248	55,336	63,374
Bihar ..	1,70,521	1,72,062	1,75,472	1,74,156	1,76,901
Bombay ..	8,09,895	8,63,029	9,98,251	9,87,814	9,65,558
Kerala ..	..	..	..	1,16,455	93,543
Madhya Pradesh ..	1,22,204	1,30,576	97,848	71,723	99,603
Madras ..	3,28,677	3,27,926	2,99,719	3,10,728	3,01,355
Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	1,22,359
Orissa ..	20,174	20,328	21,556	23,946	21,797
Punjab ..	54,586	63,712	82,845	77,754	89,413
Rajasthan ..	..	..	..	35,981	35,851
Uttar Pradesh ..	2,39,874	2,45,613	2,67,663	2,74,371	2,65,216
West Bengal ..	6,09,925	6,16,739	6,53,272	6,29,567	6,54,532
Delhi ..	42,826	47,252	47,559	46,601	52,684
Himachal Pradesh ..	..	..	..	1,163	1,181

The following table shows the average daily employment in coal mines.

TABLE 251

EMPLOYMENT IN COAL MINES

Year	Average daily number of workers employed			
	Underground	Open workings	Surface	Total
1953 ..	1,81,973	28,866	1,26,957	3,37,796
1954 ..	1,81,280	28,457	1,22,583	3,32,320
1955 ..	1,87,593	30,161	1,22,861	3,40,615
1956 ..	1,87,068	29,823	1,16,499	3,33,390
1957 ..	2,05,755	41,749	1,22,740	3,70,244
1958 August ..	2,06,796	37,405	1,15,760	3,59,961

*Covering only States and Territories subject to the Factories Act.

The employment position in the cotton mill industry is as follows:

TABLE 252

EMPLOYMENT IN COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

Year	Total number of workers employed	Average daily number of workers employed			
		First shift	Second shift	Third shift	Total
1953 ..	8,01,853	4,21,888	2,58,372	63,724	7,43,984
1954 ..	7,97,483	4,16,227	2,58,851	66,091	7,41,169
1955 ..	8,55,726	4,19,236	2,62,226	76,582	7,58,044
1956 ..	9,32,873	4,34,231	2,76,504	96,056	8,06,791
1957 ..	9,43,417	4,39,624	2,77,518	95,806	8,12,948
1958 November ..	8,90,443	4,23,735	2,65,244	79,527	7,68,506

Productivity

Studies on the productivity of labour were initiated in India only recently. On the basis of the census of manufacturing industries for the year 1950, labour productivity figures were compiled in 1952 for different industries and also for small, medium and large establishments in each industry. The following table shows the findings in respect of certain selected industries:

TABLE 253

PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOUR (1950)

(Value added per man-hour)

(*In rupees*)

Industries	All sizes	Small size	Medium size	Large size
Sugar ..	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
Cement ..	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5
Cotton textiles ..	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Woollen textiles	1.2	0.4	1.2	1.4
Jute textiles ..	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6
Iron and steel ..	1.4	0.4	0.8	1.5
Chemicals ..	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.6
All industries ..	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.0

A study of the changes in the productivity and earnings in certain industries in India, published in 1955, revealed that:

(*i*) in coal mining industry, the overall rate of increase in productivity for miners and loaders during the period 1951 to 1954 was 0·076 per month as against 0·26 in the average weekly cash earnings;

(*ii*) in paper industry, the average earnings of workers increased during the period 1948-53, but there was no evidence of an increase in productivity;

(*iii*) in jute textile industry, the rate of increase in productivity during the period 1948 to 1953 was 2·9 per year as against 3·7 in earnings ; and

(*iv*) in the case of the cotton textile industry, the annual rate of increase in productivity during the period 1948 to 1953 was 2·28 as against 1·14 in earnings.

In 1955 the relation of the trend in index of productivity of factory workers to that of real earnings was studied with the following results.

TABLE 254

PRODUCTIVITY AND REAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS

Year	Index (Base 1939=100) of	
	Real earnings	Productivity
1940	108.6	104.2
1941	103.7	94.8
1942	89.0	85.3
1943	67.0	84.5
1944	75.1	86.3
1945	74.9	79.5
1946	73.2	74.7
1947	78.4	72.5
1948	84.4	79.4
1949	91.7	75.6
1950	90.1	78 8
1951	92.2	88.7
1952	101.8	97.4
1953	99.9	105.8
1954	102.7	113.0

On the basis of the monthly statistics published by the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, the productivity of workers employed in coal mines was as follows:

TABLE 255

PRODUCTIVITY OF WORKERS IN COAL MINES

Period	Output (in tons) per man-shift for		
	Miners and loaders	All persons employed underground and in open workings	All persons employed above and underground
1953 (Average)	1.05	0.57	0.35
1954 „	1.09	0.58	0 37
1955 „	1.10	0.54	0.37
1956 „	1.12	0.59	0 38
1957 „	1.14	0.61	0.41
1958 August	1.14	0.58	0.40

The Labour Bureau has taken up a project for compiling interim productivity indices based mainly on the annual census of manufactures for nine selected industries, viz. Jute Textiles, Iron and Steel, Sugar, Cotton Textiles, Glass, Cement, Paper, Matches and Woollen Textiles. The annual indices are proposed to be compiled from 1948 with 1947 as base.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Employment Service, started in 1945, consists of a network of Employment Exchanges, each staffed by personnel trained in a carefully devised procedure. The Employment Exchange renders employment

assistance to all employment seekers. It also discharges certain special responsibilities, such as the provision of employment assistance to displaced persons, discharged Government employees and those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

At the end of November 1958 there were 211 Exchanges in the country. Table below gives figures relating to the activities of the Exchanges during the period 1954-58.

TABLE 256

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS

Period	No. of Exchanges at the end of the period	No. of registrations during the period	No. of applicants placed in employment during the period	No. of applicants on the Live Register at the end of the period	Monthly average number of employers using the Exchanges	No. of vacancies notified during the period	No. of vacancies being dealt with at the end of the period
1954	128	14,65,497	1,62,451	6,09,780	4,751	2,39,875	29,295
1955	136	15,84,024	1,69,735	6,91,958	4,880	2,80,523	42,248
1956	143	16,69,895	1,89,855	7,58,503	5,346	2,96,618	42,805
1957	181	17,74,668	1,92,831	9,22,099	5,632	2,97,188	45,156
1958 (Nov.)	211	21,35,113	2,31,985	11,59,031	6,471	3,34,294	64,687

The day-to-day administrative control over the employment exchanges was transferred to the State Governments with effect from November 1, 1956. The Central Government now limits its responsibilities to policy-making, co-ordination of procedure and standards and to rendering of assistance, whenever needed.

Several schemes, such as (*i*) the collection of employment market information, (*ii*) occupational research and analysis, (*iii*) the publication of career pamphlets and handbooks on training facilities, (*iv*) vocational guidance and employment counselling and (*v*) the development of oral testing, are under implementation to improve the quality of service being rendered by the exchanges.

Craftsmen Training

There are more than a hundred training centres functioning under the Craftsmen Training Scheme. The other schemes scheduled for implementation during the Second Plan period are the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme and the scheme for the Training of Industrial Workers (Evening Classes). With a view to meeting the increased demand for trained craft instructors, the Central Training Institute at Koni-Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh) was re-organised and a second centre started functioning on a temporary basis at Aundh (Bombay).

A National Council for Training in Vocational Trades has been set up to advise the Government of India on all questions of training policy, to co-ordinate vocational training and to lay down uniform standards. It also awards national certificates of proficiency to craftsmen.

WAGES AND EARNINGS

Annual Earnings

The following table gives the average annual earnings of factory workers during 1954-57.

TABLE 257

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS DRAWING LESS THAN Rs. 200 PER MONTH

(Excludes, besides railway workshops, the food, beverages, tobacco and gins and presses groups)

(In rupees)

State/Territory	1954	1955	1956	1957*
Andhra Pradesh	664.0	610.4	594.9†	1,030.8
Assam	1,231.4	1,325.4	1,525.9	1,833.6
Bihar	1,450.0	1,387.9	1,235.6	1,299.2
Bombay	1,273.1	1,385.6	1,414.8	1,452.6
Madhya Pradesh	966.5	998.3	982.4	1,418.9
Madras	822.0	1,044.7	950.1	975.9
Orissa	894.9	899.2	948.5	956.8
Punjab	1,047.6	975.7	991.0	968.6
Uttar Pradesh	997.0	999.5	1,014.1	1,077.5
West Bengal	1,057.4	1,110.6	1,141.7†	1,173.6
Delhi	1,319.5	1,345.3	1,466.9	1,493.4

Real Earnings

The rise in real wages, after making allowance for the rise in the consumer price index, is as follows:

TABLE 258

INDEX OF REAL EARNINGS OF WORKERS

(1947=100)

	1954	1955	1956
General index of earnings ..	152	159	163
All-India working class consumer price index	116	110	121
Index of real earnings ..	131	145	135

Working Class Consumer Price Index

Tables 259 and 260 show the different series of consumer price indices.

Regulation of Wages

The regulation of wages is governed by the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, and the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, as amended subsequently. The former extends to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir and applies to persons employed in any factory and upon any railway in respect of wages and salaries which average below Rs. 400 a month. Under authority vested by the Act, the provisions of the Act have been extended to mines, plantations, and the construction industry.

The Minimum Wages Act empowers the appropriate Government to fix minimum rates of wages payable to employees in industries specified in the Schedule. Such rates have been notified and enforced in most of the scheduled industries and, under an amendment of 1957, all categories of workers, including those employed in agriculture, are required to be brought within the purview of the Act by the end of 1959.

*Provisional †Revised

TABLE 259

GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS (Excluding Labour Bureau Series)—Base shifted to 1949=100

Centre	Original Base (=100)	Conversion Factor*	1954	1955	1956	1957
Nagpur	August 1939	3.77	99	96	105	112
Madras	July 1935 to June 1936	3.23	106	99	121	116
Bangalore	"	3.01	106	103	114	126
Mysore	"	3.03	106	99	110	120
Kolar Gold Fields	"	3.16	118	109	120	128
Bombay	July 1933 to June 1934	3.07	117	110	115	120
Ahmedabad	August 1926 to July 1927	2.48	98	87	98	104
Sholapur	February 1927 to January 1928	2.99	98	82	106	113
Jalgaon	August 1939	4.25	95	83	100	105
Hyderabad	August 1943 to July 1944	1.54	108	97	116	124
Ernakulam	August 1939	3.65	107	107	111	111
Trichur	"	3.56	107	106	113	112
Kanpur	"	4.78	85	78	89	94

TABLE 260

LABOUR BUREAU GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS

(Base shifted to 1949=100)

Centre	Original Base	Conversion Factor*	1954	1955	1956	1957
Delhi ..	1944=100	1.32	105	99	109	114
Ajmer ..	"	1.61	91	83	95	99
Jamshedpur ..	"	1.38	102	98	106	115
Jharia ..	"	1.59	82	77	87	99
Dehri-on-Sone ..	"	1.70	85	82	95	108
Monghyr ..	"	1.71	78	79	88	99
Cuttack ..	"	1.47	100	99	106	110
Berhampur ..	"	1.54	101	97	108	108
Gauhati ..	"	1.28	95	87	96	103
Silchar ..	"	1.38	93	86	99	105
Tinsukia ..	"	1.10	103	99	110	118
Ludhiana ..	"	1.64	90	84	92	96
Akola ..	"	1.68	89	79	94	96
Jabalpur ..	"	1.51	93	88	100	107
Kharagpur ..	"	1.37	93	92	102	109
Mercara ..	1953=100	—	100	94	104	114
Plantation Centres† ..	January to June 1949=100		104	93	102	108
Bhopal ..	1951=100		91	87	98	101
Beawar ..	August 1951 to July 1952=100		83	78	91	95
Satna ..	1953=100		86	77	91	99
ALL-INDIA ..	1949=100		101	96	105	111

*To obtain the index on original base the figures given should be multiplied by the Conversion Factor.

†Gudalur, Kullakamby, Vayithiri and Valparai

The function of Wage Boards is to fix a wage structure on the principle of fair wages. As the decisions of the Wage Board for Working Journalists were set aside by the Supreme Court as "illegal and void," a Working Journalists Wage Committee was set up to make recommendations for enabling the Central Government to fix rates of wages in respect of working journalists. Central Wage Boards for the cotton textile, cement and sugar industries have also been set up.

Wage Census Scheme

The Scheme envisages collection of occupational wage rates and earnings data in respect of workers employed in major factories, mining and plantation industries. Approximately 3,000 sampled establishments in 44 industries would be covered in course of the enquiry now in hand.

Steering Group on Wages

The Steering Group, consisting of nominees of the Union and State Governments and representatives of workers and employers, will study the trends in relation to wages, production and prices, and plan the collection of material for drawing up a wage map of India, industry-wise and region-wise, for the guidance of wage-fixing authorities.

Coal Mines Bonus Schemes

The Coal Mines Bonus Schemes framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, are in operation in the coal mines of West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Assam and Bombay. Under these schemes, colliery workers, other than those in Assam, are entitled to receive a third of their basic earnings as bonus by virtue of a minimum qualifying attendance during the quarter. In Assam, bonus is paid on a weekly basis to those employed on a weekly wage and on a quarterly basis to those employed on a monthly basis.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Industrial Disputes

The table below shows the number of disputes, workers involved and man-days lost during 1951-57 :

TABLE 261

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Year	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved (in thousands)	Total number of man-days lost during the period (in thousands)
1951	1,071	691	3,819
1952	963	809	3,337
1953	772	467	3,383
1954	840	477	3,373
1955*	1,166	528	5,698
1956	1,203	715	6,992
1957†	1,630	889	6,429
1958† Upto September	970	592	5,361

*These figures exclude figures for Kerala, Mysore and Rajasthan which were previously included.

†These figures relate to all States and Union Territories whereas figures for early years relate to the former Part 'A' States, Delhi and Ajmer.

Industrial Employment Standing Orders

Under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Central and State Governments have framed model rules for adoption by industrial establishments employing 100 workers or more. The measure has been extended to all establishments in Bombay and West Bengal employing 50 workers or more. Irrespective of the number of workers employed, the U.P. Government have extended the measure to all member establishments of the Employers' Association of Northern India and of the Uttar Pradesh Oil Millowners' Association, electric supply undertakings, water works and glass industry. In Assam, it applies to all industrial establishments (except mines, quarries, oilfields and railways) which employ 10 workers or more.

Discipline in Industry

A Code of Discipline has been evolved with the approval of the Indian Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee. A tripartite Committee will examine breaches of the code and non-implementation of awards and will publish cases of flagrant violation. A code of conduct to govern inter-union relations was adopted at a meeting of the representatives of the four central labour organisations held at Nainital in May 1958.

Works Committees

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, 701 Works Committees in central undertakings were functioningat the end of the third quarter of 1958.

Tripartite Machinery

The machinery at the centre mainly consists of the Indian Labour Conference, the Standing Labour Committee, the Industrial Committees and a few others. There is also the Labour Ministers' Conference which is closely associated with the machinery though not tripartite in character. The subjects discussed at the annual session of these bodies in 1958 included industrial relations, implementation of awards and agreements, discipline in industry, social security schemes, rationalisation and grievance procedure. Industrial Committees on Mines, other than Coal Mines, and Jute also met for the first time in 1958.

Conciliation Machinery

The administration of industrial relations in the Central sphere undertakings rests with the Chief Labour Commissioner. To assist the Chief Labour Commissioner, there is a field organisation consisting of Regional Labour Commissioners, Conciliation Officers and Labour Inspectors. Similarly, the State Governments have their own conciliation machineries, headed by the Labour Commissioners.

Adjudication Machinery

There is a three-tier machinery for adjudication of industrial disputes—Labour Courts, Tribunals and National Tribunals—all with original jurisdiction. Two *ad hoc* National Tribunals were set up. There are two Industrial Tribunals—one at Dhanbad and the other at Nagpur, the latter also acting as a labour court. In addition, there is a Central Industrial Tribunal at Delhi. The States have their own Tribunals and Labour courts.

Workers' Participation in Management

The recommendations of the study group, which made a first hand study of the working of the scheme in certain Western countries, were

considered by the Indian Labour Conference in July 1957. The Conference decided to experiment with management councils on a voluntary basis and appointed a tripartite committee to examine and consider further details of the scheme. The Committee has drawn up a list of establishments which agreed to co-operate and defined the scope and functions of the councils. At a seminar of a representative character organised in January-February 1958, a model agreement for the setting up of these councils was approved. In 16 undertakings the scheme for labour participation in management is in operation, while about twenty more have agreed to give the scheme a fair trial.

Workers' Education

The Central Board for Workers' Education consisting of representatives of Government, both Central and State, organisations of employers and educationists was registered as a society. The training of teacher—administrators, which forms the first phase of the education programme, was completed in November 1958. Forty-three candidates received training, of which 14 were nominated by three All-India Workers' Organisations. The training of worker-teachers and through them the training of the rank and file will begin next. About 4 lakh workers are expected to be trained by the end of the Second Plan period.

TRADE UNIONS

Tables 262 and 263 show the number and membership of registered trade unions in India and of those affiliated to each of the four national federations :

TABLE 262

REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP

	Central Unions			State Unions		
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Number of Unions on registers ..	144	174	173	6,504	7,921	8,180
Number of Unions submitting returns ..	105	105	102	3,008	3,901	4,297
Membership of Unions submitting returns ..	1,75,508	2,12,848	1,87,295	19,94,942	20,61,884	21,89,467

TABLE 263

MEMBERSHIP OF ALL-INDIA ORGANISATIONS

	Number of Unions Affiliated				Membership			
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1954	1955	1956	1957
Indian National Trade Union Congress ..	606	604	617	672	8,88,291	9,30,968	9,71,740	9,34,385
Hind Mazdoor Sabha	331	157	119	138	4,92,362	2,11,315	2,03,798	2,33,990
All-India Trade Union Congress	925	481	558	*	*	3,06,963	4,22,851	*
United Trade Union Congress	169	228	237	*	*	1,95,242	1,59,109	*
TOTAL	2,031	1,470	1,531	*	*	16,44,488	17,57,498	*

* Verified figures are not available.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

The provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, apply to all perennial factories using power and employing 20 or more persons and cover labourers and clerical staff with monthly earnings up to Rs. 400. Thirteen lakh fifty-six thousand and five hundred persons are covered by the scheme in areas where it has been implemented. At the end of 1957-58, employees' contribution stood at Rs. 3·52 crores and the employers' contribution at Rs. 2·83 crores. A sum of Rs. 2·13 crores was given to insured persons by way of benefits (Rs. 1·73 crores towards sickness, Rs. 5·17 lakhs towards maternity, Rs. 29·75 lakhs towards disablement and Rs. 5·44 lakhs towards dependants). Medical care was extended in 1958 to families of insured persons under the scheme in Assam, Bihar, Mysore, Punjab, and Rajasthan.

Employees' Provident Fund

The Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, applies to all units employing 50 or more workers and all workers with monthly earnings of Rs. 500 or less are required to make a minimum contribution of 6¼ per cent of their income. As amended, the Act now applies to the establishments owned by Government or a local authority. At the end of September, 1958, it was operative in 7,189 establishments, having about 24·04 lakhs of subscribers out of an employment strength of 29·5 lakhs. The amount of provident fund contributions aggregated Rs. 121·5 crores.

Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes

Workers are required under these schemes to contribute 6¼ per cent of their basic wage and dearness allowance, inclusive of food concessions in cash or kind, the employer contributing a similar amount. The total assets of the Fund amounted to over Rs. 14 crores at the end of October 1958.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, provides for the payment of compensation for injuries received during employment, occupational diseases and deaths resulting from such injuries and diseases. Employees earning up to Rs. 400 a month are covered.

Maternity Benefits

Legislation concerning the payment of maternity benefits is in operation in almost all the States. Some of the State Acts apply to all regulated factories within their jurisdiction, while others apply to non-seasonal factories only. The qualifying period and the rates of benefit vary from State to State. Three Central Acts—the Mines Maternity Benefit Act, 1941; the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948; and the Plantation Labour Act, 1951,—also regulate payment of maternity benefits. In order to prescribe uniform standards for maternity protection central legislation on the subject is proposed to be taken up.

LABOUR WELFARE

Provision for amenities such as canteens, creches, rest shelters, washing facilities, medical aid and for the appointment of welfare officers has been made in respect of industries and establishments covered by the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, and the Plantations Labour Act, 1951. In addition, legislative measures for the constitution of funds for financing welfare schemes have been enacted and are in force.

Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund maintains 2 central hospitals, 6 regional hospitals-cum-maternity and child welfare centres, 2 dispensaries and 2 T.B. clinics. Steps have been taken to increase their number. Anti-malaria measures and B.C.G. campaigns are also in operation. An Infectious Diseases Hospital at Chandkuiya has been sanctioned by the Jharia Mines Board of Health.

The Fund is also running adult education centres, women's welfare centres, children's parks and a family counselling service. A scheme for imparting elementary education to miners' children is also in operation.

Under the subsidy-*cum*-loan scheme 1,759 houses were constructed and 394 are under construction. Allocation of 10,000 houses amongst collieries was nearly completed and construction work on 2,494 houses has started. The earnings of the Fund during the year are estimated to be Rs. 1,64,97,351. The expected expenditure on general welfare measures is Rs. 96,56,350 and that on housing is Rs. 1,56,40,950

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund provides medical, educational and recreational facilities for mica mine workers. One hospital has been established by the Fund at Karma (Bihar), two are under construction at Tisri (Bihar) and Kalichedu (Andhra Pradesh) and another is to be established at Gangapur (Rajasthan). Several dispensaries with maternity and child welfare centres are attending to the medical needs of mica miners. Nine mobile dispensaries are also in operation in certain areas. The Fund maintains several primary schools, awards scholarships and distributes books and stationery free of cost. During 1958-59, the sums provided to the mica producing States were Rs. 12·47 lakhs to Bihar, Rs. 3·12 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 2·43 lakhs to Rajasthan.

Welfare of Plantation Labour

Under the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, all plantations are required to provide housing accommodation to their resident workers and their families and to maintain hospitals or dispensaries. Some of them also maintain elementary schools for the education of the labourer's children. Recreational facilities and training in useful handicrafts such as tailoring, knitting, weaving and basket-making, are being provided in some of the tea estate centres with the help of donations from the Tea Board. The Coffee and Rubber Boards have also agreed to allocate funds for the welfare of workers employed in coffee and rubber plantations.

Labour Welfare Funds in Central Government Industrial Undertakings

These welfare funds were created on a voluntary basis in 1946 for financing welfare activities among workers. Pending the enactment of Labour Welfare Fund Act for industrial undertakings, welfare activities under the scheme will continue up to the year 1958-59.

Labour Welfare Centres

Most of the Governments of the States and Union Territories are running a number of welfare centres. These centres cater to the recreational, educational, vocational and cultural needs of the workers and their children. All private industrial establishments of some standing also maintain welfare centres for the benefit of their workers.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, which came into operation in September 1952, envisages the construction of houses for

industrial workers governed by the Factories Act, 1948, and mine workers covered by the Mines Act, 1952, except those employed in coal and mica mines. Under the scheme, loans and subsidies are given by the Central Government to State Governments, statutory Housing Boards, industrial employers and registered co-operative societies of industrial workers. The following table indicates the financial assistance given by the Centre till the end of October 1958.

TABLE 264

FINANCIAL AID FOR INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

(In crores of rupees)

Agency	Loan	Subsidy	Total	No. of houses sanctioned
State Governments ..	14.54	13.83	28.37	86,819
Employers	1.13	1.15	2.28	15,279
Workers' Co-operatives ..	0.27	0.14	0.41	1,862
TOTAL ..	15.94	15.12	31.06	1,03,960

The number of houses completed till the end of August 1958, is about 77,000, the rest being at various stages of construction.

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme

The Plantation Labour Act, 1951 makes it obligatory for every planter to provide housing accommodation for all his workers. As most of the planters, especially the smaller ones, were not in a position to fulfil this obligation, a scheme known as the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme was formulated in April 1956 and communicated to the State Governments. The Scheme envisages the grant of assistance in the form of interest-bearing loans (to the extent of 80 per cent of the cost of houses) to the planters through the State Governments. There is a provision of Rs. 2 crores for the construction of 11,000 tenements during the Second Plan. During 1956-57, the Kerala Government withdrew a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs for disbursement among the planters in the State for constructing houses for their employees. The Government of Madras also have since drawn Rs. 83,500 for disbursement on this account.

CHAPTER XXIX

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES*

ANDHRA PRADESH

Area: 1,05,677 sq. miles — *Population*: 3,12,60,133 — *Capital*: Hyderabad
Principal language: Telugu

Governor: Bhimsen Sachar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
N. Sanjiva Reddy	.. Chief Minister, General Administration including All-India Services, Industries and Commerce, Transport, Health and Medical.
K. Venkata Ranga Reddi	.. Revenue, Registration and Land Reforms.
J. V. Narasinga Rao	.. Irrigation and Power, Public Works, Highways and Relief and Rehabilitation.
D. Sanjivaiah	.. Labour, Local Administration and Excise.
P. Thimma Reddi	.. Agriculture, Forests and Animal Husbandry.
S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao	.. Education, Social Welfare, Information and Publicity.
Mehdi Nawaz Jung	.. Co-operation and Housing.
G. Venkata Reddi Naidu	.. Law, Subordinate Courts and Prisons.
K. Brahmananda Reddy	.. Finance and Planning.
M. Narasinga Rao	.. Home.
A. Bhagavantha Rao	.. Religious and Charitable Endowments, Small-scale and Cottage Industries.

Chief Secretary
M. P. Pai

ANDHRA PRADESH HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	.. P. Chandra Reddy
Puisne Judges	.. K. Umamaheswaram, K. Bhimasankaram, P. Satyanarayana Raju, N. D. Krishna Rao, Qamar Hasan, Manohar Pershad, M.A. Ansari, A. Sreenivasachari, P. J. Reddy, P. Basi Reddy, N. Kumarayya, M. Seshachalapathi, A. Ranganadham Chetty, C. Sanjeeva Rao Nayudu, D. Munikanniah.
Advocate-General	.. D. Narasaraju.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	.. M. A. Venkataramana Naidu
Members	.. G. Rami Reddy, Ghulam Hyder.

*Membership of Legislative Assemblies and Councils given in this Chapter is as on January 1, 1959. The All-India and State Parties recognised by the Election Commission for purposes of the Second General Elections are shown in this Chapter by abbreviations as follows : Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Bharatiya Jan Sangh (JS); All-India Scheduled Castes Federation (SCF); All-India Forward Bloc—Marxist (FBM); All-India Ganatantra Parishad (GP) ; Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha (HM); Akhil Bharat Ram Rajya Parishad (RRP); Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas Janata Party (CNSJP); Jharkhand Party (JP); Peasants' and Workers' Party (PWP) ; Peoples' Democratic Front (PDF) ; Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP) ; Tripura Ganatantrik Sangha (GS) and Praja Party (PP). All others have been shown as Independents (Ind).

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: A. Kaleswara Rao | *Deputy Speaker*: K. Lakshman Bapuji

1. *Addanki*: N. Venkaiah (Con.)
2. *Adilabad*: Ranganatha Rao (PDF)
3. *Adoni*: G. Bussanna (PSP)
4. *Alair*: Smt. Arutla Kamaladevi (PDF)
5. *Alampur*: Smt. Jayalakshmidevamma (Con.)
6. *Alur*: H. Ramalinga Reddi (Con.)
7. *Amalapuram (R)*: B. Appalaswamy (Con.)
8. *Amalapuram*: G. Narasimhamoorthy (Ind.)
9. *Anakapalli*: Appa Rao Beesetti (Ind.)
10. *Ammanabrole*: J. Chandramouli (Con.)
11. *Andole*: Baswa Manayya (Ind.)
12. *Anantapur*: P. Anthony Reddi (Con.)
13. *Anaparti*: T. Lakshminarayana Reddi (Con.)
14. *Armoor*: T. Anjaiah (Con.)
15. *Asafnagar*: Valluri Basavaraju (Con.)
16. *Asifabad*: G. Narayana Reddi (Con.)
17. *Asifabad (R)*: Kashi Ram (Con.)
18. *Atmakur*: A. Sanjiva Reddy (Con.)
19. *Atmakur*: Murlidhar Reddy (Con.)
20. *Attili*: Smt. C. Ammanna Raja (Con.)
21. *Badvel*: B. Ratnasabhapathi (Ind.)
22. *Balijipeta*: P. Ramaswami Naidu (Con.)
23. *Balkonda*: Ranga Reddy (Con.)
24. *Bandar*: K. Venkataramanayya (Con.)
25. *Banswada*: Smt. Y. Seeta Kumari (Con.)
26. *Bapatla*: Mantena Venkataraju (Con.)
27. *Begum Bazar*: J. V. Narasinga Rao (Con.)
28. *Bhadrachalam*: Muhammad Tahsil (CPI)
29. *Bhadrachalam (R)*: Smt. P. Vani Ramana Rao (Con.)
30. *Bheemunipatnam*: G. Jagannadharaju (Ind.)
31. *Bhimavaram*: N. Venkataramiah (Con.)
32. *Bhogapuram*: B. Adinarayana (Ind.)
33. *Bhongir*: Ravi Narayana Reddi (PDF)
34. *Bobbili*: K. Sitaramaswami (Con.)
35. *Bodhan*: Srinivasa Rao (Ind.)
36. *Brahmanatarla*: N. Ramulu (Con.)
37. *Buchireddipalem*: Basavareddi Sankariah (CPI)
38. *Buchireddipalem (R)*: Swarna Vemayya (CPI)
39. *Buggaram*: Baddam Yella Reddy (PDF)
40. *Burugupudi*: Smt. N. Venkataratnam (Con.)
41. *Burugupudi (R)*: B. Subba Rao (Con.)
42. *Channur*: S. V. K. Prasada Rao (PDF)
43. *Cheepurupalli*: M. Satyanarayana Raju (Ind.)
44. *Cheepurupalli (R)*: K. Punnayya (Con.)
45. *Cheyyeru*: N. Ramabhadra Raju (Con.)
46. *Chillamcherla*: M. S. Rajalingam (Con.)
47. *Chinnakondur*: K. Lakshman Bapuji (Con.)
48. *Chirala*: Pragada Kotayya (Con.)
49. *Chittoor*: P. Chinnama Reddy (Con.)
50. *Chodavaram*: Jagannadham Reddi (Ind.)
51. *Choppadandi*: Ch. Rajeshwar Rao (PDF)
52. *Cuddapah*: S. Mohd. Rahmatulla (Con.)
53. *Darsi*: D. Venkataramana Reddi (Con.)
54. *Denduluru*: M. Rangayya (Con.)
55. *Devarkonda*: G. Narayana Reddi (Con.)
56. *Devarkonda (R)*: M. Laxmiah (Con.)
57. *Dharmasagar*: T. Hygrivachari (Con.)
58. *Dharmavaram*: P. Ramacharlu (Con.)
59. *Dharmavaram (R)*: K. Santhappa (Con.)
60. *Dhone*: B. P. Sesh Reddy (Ind.)
61. *Divi*: Y. Sivarama Prasad (Con.)
62. *Divi (R)*: M. Rajeshwara Rao (Con.)
63. *Dommat*: Annantha Reddy (PDF)
64. *Dornakal*: N. Ramachandra Reddi (Con.)
65. *Duggirala*: P. Sreeramulu (Con.)
66. *Eluru*: S. Brahmayya (Con.)
67. *Gadwal*: D. K. Satya Reddy (Ind.)
68. *Gajapathinagaram*: Vacant
69. *Gajapathinagaram (R)*: Gantalana Suryanarayana (Ind.)
70. *Gannavaram*: P. Sundarayya (CPI)
71. *Gazwel*: R. Narasimha Reddy (Con.)
72. *Gazwel (R)*: J. B. Mutyal Rao (Con.)
73. *Ghanapur*: B. Keshava Reddy (Con.)
74. *Giddalur*: P. Ranga Reddy (Con.)
75. *Golugonda*: R. Latchapatrudu (Ind.)
76. *Gooty*: S. Narayanappa (Con.)
77. *Gooty (R)*: M. Rajaram (Con.)
78. *Gorantla*: P. Venkataramanappa (Con.)
79. *Gudem*: M. M. Matcharaju (Ind.)
80. *Gudivada*: A. Venkatasubramanyam (Ind.)
81. *Gudivada (R)*: V. Kurmayya (Con.)
82. *Gudur*: P. Gopalakrishna Reddi (Con.)
83. *Gudur (R)*: M. Munuswamy (Con.)
84. *Guntur I.*: T. Jalayya (Con.)
85. *Guntur II.*: M. Nageshwara Rao (Con.)
86. *Gurazala*: M. Bapiah Chowdary (Con.)
87. *High Court*: Gopal Rao Ekbote (Con.)
88. *Hindupur*: K. Subba Rao (Con.)
89. *Hindupur (R)*: Smt. B. Rukimini Devi (Con.)
90. *Huzurabad*: P. Narsinga Rao (Ind.)
91. *Huzurabad (R)*: G. Ramulu (Ind.)
92. *Huzurnagar*: Dodda Narasiah (PDF)
93. *Ibrahimpatnam*: M. N. Lakshminarasiah (Con.)
94. *Ichapuram*: U. Ranga Babu (Con.)
95. *Indurthi*: P. Chokka Rao (PDF)
96. *Jaggampeta*: D. Gopala Rao (Ind.)
97. *Jagtial*: D. Hanumantha Rao (Con.)

98. *Jammalamadugu*: K. Ramiah (Con.)
99. *Jangaon*: G. Gopala Reddy (PDF)
100. *Jangaon (R)*: G. Ramalingam (Con.)
101. *Jubilee Hills*: Mehdi Nawaz Jung (Con.)
102. *Jubilee Hills (R)*: Smt. Sumitra Devi (Con.)
103. *Jukkal*: Madhava Rao (Ind.)
104. *Kadiri*: K. V. Vema Reddy (Con.)
105. *Kaikalur*: K. Appa Rao (Con.)
106. *Kakinada*: M. Pallam Raju (Con.)
107. *Kalahasti*: N. Sanjeeva Reddi (Con.)
108. *Kalahasti (R)*: P. Singarayya (Con.)
109. *Kalwakurthi*: Smt. Shanta Bai (Con.)
110. *Kalwakurthi(R)*: K. Naganna (Con.)
111. *Kamareddy*: Venkatarama Reddy (Con.)
112. *Kamareddy (R)*: Smt. T. N. Sada Laxmi (Con.)
113. *Kamalapuram*: N. Sambhu Reddi (Con.)
114. *Kanchikacherla*: M. Ramayya (Con.)
115. *Kandukur*: D. Kondaiah Chowdary (Con.)
116. *Kankipadu*: C. Ramakotiah (Con.)
117. *Kanigiri*: G. Yellamanda Reddi (CPI)
118. *Kanithi*: B. G. M. A. Narasinga Rao (Con.)
119. *Karimnagar*: J. Chokka Rao (Con.)
120. *Kavali*: B. Ramakrishna Reddi (Con.)
121. *Khammam*: Smt. T. Laskshmikantamma (Con.)
122. *Khammam (R)*: N. Peddanna (PDF)
123. *Kodangal*: Achuta Reddy (Con.)
124. *Kollapur*: M. Narasinga Rao (Con.)
125. *Koilkuntla*: B.V. Subba Reddy (Ind.)
126. *Kondakarla*: Majji Pydayya Naidu (Con.)
127. *Kondapi*: N. Chenchurama Naidu (Con.)
128. *Kosigi*: T. G. Timmaiah Shetty (Con.)
129. *Kothapeta*: Kala Venkata Rao (Con.)
130. *Kovvur*: A. Bapineedu (Con.)
131. *Kovvur (R)*: T. V. Raghavulu (Con.)
132. *Kuchinapudi*: A. Bhagavantha Rao (Con.)
133. *Kuppam*: D. Ramabrahmam (Con.)
134. *Kurnool*: Mahoob Ali Khan (Con.)
135. *Lakkireddipalli*: K. Koti Reddi (Con.)
136. *Luxettipeth*: G. V. Peetambar Rao (Con.)
137. *Macherla*: M. Nagi Reddi (CPI)
138. *Madanapalli*: T. Gopalakrishnayya Gupta (Con.)
139. *Madhira*: B. Satyanarayana Rao (Con.)
140. *Madhugula*: D. Sriramamurthy (Ind.)
141. *Mahbubnagar*: Chinnappa (PP)
142. *Makthal*: Bannappa (Ind.)
143. *Makthal (R)*: E. Basappa (Con.)
144. *Maidaram*: G. Lakshma Reddy (PDF)
145. *Malakpet*: Mir Ahmed Ali Khan (Con.)
146. *Malleswaram*: P. Pamideswara Rao (Con.)
147. *Mangalagiri*: M. Koti Reddy (Con.)
148. *Manthani*: P.V. Narasimha Rao (Con.)
149. *Markapur*: K. Obula Reddy (Con.)
150. *Martur*: B. Venkatasivayya (Con.)
151. *Medak*: Venkateshwara Rao (Con.)
152. *Metpalli*: J. Ananda Rao (PDF)
153. *Miryalguda*: C. Venkat Reddi (PDF)
154. *Mudhole*: Gopidi Ganga Reddi (Ind.)
155. *Mulug*: S. Rajeshwara Rao (PDF)
156. *Musheerabad*: K. Seethiah Gupta (Con.)
157. *Mydukur*: B. Rama Reddy (Ind.)
158. *Mylavaram*: V. Visweswara Rao (CPI)
159. *Nagarikotakam*: T. Papa Rao (Ind.)
160. *Nagar Kurnool*: K. Janardhan Reddy (Con.)
161. *Nagar Kurnool (R)*: P. Mahendranath (Con.)
162. *Naguru*: A. Lakshmu Naidu (Ind.)
163. *Nakarekal*: B. Dharmabhiksham (PDF)
164. *Nalgonda*: L. Venkata Reddy (PDF)
165. *Nallamada*: P. Biappa Reddi (Con.)
166. *Nandigama*: P. Venkateshwarulu (CPI)
167. *Nandikotkur*: E. Ayyapu Reddy (Con.)
168. *Nandikotkur (R)*: N.K. Lingam (Con.)
169. *Nandipad*: K. Venkata Reddy (Ind.)
170. *Nandyal*: Vacant
171. *Narasannapeta*: S. Jagannadham (Con.)
172. *Narasapatnam*: R. Suryanarayana Raju (Con.)
173. *Narasapatnam (R)*: M. Potharaju (Con.)
174. *Narayankhed*: Appa Rao Shetkar (Con.)
175. *Narsampet*: Smt. K.K. Ratnamma (Con.)
176. *Narasapur*: G. Venkata Reddy (Con.)
177. *Narasapur*: G. Veeriah (Con.)
178. *Narasaraopet*: Nallapati Venkatramayya (Con.)
179. *Nellore*: A.C. Subba Reddy (Con.)
180. *Nirmal*: Muthiam Reddy (Ind.)
181. *Nizamabad*: Dawar Hussain (Con.)
182. *Nuzvid*: M.R. Appa Rao (Con.)
183. *Ongole*: B.V.L. Narayana (Ind.)
184. *Ongole (R)*: T. Jiyyar Dass (Con.)
185. *Palacole*: A. Sathyanarayanamurthy (Con.)
186. *Palacole (R)*: D. Perumallu (Con.)
187. *Palakonda*: P. Narasimha Appa Rao (Ind.)
188. *Pallipalem*: R. Tirupathi Rao (Con.)
189. *Pallipalem (R)*: Kamayya Reddi (Con.)
190. *Palwancha*: K. Sudershan Rao (Con.)
191. *Paravada*: E. Nagayya (Con.)
192. *Pargi*: Jaganmohan Reddy (Ind.)
193. *Parkal*: K. Keshava Reddy (Con.)
194. *Parkal (R)*: Manda Sailu (Con.)
195. *Pamarru*: S.B.P. Pattabhirama Rao (Con.)
196. *Parvathipuram*: V.C. Chudamani Deo (Ind.)
197. *Paruchuru*: K. Ramiah (Con.)
198. *Pathergatti*: Smt. Masooma Begum (Con.)
199. *Pathapatnam*: L. Lakshmandas (Con.)
200. *Pathapatnam (R)*: Pothula Gunnayya (Con.)
201. *Pathikonda*: Lakshmi Narayana Reddi (CPI)

202. *Pedakakani*: G. Bapayya (Con.)
203. *Peddakurapadu*: G. Ramaswami Reddy (Con.)
204. *Peddapuram*: D. Subba Rao (CPI)
205. *Penugonda*: J. Laxmayya (Con.)
206. *Penukonda*: A. Chidamabar Reddy (Con.)
207. *Pentapadu*: C.S.V.P. Murti Raju (Con.)
208. *Phirangipuram*: K. Brahmananda Reddy (Con.)
209. *Pileru*: N. Venkatarama Naidu (Con.)
210. *Pithapuram*: V. Gopala Krishna (Con.)
211. *Podili*: S. Kasi Reddy (CPI)
212. *Polavaram*: P. Kodandaramiah (Con.)
213. *Ponnur*: G. Parandamayya (Con.)
214. *Prathipadu*: Parvatam Gurraju (Con.)
215. *Proddatur*: Ramireddi Chandra Obula Reddy (Ind.)
216. *Pulivendla*: P. Basi Reddy (Con.)
217. *Punganur*: Y.B. Verra Basava Chikka Rayalu (Ind.)
218. *Punganur* (*R*): A. Rathnam (Con.)
219. *Putlur*: T. Ramachandra Reddy (Con.)
220. *Rajampet*: P. Parthasarathi (Con.)
221. *Rajampet* (*R*): P. Venkatasubbiah (Con.)
222. *Rajahmundry*: A.B. Nageshwara Rao (Con.)
223. *Ramachandrapuram*: K. Ramachandra Raju (Con.)
224. *Ramakrishnarajupet*: S. Rangantha Mudaliar (Ind.)
225. *Ramannapet*: K. Ramachandra Reddy (PDF)
226. *Rayachoti*: Y. Adinarayana Reddi (Con.)
227. *Rayadurg*: N.C. Seshadri (Con.)
228' *Razole*: A. Venkatarama Raju (CPI)
229. *Razole* (*R*): G. Nageshwara Rao (CPI)
230. *Repalle*: Y. Chennayya (Con.)
231. *Revidi*: K.V.S. Padmanabha Raju (Ind.)
232. *Salur*: A. Yeruku Naidu (Ind.)
233. *Salur* (*R*): B. Rajayya (Con.)
234. *Samalkot*: P. Sathyanarayana (CPI)
235. *Sangareddy*: Kishtamachari (Ind.)
236. *Sangareddy* (*R*): K. Antiah (SCF)
237. *Sarvepalli*: V. Kothandarami Reddy (Con.)
238. *Sattenapalli*: Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah (Ind.)
239. *Secunderabad Cantonment*: B.V. Gurumurthy (Con.)
240. *Secunderabad City*: K. Sathyanarayana (Con.)
241. *Shadnagar*: Smt. Shahjehan Begum (Con.)
242. *Shahabad*: K.V. Ranga Reddy (Con.)
243. *Shahabad* (*R*): V. Rama Rao (Con.)
244. *Shermuhammadapuram*: C. Satyanarayana (Con.)
245. *Siddipet*: P.V. Rajeshwara Rao (Con.)
246. *Sirpur*: K. Rajamallu (Ind.)
247. *Sirpur* (*R*): Venkataswamy (Con.)
248. *Sirsilla*: Amritlal Shukla (PDF)
249. *Sirsilla* (*R*): K. Narasiah (PDF)
250. *Sirvel*: C.P. Thimma Reddy (Con.)
251. *Sompeta*: G. Latchanna (Con.)
252. *Srikakulam*: P. Suryanarayana (Ind.)
253. *Srungavarapukota*: C.V. Somayajulu (Ind.)
254. *Srungavarapukota* (*R*): G. Ramu Naidu (Ind.)
255. *Sultanabad*: P. Ramachandra Rao (Con.)
256. *Sultanabad* (*R*): B. Raja Ram (Con.)
257. *Sultan Bazar*: Vasudev Krishnaji Naik (Con.)
258. *Suryapet*: Bhumareddy Narasimha Reddy (PDF)
259. *Suryapet* (*R*): Uppala Malsoor (PDF)
260. *Tadapatri*: C. Subbarayudu (Con.)
261. *Tadepalligudem*: S.K.V. Krishnavataram (Con.)
262. *Tadepalligudem* (*R*): N. Srinivasa Rao (Con.)
263. *Tamballapalle*: T.N. Venkatasubba Reddy (Con.)
264. *Tanuku*: M. Harischandra Prasad (Con.)
265. *Tekkali*: R. Lakshminarasimha Dora (Con.)
266. *Tenali*: A. Venkataramayya (Con.)
267. *Thavanampalle*: P. Rajagopala Naidu (Con.)
268. *Tirupati*: R. Nathmuni Reddy (Con.)
269. *Tiruvur*: Peta Bapayya (Con.)
270. *Tirittani*: P. Gopalu Reddi (Con.)
271. *Tirittani* (*R*): M. Doraikannu (Con.)
272. *Tuni*: V.V. Krishnamaraju (Con.)
273. *Udayagiri*: Sheikh Moula Saheb (Con.)
274. *Undi*: G. Jagannadharaju (Con.)
275. *Vadamalpet*: R.B. Ramakrishna Raju (Ind.)
276. *Vayalapad*: P. Thimma Reddi (Con.)
277. *Vemsoor*: J. Kondal Rao (Con.)
278. *Vemur*: K. Chandramouli (Con.)
279. *Venkatagiri*: P. Venkataswami Reddy (Con.)
280. *Venkatagiri* (*R*): A. Krishnayya (Con.)
281. *Vepanjari*: N.P. Chengalraya Naidu (Con.)
282. *Vicarabad*: M. Chenna Reddi (Con.)
283. *Vicarabad* (*R*): Arige Ramaswamy (Con.)
284. *Vijayawada* (*North*): Marupilla Chitti (Con.)
285. *Vijayawada* (*South*): A. Kaleswara Rao (Con.)
286. *Vinukonda*: N. Govindarajulu (Con.)
287. *Visakhapatnam*: A.V. Bhanoji Rao (Con.)
288. *Vizianagaram*: Bhattam Sriramamurthy (Ind.)
289. *Venukuru*: C. Sreeranganaikulu (Con.)
290. *Vuyyur*: K. Venkataratnam (Con.)
291. *Wanparthi*: Padmanabha Reddy (Con.)
292. *Warangal*: Mirza Shukoor Baig (Con.)
293. *Wardhannapet*: E. Venkataram Narsaiah (Con.)
294. *Yatkutpura*: Shahabuddin Ahmed Khan (Con.)
295. *Yellamanchili*: C.V.S. Ra,u (Ind.)
296. *Yellandu*: K.L. Narasimha Rao (PDF)
297. *Yellandu* (*R*): Dodda Narasayya (Con.)

298. *Yemmiganur*: Vijayabhaskara Reddy (Con.)

299. *Yemmiganur* (*R*): D. Sanjivaiah (Con.)

300. *Yerragondapalem*: N. Venkataiah (Con.)

301. *Zahirabad*: M. Baga Reddy (Con.)

302. *Nominated*: J.T. Fernandez

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: M. Hanumantha Rao

Deputy Chairman: G. Subba Raju

No.	Name	
1.	Abu Yusuf	Legislative Assembly
2.	A.L.N. Reddy	
3.	B. Kurmanna	"
4.	B.P. Reddy	"
5.	B. Reddy	"
6.	B.S. Rao	"
7.	C.P. Naidu	"
8.	C.S. Reddy	"
9.	Smt. D. Lakshmibayamma	"
10.	D.R. Rao	"
11.	Smt. Faizunnisa	"
12.	Smt. G. Bharati Devi Ranga	"
13.	G. Bapanayya	"
14.	G. Brahmayya	"
15.	G.R. Rao	"
16.	G.B.A. Rao	"
17.	I. Sadasivan	"
18.	J.C. Nagi Reddy	"
19.	K.V. Pratap Reddy	"
20.	Lingayya	"
21.	M.H. Rao	"
22.	M. Mohiuddin	"
23.	M.S. Reddy	"
24.	M.V.S.S. Raju	"
25.	N.V. Jagannadham	"
26.	N.M. Williams	"
27.	P. Venkatanarayana	"
28.	R.A. Rao	"
29.	R. Setharamaiah	"
30.	Shaik Galib	"
31.	Y.S. Rao	"
32.	A.A. Dora	Local Authorities
33.	B.A. Rao	
34.	B.G. Ram	"
35.	C. H. Reddy	"
36.	D.N. Reddy	"
37.	D.P. Reddy	"
38.	E. Sathyanarayana	"
39.	E.L. Reddy	"
40.	G. Reddy	"
41.	K. Appadu	"
42.	K. A. Naidu	"
43.	K. Sherfuddin	"
44.	K.R. Reddy	"
45.	K. Venkaiah	"
46.	M.A. Khan	Local Authorities
47.	Smt. M. Suryavathi	
48.	K.V.P. Reddy	"
49.	P.V. Ramana	"
50.	P.V.K. Reddy	"
51.	R. Ramalingaraju	"
52.	R.V. Subbareddy	"
53.	R. Reddy	"
54.	S. Apparao	"
55.	S.S. Reddy	"
56.	Subramanyam Naidu	"
57.	T. Raghavadas	"
58.	T. Veerabhadrarao	"
59.	V.S. Murty	"
60.	V. Narsimhachari	"
61.	V.S. Rao	"
62.	Y.E. Reddy	"
63.	D. Satya Subrahmanyam	Teachers
64.	D.V. Subba Sastry	"
65.	G.R.R. Naidu	"
66.	K.M. Rao	"
67.	K.N. Rao	"
68.	P.S. Murty	"
69.	S. Ramakrishniah	"
70.	V. Purushotham	"
71.	A. Ramarao	Graduates
72.	Ataur Rahman	"
73.	Smt. J. Siti Mahalakshmi	"
74.	M.V. Krishna Reddy	"
75.	M. Anandam	"
76.	M. Venkata Sastry	"
77.	N.V. Subbaiah	"
78.	S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana Rao	"
79.	B.N. Reddy	Nominated
80.	B.V. Ratnam	"
81.	E. Gideon	"
82.	G.S. Raju	"
83.	H.K. Sherwani	"
84.	Smt. I.S. Devi	"
85.	Smt. K. Ramasubbamma	"
86.	P.V. Rao	"
87.	S. Govindarajulu	"
88.	S.S. Prasad	"
89.	V. Satyanarayana	"
90.	Zain Yar Jung	"

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1958-59	Revised Estimates 1958-59	Budget Estimates 1959-60
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties ..	561.59	602.69	597.14
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax ..	630.00	617.63	640.25
Estate Duty ..	19.10	19.10	19.10
Taxes on Railway Fares ..	87.27	96.49	96.49
Land Revenue (net) ..	815.32	834.00	910.18
State Excise Duties ..	636.10	684.05	674.76
Stamps ..	240.00	278.92	276.92
Forests ..	249.17	250.77	254.34
Registration ..	53.80	66.03	82.78
Taxes on Vehicles ..	242.44	279.09	279.09
Sales Tax ..	792.77	875.82	883 53
Other Taxes and Duties ..	68.96	85.12	99.62
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net) ..	195.24	128.34	163.97
Debt Services ..	110.73	104.33	106.56
Civil Administration ..	431.97	549.21	534 38
Civil Works ..	54.96	86.89	80 06
Electricity Schemes (net) ..	154.86	131.89	135.09
Miscellaneous (net) ..	468.36	533.56	641.67
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments ..	478.24	537.47	591.60
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works ..	75.00	61.74	61.74
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS	6,365.88	6,823.14	7,129.27
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	460.01	481.13	497.60
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	378.79	403.26	409.49
Debt Services (net) ..	62.77	(—) 10.61	(—) 67.51
General Administration ..	472.84	495.67	553.49
Administration of Justice ..	106.55	111.20	121.30
Jails ..	37.50	47.63	41.80
Police ..	529.55	516.99	561.45
Scientific Departments ..	3.40	3.53	3.76
Education ..	1,168.98	1,169.65	1,380.76
Medical ..	309.79	323.19	359.53
Public Health ..	134.88	177.31	219.80
Agriculture ..	274.50	308.89	332.11
Animal Husbandry ..	92.70	102.48	121.87
Co-operation ..	128.00	131.57	175 62
Industries and Supplies ..	131.76	135.25	153 41
Miscellaneous Departments ..	303.01	297.55	375.88
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	462.31	581.98	630.57
Electricity Schemes ..	313.57	315.57	339.97
Miscellaneous ..	589.29	556.50	613.92
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works ..	327.11	330.86	341.48
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	6,287.31	6,479.60	7,166.30
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	(+) 78.57	(+) 343.54	(—) 37.03

ASSAM

Area: 85,062 (including NEFA and Naga Hills—Tuensang Area) *Population*: 90,43,707
Capital: Shillong *Principal languages*: Assamese and Bengali

Governor: Saiyid Fazl Ali

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Bimala Prasad Chaliha	Chief Minister, Appointments, Political, Home, General Administration, Relief and Rehabilitation, Minority Commission, Co-ordination and all subjects not expressly mentioned.
Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Finance, Community Projects, Local Self-Government, Judicial and Legislative.
Debeswar Sarma	Roads and Buildings under PWD, Jails and Education.
Rupnath Brahma	Medical and Public Health, Printing and Stationery, Registration and Stamps.
Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy	Planning and Development, Statistics, Labour, Town and Country Planning, Industries and Power, Trade and Commerce.
Hareswar Das	Revenue, Forests and Excise.
Mahendra Nath Hazarika	Rural Development (Panchayats), Cottage Industries, Khadi and Village Industries Board.
Moinul Huq Chaudhury	Agriculture, Pisciculture, Veterinary and Livestock, Supply, Parliamentary Affairs, Flood Control and Irrigation under PWD and Co-operation.
Wil iamson A. Sangma	Tribal Affairs, Information & Publicity and Transport.
Deputy Ministers	
Biswadev Sarma	Co-operation and Labour.
Girindra Nath Gogoi	Public Works and Local Self-Government.
Larsing Khyriem	Agriculture, Cottage and Village Industries.
Radhika Ram Das	Education.
Parliamentary Secretaries	
A. Thanglura	Community Projects and Transport.
Pu Lalmawia	Tribal Areas, Printing and Stationery and Publicity.
Lolit Kumar Doley	Forests, Planning and Development.

Chief Secretary
S. K. Datta

ASSAM HIGH COURT

Chief Justice .. C.P. Sinha
Puisne Judges .. H.R. Deka,
.. Gopalji Mehrotra.
Advocate-General .. S.M. Lahiri

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. A. N. Bhattacharjee
Member .. Smt. Bonily Khongmen

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Devkanta Barua *Deputy Speaker*: Rajendranath Barua

1. *Aijal East (R)*: Pu Lalmawia (Con.)
2. *Aijal West (R)*: A. Thanglura (Con.)
3. *Amguri*: Khagendra Nath Barbaruah (Ind.)
4. *Baghmara (R)*: Emerson Momin (Con.)
5. *Badarpur*: Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Con.)
6. *Balipara*: Biswadev Sarma (Con.)
7. *Barchalla*: Mahi Kanta Das (Con.)
8. *Barpeta*: Srihari Das (PSP)
9. *Barpeta (R)*: Mahadev Das (Con.)
10. *Bilasipara*: Jahanuddin Ahmed (PSP)
11. *Biswanath*: Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy (Con.)
12. *Bogdung*: Indreswar Khound (Con.)
13. *Boko*: Radha Charan Chaudhury (Con.)

14. *Cherrapunji* (*R*): J.J.M. Nichols Roy (Ind.)
15. *Dainadubi* (*R*): Nallindra Sangma (Ind.)
16. *Dalgaon*: Md. Matlebuddin (Ind.)
17. *Dergaon*: Narendranath Sarma (Con.)
18. *Dergaon* (*R*): Ramnath Das (Con.)
19. *Dhekiajuli*: Omeo Kumar Das (Con.)
20. *Dhing*: Nurul Islam (Con.)
21. *Dhubri*: Tamijuddin Pradhani (Con.)
22. *Dibrugarh*: Nilmoni Borthakur (CPI)
23. *Digboi*: Dwijesh Chandra Debsarma (Con.)
24. *Doom-Dooma*: Malia Tati (Con.)
25. *Gauhati*: Gauri Sankar Bhattacharya (CPI)
26. *Gauripur*: Prakritish Chandra Barua (Ind.)
27. *Goalpara*: Khagendranath Nath (Con.)
28. *Goalpara* (*R*): Hakim Chandra Rabha (Con.)
29. *Gohpur*: Bishnulal Upadhyaya (Con.)
30. *Golaghat*: Rajendranath Barua (Con.)
31. *Golakgunj*: Bhuban Chandra Pradhani (Con.)
32. *Gossaigaon*: Mathias Tudu (Ind.)
33. *Hailakandi*: Abdul Matlib Majumdar (Con.)
34. *Hajo*: Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Con.)
35. *Jamunamukh*: Rahimuddin Ahmed (Con.)
36. *Jania*: Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed (Con.)
37. *Jorhat*: Debeswar Sarma (Con.)
38. *Jorhat* (*R*): Mohidhar Pegoo (Con.)
39. *Jowai* (*R*): Larsingh Khyriem (Con.)
40. *Jaipur*: Jug Kanta Barua (Con.)
41. *Kaliabar*: Lila Kanta Borah (Con.)
42. *Kamalpur*: Sarat Chandra Goswami (Con.)
43. *Karimganj North*: Ranendra Mohan Das (Con.)
44. *Karimganj South*: Abdul Hamid Chaudhury (Con.)
45. *Katigora*: Hem Chandra Chakravarty (Con.)
46. *Katlicherra*: Gouri Shankar Roy (Con.)
47. *Katonigaon*: Smt. Kamal Kumari Barua (Con.)
48. *Kokrajhar* (*R*): Rupnath Brahma (Con.)
49. *Kokrajhar*: Krishnananda Brahmachari (Con.)
50. *Laharighat*: Motiram Bora (Con.)
51. *Laharighat* (*R*): Dhirsingh Deuri (Con.)
52. *Lahowal*: Smt. Lily Sengupta (Con.)
53. *Lakhipur*: Ram Prasad Choubay (Con.)
54. *Lumding*: Ram Nath Sarma (Con.)
55. *Lungleh* (*R*): C. Thuamluaia (Con.)
56. *Mangaldai*: Dandi Ram Datta (Con.)
57. *Mankachar*: Kobad Hussain Ahmed (Con.)
58. *Marangi*: Dandeswar Hazarika (Con.)
59. *Mikir Hills East* (*R*): Soi Soi Terang (Con.)
60. *Mikir Hills West* (*R*): Chatrasing Teron (Con.)
61. *Moran*: Smt. Padma Kumari Gohain (Con.)
62. *Moran* (*R*): Lolit Kumar Doley (Con.)
63. *Nalbari East*: Prabhat Narayan Chaudhury (Ind.)
64. *Nalbari West*: Tarun Sen Deka (CPI)
65. *Nazira*: Tankeswar Chetia (Con.)
66. *Nongpoh* (*R*): Jormanik Siem (Ind.)
67. *Nongstoin* (*R*): Henry Cotton (Con.)
68. *North Cachar Hills* (*R*): Hamdhon Mohan Hapalangbar (Con.)
69. *North Lakhimpur*: Mohananda Bora (Con.)
70. *North Lakhimpur* (*R*): Karka Chandra Doley (Con.)
71. *North Salmara*: Hareswar Das (Con.)
72. *North Salmara* (*R*): Ghanashyam Das (Con.)
73. *Nowgong*: Devkanta Barua (Con.)
74. *Nowgong* (*R*): Mahendra Nath Hazarika (Con.)
75. *Palasbari*: Radhika Ram Das (Con.)
76. *Panery*: Hiralal Patwari (Ind.)
77. *Panery* (*R*): Pakhirai Deka (Ind.)
78. *Patharkandi*: Bishwanath Upadhyaya (Ind.)
79. *Patharkandi* (*R*): Gopesh Namasudra (CPI)
80. *Patacharkuchi*: Surendra Nath Das (Con.)
81. *Patacharkuchi* (*R*): Birendra Kumar Das (PSP)
82. *Phulbari*: Williamson A. Sangma (Con.)
83. *Rampur*: Hareswar Goswami (PSP)
84. *Rangiya* (*R*): Baikuntha Nath Das (Con.)
85. *Rangiya*: Siddhi Nath Sarma (Con).
86. *Rupohihat*: Mohammed Idris (Con.)
87. *Saikhowa*: Devendra Nath Hazarika (Con.)
88. *Samaguri*: Smt. Usha Barthakur (Con.)
89. *Shillong*: Brojo Mohon Roy (Ind.)
90. *Silchar East*: Moinul Huq Chaudhury (Con.)
91. *Silchar West*: Smt. Jyotsna Chanda (Con.)
92. *Sonai*: Nanda Kishore Sinha (Con.)
93. *Sibsagar*: Girindranath Gogoi (Con.)
94. *Sonari*: Purnananda Chetia (Con.)
95. *Sorbhog*: Ghanashyam Talukdar (Ind.)
96. *South Salmara*: Sahadat Ali (PSP)
97. *Tarabari*: Tajuddin Ahmed (PSP)
98. *Tengakhat*: Manik Chandra Das (Con.)
99. *Teok*: Harinarayan Barua (Con.)
100. *Tezpur*: Kamala Prasad Agarwala (Con.)
101. *Thowra*: Durgeswar Saikia (Con.)
102. *Tinsukia*: Radha Kishen Khemka (Con.)
103. *Titabar*: Sarbeswar Bordoloi (Con.)
104. *Tura* (*R*): Mody K. Marak (Ind.)
105. *Udarband*: Tazamulali Barlaskar (Con.)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1958-59	Revised Estimates 1958-59	Budget Estimates 1959-60
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	204.73	218.63	216.17
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	332.21	434.20	417.84
Estate Duty	4.09	4.09	4.09
Taxes on Railway Fares	24.73	29.51	29.51
Land Revenue (net)	236.79	245.96	260.96
State Excise Duties	180 15	177.53	177.49
Stamps	38 05	40.54	40.57
Forest	93.94	108.74	120.14
Registration	7.12	7.57	7.88
Taxes on Vehicles	57.03	59.18	68.68
Sales Tax	..	211.31	222.31
Other Taxes and Duties	387.50	269.99	270.01
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1.32	.40	.40
Debt Services	9.56	12.29	10.02
Civil Administration	105.36	116.74	142.40
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	179.59	147.44	106.46
Miscellaneous (net)	108.41	140.35	201.03
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	862.93	862.93	945.13
Community Development Projects, NES, and Lo al Development Works ..	78.07	70.18	77.55
Extraordinary	15.00	5.00	76.41
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	2,926.58	3,162.58	3,395.05
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	249.04	261.03	280.63
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	71.68	73.56	60.74
Debt Services (net)	74.96	86.12	84.82
General Administration	132 03	145.61	155.76
Administration of Justice	23 69	23.94	24.30
Jails	21.46	21.45	24.00
Police	234.06	265 55	291.54
Ports and Pilotage	2.00	2 00	2.64
Scientific Departments	.36	.35	.48
Education	478.16	503.02	544.32
Medical	111 48	103.53	146.25
Public Health	109.64	88.25	127.48
Agriculture and Fisheries	173 34	159 75	160 70
Veterinary	47.85	41.55	46.08
Co-operation and Rural Development ..	54.58	57.42	72.95
Industries and Supplies	77 46	76.05	90.95
Miscellaneous Departments	11.80	9.85	11.03
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	638.42	628.87	541.11
Miscellaneous	183.64	289.25	244.17
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	143.53	133.32	144.06
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	2,839.18	2,970.47	3,054.01
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+) 87.40	(+)192.11	(+)341.04

BIHAR

Area: 67,071 sq. miles | *Population*: 3,87,83,778 | *Capital*: Patna
Principal language: Hindi

Governor: Zakir Hussain

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Sri Krishna Sinha	.. Chief Minister, Appointments, Political, Finance, Industries (including Mines and Mineral Resources).
D.N. Sinha	.. Information, Irrigation and Power.
Sah Muhammad Ozair Munemi	Jails, Relief and Rehabilitation and Transport.
Bhola Paswan	.. Excise, Forest and Welfare.
Binodanand Jha	.. Revenue (minus Mines and Mineral Resources), Gram Panchayats and Labour.
Birchand Patel	.. Food, Supply, Health and Agriculture.
Ganga Nand Singh	.. Education.
Jagat Narain Lal	.. Co-operation, Veterinary, Animal Husbandry and Law.
Maqbool Ahmad	.. Public Works, Public Health Engineering, Housing and Local Self-Government.
Deputy Ministers	
A.A.M. Noor	.. Food
Kedar Pandey	.. General Administration, Political, Irrigation and Power.
Laliteswar Prasad Sahi	.. Industry, Community Projects, Mines and Information.
Hriday Narain Choudhary	.. Gram Panchayats, Co-operation, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary.
Ambika Saran Singh	.. Finance.
Sahdeo Mahto	.. P.W.D. and Local Self-Government.
Radha Govind Prasad	.. Revenue, Forest and Religious Trusts.
S.M. Aquil	.. Law and Labour.
Smt. Jyotirmoyee Devi	.. Welfare and Health.
Chandrika Ram	.. Agriculture.
Krishna Kant Singh	.. Education and Excise.

Chief Secretary
M. S. Rao

PATNA HIGH COURT

Chief Justice .. V. Ramaswami
Puisne Judges .. B.N. Rai,
K. Ahmad,
S.C. Misra, R.K. Choudhury,
K. Sahai, S. Naqui Imam,
R.K. Prasad, K. Singh,
H.K. Choudhury, K. Dayal,
U.N. Sinha,
N.L. Untwalia, S.C. Prasad.
Advocate-General .. Mahabir Prasad

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. K.S.V. Raman
Members .. Muhammad Yahya, B.M.K. Sinha,
Ram Jiwan Singh.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: V.P. Varma   *Deputy Speaker*: Prabhunath Singh

1. *Adapur*: Braj Nandan Sharma (Ind.)
2. *Alamnagar*: Yadunandan Jha (Ind.)
3. *Amarpur*: Sital Prasad Bhagat (Con.)
4. *Amaur*: Md. Ismail (Ind.)
5. *Araria*: Ziaur Rahman (Con.)
6. *Arrah*: Rang Bahadur Prasad (Con.)
7. *Arrah Mufassil*: Ambika Singh (Con.)
8. *Arwal*: Budhan Mehta (Con.)
9. *Asthaan*: Nandikishore Prasad Singh (CNSJP)
10. *Atri*: Shivaratan Singh (Con.)

11. *Aurangabad*: Priyabrat Narayan Sinha (Con.)
12. *Bachwara*: Baidyanath Prasad Singh (PSP)
13. *Bagaha*: Kedar Pandey (Con.)
14. *Bagaha (R)*: Narsingh Baitha (Con.)
15. *Bagodar (R)*: Kailash Pati Singh (CNSJP)
16. *Bahadurganj*: Lakhan Lal Kapoor (PSP)
17. *Bahera East*: Maheshkant Sharma (Con.)
18. *Bahera South*: Smt. Krishna Devi (Con.)
19. *Bahera West*: Harinath Mishra (Con.)
20. *Baikunthpur*: Trivikram Deo Narayan Singh (Ind.)
21. *Baisi*: Abul Ahad Mohammad Noor (Con.)
22. *Balia*: Brahamdeo Narayan Singh (Con.)
23. *Bakhtiarpur*: Mohammad Salahuddin Choudhry (Con.)
24. *Baniapur*: Smt. Uma Pandey (Con.)
25. *Banka*: Smt. Bindhyabasini Devi (Con.)
26. *Barauli*: Abdul Ghafoor (Con.)
27. *Barh*: Ram Yatan Singh (Con.)
28. *Barhampur*: Lalan Prasad Sinha (Con.)
29. *Barharia*: Qamrul Haque (Con.)
30. *Barhi*: Rameshwar Prasad Mahtha (CNSJP)
31. *Barachati*: Shreerdhar Narain (PSP)
32. *Barari*: Basudeo Prasad Sinha (Con.)
33. *Barhait (R)*: Babulal Tudu (JP)
34. *Bairarpur*: Harihar Mahto (Con.)
35. *Barkagaon*: Smt. Sashank Manjari (CNSJP)
36. *Baruraj*: Ramchandra Prasad Sahi (Con.)
37. *Basantpur East*: Sabhapati Sinha (PSP)
38. *Basantpur West*: Krishna Kant Singh (Con.)
39. *Begusarai*: Saryu Prasad Sinha (Con.)
40. *Begusarai (R)*: Medni Paswan (Con.)
41. *Belsand*: Ramanand Singh (PSP)
42. *Benipatti East*: Shubhchandra Mishra (Con.)
43. *Benipatti West*: Chotey Prasad Singh (Con.)
44. *Bermo*: Brajeshwar Prasad Singh (CNSJP)
45. *Bettiah*: Jaynarain Prasad (Con.)
46. *Bettiah (R)*: Jagannath Prasad Swatantra (Con.)
47. *Bhabua*: Ali Waris Khan (Con.)
48. *Bhabua (R)*: Dularchand Ram (Con.)
49. *Bhagalpur*: Satyendra Narayan Agarwal (Con.)
50. *Bhawanthpur*: Jadunandan Tewari (Con.)
51. *Bhawanthpur (R)*: Ramdhani Chamar (Con.)
52. *Bhore*: Rambali Pandey (PSP)
53. *Bhore (R)*: Chandrika Ram (Con.)
54. *Bihpur*: Prabhu Narayan Roy (CPI)
55. *Bihar North*: S.M. Aquil (Con.)
56. *Bihar South*: Girwardhari Singh (Con.)
57. *Bikram*: Smt. Manorama Devi (Con.)
58. *Bikramganj*: Smt. Manorama Pandey (Con.)
59. *Biraul*: Jainarain Jha Vineet (Con.)
60. *Bodh Gaya*: Smt. Santi Devi (Con.)
61. *Boria (R)*: Jetha Kisku (JP)
62. *Burhee*: Kapildeo Singh (PSP)
63. *Buxar*: Shekumar Thakur (Con.)
64. *Chaibasa (R)*: Sukhdeo Manjhi (JP)
65. *Chainpur (R)*: Phabianus Oraon (JP)
66. *Chakradharpur*: Shyamal Kumar Pasari (JP).
67. *Chakradharpur (R)*: Hari Charan Soy (JP)
68. *Chandi*: Deogan Prasad Singh (Con.)
69. *Chandil*: Dhananjoy Mahato (Con.)
70. *Chandil (R)*: Jatindra Nath Rajak (Ind)
71. *Chanpatia*: Smt. Ketki Devi (Con.)
72. *Chapra (R)*: Jaglal Chaudhary (Con.)
73. *Chapra*: Prabhunath Singh (Con.)
74. *Chas*: Hardayal Sharma (Con.)
75. *Chatra*: Shaligram Singh (CNSJP)
76. *Champaran*: Nand Kishore Singh (CNSJP)
77. *Chautham*: Ghanshyam Singh (Con.)
78. *Colgong*: Syed Maqbool Ahmed (Con.)
79. *Colgong (R)*: Bhola Nath Das (Con.)
80. *Dalsingh Sarai*: Mishri Singh (Con.)
81. *Dalsingh Sarai (R)*: Baleshwar Ram (Con.)
82. *Daltonganj*: Umeshwari Charan (PSP)
83. *Darauli*: Rajendra Prasad Singh (CNSJP)
84. *Darauli (R)*: Basawan Ram (Con.)
85. *Darbhanga Central*: Sayeedul Haque (Con.)
86. *Darbhanga North*: Hridayanarain Choudary (Con.)
87. *Darbhanga South (R)*: Babuye Lal Mahto (Con.)
88. *Darbhanga South*: Janki Raman Prasad Mishra (Con.)
89. *Daudnagar*: Sayeed Ahmad Quadri (Con.)
90. *Dawath*: Krishnaraj Sinha (Con.)
91. *Dehri*: Basawan Sinha (PSP)
92. *Deoghar*: Smt. Shailbala Roy (Con.)
93. *Deoghar (R)*: Mangu Lal Das (Con.)
94. *Dhaka*: Masoodur Rahman (Con.)
95. *Dhanaha*: Jogendra Prasad (Ind.)
96. *Dhanbad*: Ranglal Choudhury (Con.)
97. *Dhamdaha*: Laxmi Narain Sudhansu (Con.)
98. *Dhamdaha (R)*: Bhola Shastri Paswan (Con.)
99. *Dhuraiya*: Samiuddin (Con.)
100. *Dinapur*: Jagat Narain Lal (Con.)
101. *Dinara*: Ram Ashish Singh (PSP)
102. *Dumka*: Sanath Rout (JP)
103. *Dumka (R)*: Benjamin Hansda (JP)
104. *Dumraon*: Ganga Prasad Singh (Con.)
105. *Fatwa*: Shiv Mahadev Prasad (PSP)
106. *Fatwa (R)*: Keshav Prasad (CNSJP)

107. *Forbesganj*: Sital Prasad Gupta (Con.)
108. *Forbesganj* (*R*): Dumar Lal Baitha (Con.)
109. *Garhwa*: Smt. Rajeshwari Saroj Dass (Con.)
110. *Garkha*: Ramjaipal Singh Yadav (PSP)
111. *Gawan*: Nageshwar Rai (CNSJP)
112. *Gawan* (*R*): Gopal Rabidas (CNSJP)
113. *Gaya*: Mohammad Latifur Rahman (Con.)
114. *Gaya Mufussil*: Hardeo Singh (Con.)
115. *Ghatsila*: Shishir Kumar Mahato (JP)
116. *Ghatsila* (*R*): Shyam Charan Murmu (JP)
117. *Ghorasahan*: Mangal Prasad Yadav (Con.)
118. *Giridih*: Kamakhya Narain Singh (CNSJP)
119. *Giridih* (*R*): Hemlal Pragnait (CNSJP)
120. *Gobindganj*: Dhrub Narain Mani Tripathi (Con.)
121. *Godda*: Manilal Yadav (JP)
122. *Godda* (*R*): Chunka Hembrom (JP)
123. *Gopalganj*: Kamla Rai (Con.)
124. *Gopalpur*: Mani Ram Singh (CPI)
125. *Gumla* (*R*): Sukra Oraon (JP)
126. *Hajipur*: Dip Narain Sinha (Con.)
127. *Harsidhi*: Smt. Parbati Devi (Con.)
128. *Hazaribagh*: Basant Narain Singh (CNSJP)
129. *Hilsa*: Lalsingh Tyagi (Con.)
130. *Hisua*: Smt. Rajkumari Devi (Con.)
131. *Imamganj*: Ambika Prasad Singh (Ind)
132. *Jahanabad* (*R*): Mahabir Chaudhri (Con.)
133. *Jahanabad*: Fida Hussain (Con.)
134. *Jainagar* (*R*): Ramkrishana Mahto (Con.)
135. *Jainagar*: Deonarain Yadav (Con.)
136. *Jale*: Tahir Hussain (Con.)
137. *Jamalpur*: Jogendra Mahto (Con.)
138. *Jamshedpur*: Kedar Das (CPI)
139. *Jamtara*: Satrughana Besra (JP)
140. *Jamua*: Indra Narain Singh (CNSJP)
141. *Jamui* (*R*): Bhola Manjhi (CPI)
142. *Jamui*: Hari Prasad Sharma (Con.)
143. *Jhaja* (*R*): Bhagwat Murmu (Con.)
144. *Jhaja*: Chandrashekhar Singh (Con.)
145. *Jhanijharpur*: Deochandra Jha (Con.)
146. *Jugsalai*: V.G. Gopal (Con.)
147. *Kadwa*: Mohiuddin Mokhtar (Con.)
148. *Kanti*: Yamuna Prasad Tripathy (Con.)
149. *Katihar* (*R*): Babulal Manjhi (Con.)
150. *Katihar*: Sukhdeo Narain Singh (Con.)
151. *Katoria* (*R*): Piroo Manjhi (Con.)
152. *Katoria*: Raghavendra Narain Singh (Con.)
153. *Katra North*: Rambriksh Benipuri (PSP)
154. *Katra South*: Nitishwar Prasad Sinha (Con.)
155. *Kesaria*: Smt. Prabhawati Gupta (Con.)
156. *Khagaria*: Kedarnarayan Singh Azad (Con.)
157. Khagaria (*R*): Sada Mishri (Con.)
158. *Khajauli*: Sakoor Ahmad (Con.)
159. *Kharagpur*: Narendra Prasad Singh (Con.)
160. *Kunti* (*R*): Bir Singh Munda (JP)
161. *Kishanganj*: Abdul Haiyat (Con.)
162. *Kishanpur*: Baidya Nath Mehta (Con.)
163. *Koch*: Ganauri Prasad Singh (Con.)
164. *Kodarma*: G.P. Tirpathy (CNSJP)
165. *Kolebira* (*R*): Sushil Bage (JP)
166. *Kuchaikot*: Vachaspati Sharma (Con.)
167. *Kurtha*: Kemeshwar Sharma (Con.)
168. *Lalganj North*: Laliteshwar Prasad Sahi (Con.)
169. *Lalganj South*: Birchand Patel (Con.)
170. *Latehar*: Lal Jagdhatri Nath Sah Deo (CNSJP)
171. *Latehar* (*R*): John Munjni (CNSJP)
172: *Laukaha*: Smt. Ramdulari Shastri (Con.)
173. *Lauria*: Subh Narain Prasad (Con.)
174. *Leslieganj* (*R*): Ram Krishna Ram (CNSJP)
175: *Leslieganj*: Rajkishore Singh (Con.)
176. *Littipara* (*R*): Ramcharan Kisku (JP)
177. *Lohardaga* (*R*): Prittam Kujur (JP)
178. *Madhepur*: Radhanandan Jha (Con.)
179. *Madhipura*: Bhupendra Narayan Mandal (*Ind.*)
180. *Madhuban*: Ruplal Rai (Ind)
181. *Madhubani East*: Arjun Prasad Singh (Con.)
182. *Madhubani West*: Ramakant Jha (PSP)
183. *Mahagama*: Mahendra Mahto (PSP)
184. *Maharajganj*: Smt. Anusuya (Con.)
185. *Mahnar*: Smt. Banarasi Devi (Con.)
186. *Mahua* (*R*): Shivanandan Ram (Con.)
187. *Mahua*: Vindeshwari Prasad Verma (Con.)
188. *Majhagaon* (*R*): Saran Balmuch (JP)
189. *Makhdumpur*: Mithileshwar Prasad Sinha (Con.)
190. *Mandar* (*R*): Ignes Kujur (JP)
191. *Mandar*: Ramvilas Prasad (JP)
192. *Mandu*: Moti Ram (CNSJP)
193. *Maner*: Sribhagwan Singh (CPI)
194. *Manihar*: Smt. Parvati Devi (Con.)
195. *Manjari* (*R*): Santan Samad (JP)
196. *Manjhi*: Girish Tiwari (Con.)
197. *Manoharpur*: Subhanath Deogam (JP)
198. *Marhaura*: Devi Lalji (PSP)
199. *Mashrakh South*: Smt. Raj Kumari Devi (Con.)
200. *Masaurhi* (*R*): Smt. Saraswati Chaudhury (Con.)
201. *Masaurhi*: Nawal Kishore Sinha (Con.)
202. *Mashrakh North*: Mrityanjaya Singh (PSP)
203. *Minapur*: Janak Singh (Con.)
204. *Mirganj*: Janardan Sinha (Con.)
205. *Mohania*: Badri Singh (PSP)
206. *Mohiuddinnagar*: Smt. Shanti Devi (Con.)

207. *Mokameh*: Jagdish Narain Singh (Con.)
208. *Monghyr*: Nirapad Mukherjee (Con.)
209. *Motihari*: Smt. Shakuntala Devi (Con.)
210. *Motihari (R)*: Bigu Ram (Con.)
211. *Murliganj*: Sheonandan Prasad Mondal (Con.)
212. *Muzaffarpur*: Mahamaya Prasad Sinha (PSP)
213. *Muzaffarpur Mufassil*: Ramjanam Ojha (PSP)
214. *Nabinagar (R)*: Deodhari Ram (Con.)
215. *Nabinagar*: Priyabrat Narain Singh (PSP)
216. *Nalla*: Umeshwar Prasad (JP)
217. *Nalla (R)*: Babulal Marandi (JP)
218. *Naubatpur*: Ramkhelawan Singh (Con.)
219. *Nawada*: Vacant
220. *Nawanagar*: Raja Ram Arya (Con.)
221. *Nirsa (R)*: Lakshmi Narain Minjhi (Con.)
222. *Nirsa*: Ram Narain Sharma (Con.)
223. *Nokha*: Jagdish Prasad (Con.)
224. *Palasi*: Smt. Shanti Devi (Con.)
225. *Paliganj*: Chandradeo Prasad Verma (PSP)
226. *Pakaur (R)*: Jitu Kisku (Con.)
227. *Pakaur*: Smt. Jyotirmoyee Devi (Con.)
228. *Parbatta*: Smt. Laxmi Devi (Con.)
229. *Parsa*: Daroga Prasad Roy (Con.)
230. *Paru (R)*: Chandu Ram (Con.)
231. *Paru*: Nawal Kishore Sinha (Con.)
232. *Patahi*: Bibhishan Kumar (Con.)
233. *Patepur*: Manzur Ahsan Azazi (Con.)
234. *Patna East*: Smt. Zohra Ahmad (Con.)
235. *Patna South*: Badrinath Verma (Con.)
236. *Patna West*: Ramsaran Sao (Con.)
237. *Phulparas*: Rasik Lal Yadav (Con.)
238. *Pipra*: Ganganath Mishra (CPI)
239. *Piro (R)*: Nagina Dusadh (Con.)
240. *Piro*: Smt. Sumitra Devi (Con.)
241. *Pirpainti*: Ramjanam Mahto (Con.)
242. *Potka (R)*: Supai Soren (JP)
243. *Pratapganj*: Khublal Mahto (Con.)
244. *Pupri North*: Smt. Sudama Chaudhury (Con.)
245. *Pupri South*: Devendra Jha (PSP)
246. *Purnea*: Kamaldeo Narain Sinha (Con.)
247. *Rafiganj*: Sarjoo Prasad Sinha (Con.)
248. *Raghopur*: Haribansh Narain Sinha (Con.)
249. *Raghunathpur*: Ramdeo Sinha (PSP)
250. *Rajauli*: Vacant
251. *Rajgrih (R)*: Baldeo Prasad (Con.)
252. *Rajgrih*: Shyamsunder Prasad (CNSJP)
253. *Rajmahal*: Bindodanand Jha (Con.)
254. *Ramgarh (Santhal Parganas Distt) (R)*: Sukhu Murmu (Con.)
255. *Ramgarh*: Tara Prasad Bakshi (CNSJP)
256. *Ramgarh (Hazaribagh Distt) (R)*: Rameshwar Manjhi (CNSJP)
257. *Ramgarh (Shahabad Distt)*: Dasarath Tiwari (PSP)
258. *Ranchi*: Jaganath Mahto (JP)
259. *Ranchi (R)*: Ramratan Ram (Con.)
260. *Ranchi Sadar*: Chintamani Saran Nath Sahdeo (Ind).
261. *Raniganj*: Ram Narayan Mandal (Con.)
262. *Raxaul*: Radha Pandey (Con.)
263. *Rosera*: Mahabir Raut (Con.)
264. *Rumsaidpur*: Tribeni Prasad Singh (Con.)
265. *Rupauli*: Braj Bihari Singh (Con.)
266. *Sahar*: Sheo Pujan Rai (Con.)
267. *Saharsa*: Smt. Vishweshwari Devi (Con.)
268. *Sakra (R)*: Ram Gulam Chaudhry (Con.)
269. *Sakra*: Kapildeo Narain Sinha (Con.)
270. *Samastipur East*: Sahdeo Mahto (Con.)
271. *Samastipur West*: Jadunandan Sahay (Con.)
272. *Sandesh*: Jhaman Prasad (Con.)
273. *Sarath*: Badri Narayan Singh (Con.)
274. *Sasaram (R)*: Ramadhar Dusadh (PSP)
275. *Sasaram*: Bipin Bihari Singh (PSP)
276. *Seraikella*: Aditya Pratap Singh Deo (Ind)
277. *Shahpur*: Ramanand Tewary (PSP)
278. *Sherghati*: Mohammed Shahjehan (Con.)
279. *Sheikhpura (R)*: Smt. Leela Devi (Con.)
280. *Sheikhpura*: Sri Krishna Sinha (Con.)
281. *Sheohar (R)*: Ram Swaroop Ram (Ind.)
282. *Sheohar*: Girijanandan Singh (Ind)
283. *Shikaripura (R)*: Supai Murmu (JP)
284. *Shikarpur*: Singheshwar Prasad Verma (PSP)
285. *Silli*: Bhola Nath Bhagat (Con.)
286. *Sikta*: Fazlur Rahman (Con.)
287. *Simdega (R)*: Marshal Kullu (JP)
288. *Singhia (R)*: Smt. Shyam Kumari (Con.)
289. *Singhia*: Braj Mohan Prasad Singh (Con.)
290. *Sisai (R)*: Kirpa Oraon (JP)
291. *Sitamarhi North*: Kuldip Narayan Yadav (Con.)
292. *Sitamarhi South*: Ramsewak Saran (PSP)
293. *Siwan*: Gadadhar Prasad Shrivastava (Con.)
294. *Sultanganj*: Smt. Saraswati Devi (Con.)
295. *Supaul*: Lahtan Choudhry (Con.)
296. *Sursand*: Maheswara Prasad Narain Sinha (Con.)
297. *Surajgarh*: Karyanand Sharma (CPI)
298. *Sonbarsa (Saharsa Distt)*: Upendra Narain Singh (Con.)
299. *Sonbarsa (R)*: Jageshwar Hijra (Con.)
300. *Sonbarsa (Muzaffarpur Distt)*: Singheshwar Rai (Ind.)
301. *Sonepur*: Ram Binod Singh (Ind.)
302. *Tajpur*: Karpuri Thakur (PSP)
303. *Tamar (R)*: Dhan Singh Munda (JP)
304. *Tarapur*: Basuki Nath Rai (Con.)

305. *Teghra*: Ramcharitra Sinha (Ind)
306. *Tekari*: Sukhdeo Prasad Verma (Con.)
307. *Tekari (R)*: Rameshwar Manjhi (Con.)
308. *Topchanchi (R)*: Ram Lal Chamar (Con.)
309. *Topchanchi*: Smt. Manorama Sinha (Con.)
310. *Torpa (R)*: Julius Munda (JP)
311. *Tribeniganj*: Yogeshwar Jha (Con.)
312. *Tribeniganj (R)*: Tulmohan Ram(Con.)
313. *Tundi*: Ramchandra Prasad Sharma (Con.)
314. *Warsaliganj (R)*: Vacant
315. *Warsaliganj*: Deonandan Prasad (CPI)
316. *Warisnagar East*: Sundar Singh (Con.)
317. *Warisnagar West*: Smt. Ram Sukumari Devi (Con.)
318. *Ziradei*: Zawar Hussain (Con.)

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Vacant

Deputy Chairman: Brajraj Krishna

No.	Name	Constituency
1.	Smt. Abhirama Devi	Legislative Assembly
2.	Smt. Ahmadi Sattar	,,
3.	Bajendra Narain Yadav	,,
4.	Bariar Hembrom	,,
5.	Basant Chandra Ghosh	,,
6.	Bhagwat Prasad	,,
7.	Budhan Rai Verma	,,
8.	Chandeshwar Narain Prasad Sinha	,,
9.	Gauri Shankar Dalmia	,,
10.	Ganganand Singh	,,
11.	Girja Nandan Singh	,,
12.	Habibul Haque	,,
13.	Jafar Imam	,,
14.	Jitu Lal	,,
15.	Joel Lakra	,,
16.	Kamta Prasad Sinha	,,
17.	Krishna Mohan Pyare Sinha	,,
18.	Kusheshwar Sinha	,,
19.	Mukteshwar Sinha	,,
20.	Nurullah	,,
21.	Pashupati Singh	,,
22.	Radha Govind Prasad	,,
23.	Raghubans Prasad Singh	,,
24.	Smt. Ram Pyari Devi	,,
25.	Ramraj Jajwara	,,
26.	Ram Shakhar Sinha	,,
27.	Sayed Fazlur Rahman	,,
28.	Sah Muhammad Ozair Munemi	,,
29.	Shri Krishna Sinha	,,
30.	Shyama Prasad Sinha	,,
31.	Sita Ram Jagatramka	,,
32.	Sita Ram Yadav	,,
33.	Yogendra Shukla	,,
34.	Abdur Rajaq Ansari	Local Authorities
35.	Baburam Hembram	,,
36.	Bhola Mandal	,,
37.	Bidyakar Kavi	,,
38.	Bir Narain Chand	,,
39.	Braj Behari Prasad	,,
40.	Brajendra Bahadur Sinha	,,
41.	Braj Mohan Agrawala	,,
42.	Devakinandan Prasad	,,
43.	Dev Saran Sinha	,,
44.	Hari Krishan Lal	,,
45.	Hari Shankar Prasad	,,
46.	Jageshwar Mondal	,,
47.	Jamuna Prasad Singh	,,
48.	Janaki Nandan Singh	Local Authorities
49.	Kalyan Lal	,,
50.	Kapildeo Narayan Singh	,,
51.	Smt. Kishori Devi	,,
52.	Lakshmi Kant Jha	,,
53.	Mahadeonand Giri	,,
54.	Mathura Prasad Singh	,,
55.	Mayanand Thakur	,,
56.	Smt. Parvati Devi	,,
57.	Qudratalluh	,,
58.	Radha Krishan Prasad Singh	,,
59.	Raghunandan Singh Choudhary	,,
60.	Ram Bilash Sharma	,,
61.	Ram Lakhan Pande	,,
62.	Ram Prakash Lal	,,
63.	Ritlal Prasad Verma	,,
64.	Sagar Mohan Pathak	,,
65.	Samu Charan Tubid	,,
66.	Sayed Nazir Haidar	,,
67.	Subodh Kumar Sen	,,
68.	Vishnu Shankar	,,
69.	Anil Kumar Sen	Graduates
70.	Harendra Prasad Jha	,,
71.	Krishna Bahadur	,,
72.	Lakshmi Nath Jha	,,
73.	Ranendra Nath Roy	,,
74.	Ravaneshwar Mishra	,,
75.	Sawalia Behari Lal Verma	,,
76.	Singheshwari Prasad	,,
77.	Binda Charan Verma	Teachers
78.	Bindeshwar Mishra	,,
79.	Goloke Behari Choudhary	,,
80.	Jagdish Sharma	,,
81.	Kailash Sinha	,,
82.	Mahendra Prasad	,,
83.	Sasanka Shekhar Ghosh	,,
84.	Tapaswi Nath Jha	,,
85.	Smt. Anis Imam	Nominated
86.	Brajnandan Prasad	,,
87.	Brajraj Krishna	,,
88.	B.R. Mishra	,,
89.	Fateh Narain Singh	,,
90.	Harendra Bahadur Chandra	,,
91.	Jagannath Prasad Mishra	,,
92.	Jaideva Prasad	,,
93.	Mohan Lal Mahato	,,
94.	Rameshwar Prasad Singh	,,
95.	Smt. Savitri Devi	,,
96.	Tridib Nath Banarjee	

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1958-59	Revised Estimates 1958-59	Budget Estimates 1959-60
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties ..	503.24	550.65	544.83
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax ..	758.96	763.53	790.66
Estate Duty ..	35.00	30.00	30.00
Taxes on Railway Fares ..	85.92	102.26	102.26
Land Revenue (net) ..	1,220.64	1,145.28	1,195.78
State Excise Duties ..	464.38	467.28	484.45
Stamps ..	232.39	220.96	232.50
Forest ..	114.23	117.97	117.50
Registration ..	64.05	66.36	69.36
Taxes on Vehicles ..	5.02	7.00	7.00
Other Taxes and Duties ..	615.45	701.94	808.94
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net) ..	155.01	8.19	206.05
Debt Services ..	48.69	42.97	72.67
Civil Administration ..	904.53	952.52	1,257.07
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net) ..	47.36	58.53	63.30
Miscellaneous (net) ..	198.75	156.03	390.55
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments ..	541.80	590.86	594.63
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works ..	193.21	221.08	217.69
Extraordinary ..	1.55	2.13	1.43
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	6,190.18	6,205.54	7,186.67
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	513.45	540.57	609.95
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	156.87	185.87	171.40
Debt Services (net) ..	455.46	609.72	622.80
General Administration ..	425.53	435.90	471.27
Administration of Justice ..	104.78	106.66	107.77
Jails ..	92.74	106.76	104.77
Police ..	442.64	483.82	465.39
Scientific Departments ..	1.40	1.38	1.85
Education ..	917.77	945.31	1,151.16
Medical ..	240.71	239.91	294.15
Public Health ..	245.98	257.30	299.04
Agriculture ..	293.36	311.35	341.80
Veterinary ..	80.24	83.63	115.76
Co-operation ..	192.83	192.05	326.16
Industries and Supplies ..	148.85	173.84	207.72
Miscellaneous Departments ..	41.86	42.58	46.15
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	194.30	232.44	324.83
Electricity Schemes ..	78.72	4.65	5.68
Miscellaneous ..	546.51	801.98	402.02
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works ..	468.01	540.84	563.80
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	5,642.01	6,296.56	6,633.47
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	548.17	(—)91.02	(+)553.20

BOMBAY

Area: 1,90,668 sq. miles *Population*: 4,82,65,221 *Capital*: Bombay
Principal Languages: Marathi and Gujarati

Governor: Sri Prakasa

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers		*Portfolios*
Y.B. Chavan	..	Chief Minister, Political, Services and Home.
Jivraj Mehta	..	Finance.
R.U. Parikh	..	Revenue.
Shantilal Shah	..	Labour and Law.
M.S. Kannamwar	..	Public Health.
Vasantrao P. Naik	..	Agriculture.
Ratubhai Adani	..	Prohibition, Panchayats and Cottage Industries.
Bhagwantrao Gadhe	..	Forests.
M.C. Shah	..	Local Self-Government excluding Panchayats.
S.K. Wankhede	..	Planning, Development, Electricity and Industries.
D.S. Desai	..	Public Works.
H.K. Desai	..	Education.
S.G. Kazi	..	Civil Supplies, Housing, Printing Presses and Fisheries.
T.S. Bharde	..	Co-operation.
N.K. Tirpude	..	Social Welfare and Rehabilitation.
Deputy Ministers		
Bhaskar Rambhai Patel	..	Prohibition.
P.B. Thacker	..	Roads, Buildings and Ports.
Shankarrao Chauhan	..	Revenue.
Smt. Nirmala Raje Bhosale	..	Education.
Devisingh Chauhan	..	Agriculture.
Jaswantlal Shah	..	Co-operation.
Shamrao Patil	..	Sarvodaya, Forest, Labour Societies and Khar Land Development.
G.D. Patil	..	Planning and Development.
Chhotubhai Patel	..	Transport and Jails.
N.N. Kailas	..	Public Health.
M.D. Choudhari	..	Irrigation.
Bahadurbhai K. Patel	..	Social Welfare.
Parliamentary Secretary		
Homi J.H. Taleyarkhan		Attached to the Chief Minister.

Chief Secretary

N. T. Mone

BOMBAY HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	..	H.K. Chainani
Puisne Judges	..	J.C. Shah, J.R., Mudholkar, S.T. Desai, Y.S. Tambe, B.N. Gokhale, S.P. Kotval, K.G. Datar, K.T. Desai, J.M. Shelat, N.A. Mody, N.M. Miabhoy, G.B. Badkas, V.M. Tarkunde, D.V. Patel, V.S. Desai, K.K. Desai.
Advocate-General	..	H.M. Seervai

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	..	M.S. Duleepsingji,
Members	..	B.D. Deshmukh, N. L. Ahmad, P. S. Lawale, S. N. Mane.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: S.L. Silam *Deputy Speaker*: Dindayal Gupta

1. *Abdasa*: Jamiyatray Gulabshanker Vaidya (Con.)
2. *Achalpur*: Madhavrao Bhagwantrao Patil (Con.)
3. *Ahmadpur*: Vasant Gangaram Pawar (Con.)
4. *Ahmadpur (R)*: Tulsiram Dashrath Kamble (Con.)
5. *Ahmedabad*: Bhavanishankar Bapuji Mehta (Con.)
6. *Ahmednagar North*: Prabhakar Kondaji Bhapkar (Ind.)
7. *Ahmednagar South*: Trimbak Shivram Bharde (Con.)
8. *Akalkot*: Chhanusing Kalyansing Chandele (Con.)
9. *Akola*: Madhusudan Atmaram Virale (Con.)
10. *Akot*: Niyazi Mahammad Subhan Saqui (Con.)
11. *Alibag*: Dattatraya Narayan Patil (PWP)
12. *Amalner*: Madhav Gotu Patil (Con.)
13. *Amalner (R)*: Jalamkhan Sandebajkhan Tadavi (Con.)
14. *Ambad*: Nana Jedhe (Con.)
15. *Ambegaon*: Baburao Krishnaji Gholap (Ind.)
16. *Amgaon*: Smt. Sushilabai Keshavrao Ingle (Con.)
17. *Amravati*: Smt. Maltibai Wamanrao Joshi (Con.)
18. *Amreli*: Jivaraj Narayan Mehta (Con.)
19. *Anand North*: M.S. Patel (Con.)
20. *Anand South*: Smt. Kamlaben Maganbhai Patel (Con.)
21. *Anjar*: Premji Bhavanji Thacker (Con.)
22. *Ankleshwar*: Harisinh Bhagubawa Mahida (Con.)
23. *Armori*: Krishnayya Venkayya Tadurwar (Con.)
24. *Arvi*: Baburao Marotrao Deshmukh (Con.)
25. *Ashti*: Vishwanath Dagaduji (Con.)
26. *Aurangabad*: Mir Mahmood Ali (Con.)
27. *Awsa*: Devisingh Venkatsingh Chauhan (Con.)
28. *Badnera*: Purshottam Kashirao Deshmukh (Con.)
29. *Baglan*: Narayan Mansaram Sonawane (PSP)
30. *Balapur*: Ghiyasuddin Kazi Syed Nasiruddin (Con.)
31. *Bandra*: Purshottam Ganesh Kher (Con.)
32. *Bansda*: Bahadurabhai Kuthabhai Patel (Con.)
33. *Baramati*: Nanasaheb Babuji Jagtap (PWP)
34. *Baramati (R)*: Sambhaji Bandoba Londhe (SCF)
35. *Bardoli*: Kalyanjibhai Vithalbhai Mehta (Con.)
36. *Baria*: Jayantkumar Kashiram Pandya (Ind.)
37. *Baroda City East*: N. D. Chokshi (Con.)
38. *Baroda City West*: Bhailalbhai Garbaddas Contractor (Con.)
39. *Barsi*: Shivaji Parasharam Arya (Con.)
40. *Bassein*: Sadanand Gopal Warty (PSP)
41. *Basmath*: Rangrao Parasramji Deshmukh (Ind.)
42. *Bayad*: Lalusing Kishorsing Rahevar (Ind.)
43. *Bhadrawati*: Narain Harbaji Mathankar (Con.)
44. *Bhandara*: Dada Dajiba Dhote (Con.)
45. *Bhandara (R)*: Sitaram Jairam Bhambore (Con.)
46. *Bhanvad*: Harilal Ramji Nakum (Con.)
47. *Bhavnagar*: Virajlal Gokaldas Vora (Con.)
48. *Bhiloda (R)*: K.R. Parmar (Con.)
49. *Bhiloda*: H.M. Gandhi (Con.)
50. *Bhir*: Smt. Shantabai Kotecha (Con.)
51. *Bhiwandi*: Bhalchandra Shivram Patil (PWP)
52. *Bhiwandi (R)*: Yeshwant Gunaji Ambekar (PWP)
53. *Bhokardhan*: Bhagwantrao Gadhe (Con.)
54. *Bhor*: Jaysing Parasharam Mali (Ind.)
55. *Bhudargad*: Kaka Gopala Desai (CPI)
56. *Bhuj*: Kundanlal Jashwantlal Dholakia (Con.)
57. *Bhusawal*: Dattatraya Senu Bhirud (Con.)
58. *Biloli*: Jaiwantrao More (Con.)
59. *Biloli (R)*: Laxman Jakoji Dange (Con.)
60. *Borivli*: Ishwarlal Pranjivandas Parekh (Con.)
61. *Borsad North*: Shivabhai Ashabhai Patel (Con.)
62. *Borsad South*: Madhavsingh Fulsingh Solanki (Con.)
63. *Botad*: Chhaganbhai Laljibhai Gopani (Con.)
64. *Brahampuri*: Muraharirao Krishnarao Nagmoti (Con.)
65. *Brahampuri (R)*: Govind Bijaji Meshram (Con.)
66. *Broach*: Bhupendrabhai Bapalal Modi (Ind.)
67. *Buldana*: Smt. Indirabai Ramrao Kotamkar (Con.)
68. *Bulsar*: Gopalji Dayabhai Desai (Con.)
69. *Bulsar (R)*: Naranbhai Madhavbhai Rathod (Con.)
70. *Byculla*: Bapurao Dhondiba Jagtap (CPI)
71. *Byculla (R)*: Palujbhai Hamabhai Boricha (SCF)
72. *Cambay*: Hussein Yawar Khan (Con.)
73. *Chalisgaon*: Rajaram Bhila Sonawane (PSP)

74. *Chanasma*: Khodabhai Shivram Patel (Ind.)
75. *Chanda*: Laxamanrao Krishnaji Wasekar (Con.)
76. *Chandgad*: Narsingh Bhujang Patil (Ind.)
77. *Chandur*: Pundalik Balkrishna Chore (Con.)
78. *Chembur*: Indravadanrai Manmohanrai Oza (Con.)
79. *Chhota Udepur*: Bhagvanbhai Ranchhod Patel (Con.)
80. *Chhota Udepur (R)*: Bhaijibhai Garbad Tadavi (Con.)
81. *Chikhli (Buldana)*: Namdeo Punjaji Pawar (Con.)
82. *Chikhli (Surat)*: Smt. Shantaben Kalidas Patel (Con.)
83. *Chiplun*: Shankar Ganu Tambitkar (CPI)
84. *Chiplun (R)*: Gangaram Bhikaji Kambale (SCF)
85. *Chorasi*: Smt. Kikiben Bhatt (Con.)
86. *Colaba*: Kalaram Shankar Dharia (Con.)
87. *Dabhoi*: Ambalal Chhotalal Shah (Con.)
88. *Dadar*: Trimbakrao Ramchandra Naravane (Ind.)
89. *Dahanu*: Shamrao Ramchandra Patil (Con.)
90. *Dahanu (R)*: Santu Devu Thakaria (Con.)
91. *Dangs*: Naranbhai Lashabhai Patel (Ind.)
92. *Dapoli*: Purshottam Vasudev Mandalik (PSP)
93. *Dariapur Kazipur*: Mohanlal Popatlal Vyas (Con.)
94. *Darwha*: Deorao Shivram Patil (Ind.)
95. *Daryapur*: Narayan Uttamrao Deshmukh (Con.)
96. *Daryapur (R)*: Kishanrao Narayan Khandare (Con.)
97. *Dascroi*: Chhotalal Narandas Patel (Ind.)
98. *Deesa*: Popatlal Mulshanker Joshi (Con.)
99. *Deesa (R)*: Gamanbhai Nanji Parmar (Con.)
100. *Dehgam*: Chaturbhai Mangaldas Amin (Ind.)
101. *Deogad*: Jagannath Ramkrishna Tawade (PWP)
102. *Dhandhuka*: Dwarkadas Amratlal Patel (Ind.)
103. *Dharampur*: Ramu Balu Jadav (PSP)
104. *Dharmabad*: Shankarrao Bhaurao Chauhan (Con.)
105. *Dhobi Talao*: Kailasnarayan Shivnarayan Narola (Con.)
106. *Dholka*: Maneklal Chunilal Shah (Con.)
107. *Dhoraji*: Bhagwanji Bhanji Patel (Con.)
108. *Dhrangadhra*: Bhupatbhai Vrajlal Desai (Con.)
109. *Dhulia North*: Chudaman Ananda Raundale (Con.)
110. *Dhulia South*: Ramdas Bhagwan Chaudhari (CPI)
111. *Digras*: Madhorao Baburao Mahindre (Con.)
112. *Dindori*: Fakirrao Sakharam Daokhar (CPI)
113. *Dindori (R)*: Ramdas Pandu Bagul (CPI)
114. *Dohad*: Jaysing Mansing Solanki (Con.)
115. *Dongri*: Hafizka Abdul Kadar Mohiuddin (Con.)
116. *Dwarka*: Bhudarji Dosabhai Meshwania (Con.)
117. *Ellis Bridge*: Ganpatram Gokaldas Patel (Ind.)
118. *Erandol*: Sitaram Hirachand Birla (Con.)
119. *Gadhinglaj*: Dyandeo Santram Narvekar (PWP)
120. *Gangakhed*: Sakharam Gopalarao Nakhate (Con.)
121. *Gangakhed (R)*: Namdeo Deoji Pagare (Con.)
122. *Gangapur*: Smt. Karuna Chandragupta (Ind.)
123. *Georai*: Limbaji Muktaji Pansambal (Con.)
124. *Girgaum*: Pralhad Keshav Atre (Ind.)
125. *Godhra*: Pratapsingh Motising (Con.)
126. *Gomatipur*: Shamprasad Rupshanker Vasavda (Con.)
127. *Gomatipur (R)*: Jesingji Govindbhai Parmar (Con.)
128. *Gondia*: Manoharbhai Babarbhai Patel (Con.)
129. *Goregaon*: Puranlal Dharmabhau Rahangdale (PSP)
130. *Guhagar*: Dattatraya Yeshavant Vilankar (JS)
131. *Hadgaon*: Smt. Anjanabai Jaiwantrao (Con.)
132. *Halol*: Vijaysinhji Bharatsingji Chauhan (Con.)
133. *Halvad*: Trambaklal Mohanlal Dave (Con.)
134. *Hatkanangle*: Santram Sakharam Patil (Ind.)
135. *Hatkanangle (R)*: Dadasaheb Malharrao Shirke (SCF)
136. *Haveli*: Ram Dashrath Tupe (PSP)
137. *Haveli (R)*: Purshottam Martandrao Chowre (Ind.)
138. *Hinganghat*: Keshavrao Motiram Zade (Con.)
139. *Hingoli*: Baburao Kondji Patil (Con.)
140. *Hingoli (R)*: Surajmal Narayan (Con.)
141. *Idar*: Vadilal Premchand Mehta (Con.)
142. *Idar (R)*: Govindbhai Manabhai Bhambhi (Con.)
143. *Igatpuri*: Punjaji Laxman Govardhane (CPI)
144. *Indapur*: Shankarrao Bajirao Patil (Con.)
145. *Jalamb*: Sadashiv Vithal Umarkar (Con.)
146. *Jalgaon*: Sadashiv Narayan Bhalerao (CPI)
147. *Jalna*: Rustumji Bezonji (Con.)

148. *Jalna (R)*: Dhondiraj Ganpatrao (Con.)
149. *Jamalpur*: Chippa Karim Rahmanji (Con.)
150. *Jamjodhpur*: Nanji Devji Sinojia (Con.)
151. *Jambusar*: Chottubhai Makanbhai Patel (Con.)
152. *Jamnagar*: Smt. Manjulaben Jayantilal Dave (Con.)
153. *Jamner*: Gajananrao Raghunathrao Garud (PSP)
154. *Jaoli*: Krishnarao Haribhau Tarade (PWP)
155. *Jasdan*: Akbarali Amuji Jasdanwala (Con.)
156. *Jath*: Vijaysinhrao Ramrao Dafle (Ind.)
157. *Jawhar*: T. B. Mukane (Con.)
158. *Jetpur*: Gajanan Bhavanishankar Joshi (Con.)
159. *Jhogadia*: Dalpatbhai Amarsinh Vasawa (Con.)
160. *Jhalod*: Narsinbhai Kanjibhai Hathila (Con.)
161. *Jintur*: Wamanrao Anandrao Nayak (Con.)
162. *Jodia*: Kantilal Premchand Shah (Con.)
163. *Junagadh*: Smt. Pushpaben Janardan Mehta (Con.)
164. *Junnar*: Shivaji Mahadu Kale (PSP)
165. *Kadi*: Chhotalal Maganlal Patel (Ind.)
166. *Kagal*: Smt. Vimalabai Vasant Bagal (Ind.)
167. *Kaij*: Ramligaswami Mahalingswami (Con.)
168. *Kaij (R)*: Govindrao Keroji Gaikwad (Con.)
169. *Kaira*: Ramanlal Nagjibhai Patel (Ind.)
170. *Kalam*: Smt. Tarabai Mansingh (Con.)
171. *Kalam (R)*: Revappa Krishna Mane (Con.)
172. *Kalameshwar*: Sheshrao Krishnarao Wankhede (Con.)
173. *Kalol*: Shankarji Maganji Thakarda (Ind.)
174. *Kalupur*: Jayantilal Ghelabhai Dalal (Ind.)
175. *Kalyan*: Krishnarao Narayan Dhulup (PWP)
176. *Kamrej*: Parbhubhai Dhanabhai Patel (Con.)
177. *Kankavli*: Bhaskar Balkrishna Sawant (PWP)
178. *Kankrej*: Shantilal Sarupchand Shah (Con.)
179. *Kannad*: Baburao Manikrao Patil (Con.)
180. *Kapadwanj*: Nagindas Vadilal Gandhi (Ind.)
181. *Karad North*: Yashvantrao Balvantrao Chavan (Con.)
182. *Karad South*: Yeshwantrao Jijaba Mohite (Ind.)
183. *Karjan*: Smt. Maniben Chandubhai Patel (Con.)
184. *Kasba Peth*: Vishnu Dattatraya Chitale (CPI)
185. *Katol*: Shankarrao Daulatrao Gedam (Con.)
186. *Kelapur*: Trimbak Dattaraya Deshmukh (Con.)
187. *Khadia*: Brahmakumar Ranchhodlal Bhatt (Ind.)
188. *Khamgaon*: Govinddas Ratanlal Bhatia (Con.)
189. *Khandhar*: Keshavrao Dhondge (PWP)
190. *Khatav*: Keshav Shankar Patil (PSP)
191. *Khed (Poona Dt.)*: Tarachand Hirachand Wadgaonkar (PSP)
192. *Khed (Ratnagiri Dt.)*: Jagannath Shivram Patne (SCF)
193. *Kheralu*: Natwarlal Maganlal Patel (Ind.)
194. *Kinwat*: Uttam Baliram Rathod (Con.)
195. *Kolhapur*: Pandurang Bapurao Salokhe (PWP)
196. *Koregaon*: Vishwasrao Vithalrao Mane (Ind.)
197. *Kumbharwada*: Bhanushanker Manchharam Yagnik (Con.)
198. *Kundla*: Amulakhrai Kushalchand Khimani (Con.)
199. *Kunkavav*: Devsibhai Nanjibhai Raiyani (Con.)
200. *Kunkavav (R)*: Tapubhai Pragji Vaghela (Con.)
201. *Kurla*: Smt. Anjanabai Narahar Magar (Con.)
202. *Kutiyana*: Mathuradas Gordhandas Bhupta (Con.)
203. *Lanja*: Shashishekar Kashinath Athale (Ind.)
204. *Lathi*: Smt. Sumitraben Hariprasad Bhatt (Con.)
205. *Latur*: Keshvrao Sonawane (Con.)
206. *Limkheda*: Virsinghbhai Kanjibhai Nisarta (Con.)
207. *Lunawada*: Shivprasad Bapulal Bhatt (Ind.)
208. *Madha*: Namdeo Mahadeo Jagtap (Con.)
209. *Madha (R)*: Ganpat Laxman Sonawane (Con.)
210. *Mahad*: Digambar Vinayak Purohit (PSP)
211. *Mahalaxmi*: Homi Jehangir Taleyarkhan (Con.)
212. *Mahim*: F.M. Pinto (PSP)
213. *Mahuva*: Jaswantrai Nanubhai Mehta (PSP)
214. *Malegaon*: Haroon Ahmed Ansari (PSP)
215. *Malia*: Kanji Kachara Mhori (Con.)
216. *Malkapur*: Bhiku Fakira Shelki (Con.)
217. *Malsiras*: Shankarrao Narayanrao Mohite (Ind.)
218. *Malwan*: Shridhar Balkrishna Manjarekar (JS)
219. *Mandvi (Greater Bombay Dt.)*: Salebhoy Abdul Kadar (Con.)
220. *Mandvi (Kutch Dt.)*: Jumakhlal Lakhmichand (Con.)
221. *Mangaon*: Surendranath Govind Tipnis (PSP)
222. *Mangaon (R)*: Tanaji Ganpat Gaikwad (Ind.)
223. *Mangrol (Sorath Dt.)*: Ramji Parbat Vikani (Con.)

224. *Mangrol (R)*: Haribhai Ranabhai Bhaskar (Con.)
225. *Mangrol (Surat Dt.)*: Hitendra Kanaiyalal Desai (Con.)
226. *Mangrulpir*: Brijlal Nandlal Biyani (Con.)
227. *Manjlegaon*: Safdar Ali (Con.)
228. *Malar*: Madhavlal Bhailal Shah (Con.)
229. *Matunga*: Madhavrao Ganapatrao Mane (PSP)
230. *Matunga (R)*: Jagannath Ganpatrao Bhatankar (SCF)
231. *Maval*: Ramchandra Kashinath Mhalgi (JS)
232. *Mazgaon*: D.L. Anande (Ind.)
233. *Mehkar*: Shankarrao Deshmukh (PWP)
234. *Mehkar (R)*: Tulshiram Rodu Kakkal (SCF)
235. *Mehsana*: Popatlal Gulabdas Patel (Ind.)
236. *Melghat*: Smt. Kokilabai Jagannath Gawande (Con.)
237. *Miraj*: Gundu Dashrath Patil (Con.)
238. *Morsi*: Smt. Hirabai Anandrao Solao (Con.)
239. *Morvi*: Gokaldas Doasbhai Parmar (Con.)
240. *Murbad*: Shantaram Balkrishna Thakare (PWP)
241. *Murtajapur*: Smt. Kusum Wamanrao Korpe (Con.)
242. *Murtajapur (R)*: Dagadu Zangoji Palaspagar (Con.)
243. *Nadiad North*: Udesinh Virsinh Vadodia (Con.)
244. *Nadiad South*: Mahenderbhai Gopaldas Desai (Ind.)
245. *Nagpada*: Vishvanath Rajanna Tulla (Ind.)
246. *Nagpur*: Ardhendu Bhushan Hemendrakumar Bardhan (CPI)
247. *Nagpur (R)*: Punjabrao Hukam Shambharkar (SCF)
248. *Nagpur I*: Madangopal Jodhraj Agarwal (Con.)
249. *Nagpur II*: Dindayal Nandram Gupta (Con.)
250. *Nanded*: Vithalrao Devidasrao Deshpande (CPI)
251. *Nandgaon*: Bhausaheb Sakharam Hiray (Con.)
252. *Nandod*: Dalpat Bucher Bhil (Con.)
253. *Nasik*: Vithalrao Ganpatrao Hande (PWP)
254. *Nasik (R)*: S.L. Kamble (SCF)
255. *Naswadi (R)*: Gordhan Chippa Bhil (Con.)
256. *Navsari*: Laloobhai Makanji Patel (Con.)
257. *Navsari (R)*: Bhanabhai Dayabhai Rathod (Con.)
258. *Nawapur (R)*: Abhramji Dongarsing Chaudhari (Ind.)
259. *Nilanga*: Shripatrao Gyanurao (PWP)
260. *Niphad*: Deoram Savaji Wagh (CPI)
261. *North Sholapur*: Smt. Nirmala Raje Bhosale (Con.)
262. *Omerga*: Vishwambharrao Namdeo Haralkar (Con.)
263. *Osmanabad*: Udhavrao Sahebrao Patil (PWP)
264. *Pachora*: Onkar Narayan Wagh (Ind.)
265. *Padra*: Jaswantlal Sobhagyachand Shah (Con.)
266. *Paithan*: Venkatrao Jadhav (Con.)
267. *Palanpur*: Galbabhai Nanjibhai Pat l (Con.)
268. *Palanpur*: Dungarbhai Bhagwanbhai Parmar (Con.)
269. *Palghar*: Navnitrai Bhogilal Shah (PSP)
270. *Palitana*: Smt. Kasturben Jorsinbhai Indrani (Con.)
271. *Pandharpur*: N.P. Patwardhan (Ind.)
272. *Panhala*: Babajirao Balsaheb Desai (Ind.)
273. *Panwel*: Dinkar Balu Patil (PWP)
274. *Parbhani*: Annaji Ramchandra Gavane (PWP)
275. *Pardi*: Uttam Harji Patel (PSP)
276. *Parel*: Vyankatesh Appa Shenoy (PSP)
277. *Parle-Andheri*: Shantilal Harijivan Shah (Con.)
278. *Parner*: Bhaskar Tukaram Auti (CPI)
279. *Parola*: Srinivas Chunilal Marwadi (JS)
280. *Partur*: Bhagwanrao Daulatrao Borade (Con.)
281. *Patan*: Chimanlal Wadilal Shah (Ind.)
282. *Patan (R)*: Laxmanbhai Samjibhai Bhankharia (Ind.)
283. *Patan (Satara)*: Daulatrao Shripatrao Desai (Con.)
284. *Pathardi*: Narayan Ganpat Avhad (CPI)
285. *Pen*: Vasant Rajaram Raut (PWP)
286. *Pen (R)*: Govind Sonu Katkari (PWP)
287. *Petlad*: Manilal Prabhulal Parikh (Con.)
288. *Phaltan (R)*: Sadashivrao Marutirao Bandisode (SCF)
289. *Phaltan*: Haribhau Vithalrao Nimbalkar (CPI)
290. *Poona Cantt.*: Vithal N. Shivarkar (PSP)
291. *Porbandar*: Maldevji Mandlikji Odedra (Con.)
292. *Prantij*: Smt. Ranjanben Madhukumar Vora (Con.)
293. *Purandhar*: Raghunathrao Anandrao Pawar (PWP)
294. *Pusad*: Vasantrao Phulsing Naik (Con.)
295. *Pusad (R)*: Daulat Laxman Khadse (Con.)
296. *Radhanagari*: Dnyanadeo Santaram Khandekar (PWP)
297. *Radhanpur*: Maneklal Nathalal Vakharia (Con.)
298. *Rahuri*: Laxmanrao Madhavrao Patil (Ind.)
299. *Rajapur*: Prabhat Mahadev Kulkarni (PSP)
300. *Rajkot*: Jaysukhlal Karshanji Shah (Con.)
301. *Rajula*: Surogbhai Kalubhai Varu (Con.)
302. *Rajura*: Ramchandra Ganpati Dhote (Con.)
303. *Ramtek*: Narendra Mahipat Tidke (Con.)

304. *Ratnagiri*: Atmaram Vasudev Modak (PSP)
305. *Raver*: Madhukar Dhanaji Choudhari (Con.)
306. *Raver (R)*: Keshavrao Raghav Wankhede (Con.)
307. *Renapur*: Gangadharappa C. Chaudhary (Con.)
308. *Roha*: Pandurang Ramji Sanap (PWP)
309. *Sakoli*: Adku Sonu Paulzagde (Con.)
310. *Sakoli (R)*: Nashikrao Khantadu Tirpude (Con.)
311. *Sakri*: Shankarrao Chindhuji Bedse (Ind.)
312. *Sakri (R)*: Rama Jirya Padvi (Ind.)
313. *Sanand*: Vardhamanbhai Lalbhai Mehta (Ind.)
314. *Sangmeshwar*: Arjun Bapuji Vichare (Ind.)
315. *Sangamner*: Datta Appaji Deshmukh (Ind.)
316. *Sangamner*: Narayan Ramji Navali (PSP)
317. *Sangli*: Vasantrao Banduji Patil(Con.)
318. *Sangola*: Keshavrao Shripatrao Raut (Con.)
319. *Sangola (R)*: Maruti Mahadeo Kambale (Con.)
320. *Santrampur*: Smt. Hiraben Lalchanbhai Ninama (Con.)
321. *Saoli*: Marotrao Sambshio Kannamwar (Con.)
322. *Saoner*: Mohammad Abdulla Khan Pathan (Con.)
323. *Satara*: Vithal Nanasaheb Patil (Ind.)
324. *Savli*: Jasbhai Hathibhai Amin (Con.)
325. *Savli (R)*: Ramchandra Chittabhai Solanki (Con.)
326. *Sawantwadi*: Smt. Parvati Devi Sawant Bhonsle (Ind.)
327. *Sewree*: S.G. Patkar (CPI)
328. *Shahada*: Vyankat Tanaji Dhobi (Con.)
329. *Shahada (R)*: Chandrasing Dhanka Bhandari (Con.)
330. *Shahuwadi*: Tryambak Sitaram Karkhanis (PWP)
331. *Shehra*: Dalabhai Raijibhai Parmar (Con.)
332. *Sheogaon*: Eknath Laxman Bhagwat (Ind.)
333. *Shirala*: Yeshwant Chandru Patil (PWP)
334. *Shirdi*: Bhaskarrao Sadashiv Galande (CPI)
335. *Shirdi (R)*: Arjun Giri Pawar (Ind.)
336. *Shirol*: Satgounda Revagonda Patil (PSP)
337. *Shivajinagar*: Jayant Shirdhar Tilak (HM)
338. *Sholapur City North*: Keshavlal Meerchand Shah (Con.)
339. *Sholapur City South*: Rajaram Savalaram Dhavale (Con.)
340. *Shrigonda*: Nawsherwan Navarozji Satha (Ind.)
341. *Shrigonda (R)*: Ramchandra Deokaji Pawar (Ind.)
342. *Shukrawarpeth*: Sridhar Mahadeo Joshi (PSP)
343. *Sidhpur*: Mafatlal Motilal Patel (Ind.)
344. *Sillod*: Nagorao Vishwanathrao Pathak (Con.)
345. *Sindkheda*: Shankar Gorakh Sonawane (PSP)
346. *Sinnar*: Shankar Kondaji Navale (PSP)
347. *Sironcha*: Narayansinh Sampatsinh Weakey (PSP)
348. *Sironcha (R)*: Vishweshwar Rao (Ind.)
349. *Sirur*: Shyamkant Damodar More (PSP)
350. *Somnath*: Hamir Sarman Solanki (Con.)
351. *Songadh*: Mavjibhai Chimabhai Chaudhari (Con.)
352. *South Sholapur*: Shantirappa Basappa Basawanti (Con.)
353. *Surat City East*: Ishwarlal Gulabhai Desai (Con.)
354. *Surat City West*: Golandaz Mohd. Husein Abdul Samad (Con.)
355. *Surendranagar*: Rasiklal Umedchand Parikh (Con.)
356. *Surendranagar (R)*: Pethabhai Ganeshbhai Parmar (Con.)
357. *Talaja*: Jorsinh Kasalbhai Indrani (Con.)
358. *Taloda (R)*: Gorji Surji Padavi (PSP)
359. *Tasgaon*: Ganpati Dada Lad (PWP)
360. *Thana*: Dattatraya Balkrishna Tamhane (PSP)
361. *Tharad*: Dahyalal Manilal Mehta (Con.)
362. *Thasra*: Kishoresingh Chhagusingh Gohil (Ind.)
363. *Thasra (R)*: Khushalbhai Morarbhai Dave (Con.)
364. *Tirora*: Shaligram Ramratan Dixit (Con.)
365. *Tuljapur*: Sahebrao Dada Hangargekar (Con.)
366. *Tumsar*: Aoo Malku Makade (Con.)
367. *Ulhasnagar*: Nevadram Vishindas Gurbani (Con.)
368. *Umrer*: Sadashivrao Rajaramrao Samarth (Con.)
369. *Umrer (R)*: Anantram Dayal Choudhari (Con.)
370. *Una*: Ratubhai Mulshankar Adani (Con.)
371. *Vagad*: Smt. Trilochana Ushakant Dholakia (Con.)
372. *Vagra*: Mansinhji Bhasaheb Rana (Con.)
373. *Vaijapur*: Machhendranath Ramchandrarao Jadhav (Ind.)
374. *Vallabhipur*: Karsanbhai Jerambhai Bharodia (Con.)
375. *Vengurla*: Narayan Mahadeo Chammankar (PSP)
376. *Vijapur North*: Gangaram Chunilal Raval (Ind.)
377. *Vijapur South*: Becharbhai Hargovinddas Patel (Ind.)
378. *Viramgam*: Dilipsinghji Pratapsinghji Desai (Ind.)
379. *Visvadar*: Parmananddas Jivanbhai Kathrecha (Con.)
380. *Visnagar*: Ramnidal Trikamlal Maniar (Ind.)
381. *Vita*: Bhagwan Nanaseheb More (PWP)
382. *Vita (R)*: Pirajirao Tayapa Madhale (SCF)

383. *Wai*: Dadasaheb Khasherao Jagtap (Ind.)
384. *Walkeshwar*: Sayaji Laxman Silam (Con.)
385. *Walva*: Naghnath Ramchandra Nayakavadi (PWP)
386. *Wani*: Shirdharrao Nathobaji Jawade (Con.)
387. *Wani (R)*: Kirtimantrao Bhujangrao (Con.)
388. *Wankaner*: Smt. Hiralaxmi Keshavlal Sheth (Con.)
389. *Wardha*: Mahadeo Tukaram Thakre (Con.)
390. *Wardha (R)*: Shankerrao Vithalrao Sonawane (Con.)
391. *Washim*: Jaisingrao Dinkarrao Rajurkar (Con.)
392. *Washim (R)*: Rambhau Chinkaji Salwe (Con.)
393. *Worli*: Ramchandra Dhondiba Bhandare (SCF)
394. *Yawal*: Smt. Rambai Narayan Deshpande (Con.)
395. *Yeola*: Dagu Shankar Kanade (PSP)
396. *Yeotmal*: Ramchandra Jagoba Kadu (Con.)
397. *Nominated*: Norman R. Ferguson

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Bhogilal Dhirajlal Lala *Deputy Speaker*: Km. Jethi T. Sipahimalani

No.	Name	Constituency
1.	Smt. A.C. Shah	Legislative Assembly
2.	A.C.P. Rebello	Assembly
3.	A.N. Patil	"
4.	A.R. Bhat	"
5.	B.D. Suryavanshi	"
6.	Smt. B.M. Parekh	"
7.	B.P. Badave	"
8.	B.R. Patel	"
9.	B.V. Shende	"
10.	C.C. Mehta	"
11.	C.K. Shah	"
12.	C.N. Bhadlavala	"
13.	D. Amin	"
14.	Smt. D.P. Sanghavi	"
15.	G.H.W. Momin	"
16.	G.M. Nalavade	"
17.	H.B. Bhide	"
18.	H.D. Awode	"
19.	Smt. J.B. Shukla	"
20.	J.N. Korpe	"
21.	K.H. Thacker	"
22.	K.M. Agarwal	"
23.	K.M. Veer	"
24.	L.K. Maniar	"
25.	Smt. M.A. Nagori	"
26.	Smt. M.R. Sarnaik	"
27.	M.S. Alshi	"
28.	Mohamed Taher Habib	"
29.	Nemichand Kisandas	"
30.	Panditrao	"
31.	P.V. Gadgil	"
32.	R.P. Samarth	"
33.	R.S. Bhatt	"
34.	S.A. Pathan	"
35.	S.L. Benadikar	"
36.	S.M. Dahanukar	"
37.	S.M. Thorat	"
38.	S.S. Agrawal	"
39.	Tilawant Ali	"
40.	V.G. Phatak	"
41.	V.M. Madhavrao	"
42.	V.S. Page	"
43.	Abdul Rahmankhan Mohamed Yusufkhan	Local Authorities
44.	B.A. Dalal	"
45.	B.D. Lala	"
46.	B.D. Shukla	"
47.	B. Narsingrao	"
48.	C.C. Bhatt	"
49.	C.D. Barfivala	"
50.	C.M. Patel	"
51.	C.N. Bajpai	"
52.	C.P. Meta	"
53.	D.B. Agarwal	"
54.	Devji Rattensey	"
55.	D.F Shaw	Local
56.	D.K. Mehta	Authorities
57.	D.N. Trivedi	"
58.	G.B. Mehta	"
59.	G.D. Mali	"
60.	G.N. Koli	"
61.	G.R. Thete	"
62.	H.V. Kotecha	"
63.	I.B. Deshmukh	"
64.	J.H. Girame	"
65.	J.H. Jawade	"
66.	K.R. Patil	"
67.	L.C. Diwanji	"
68.	L.D. Acharya	"
69.	M.B. Gaikwad	"
70.	M.B. Patel	"
71.	P.B. Patwari	"
72.	P.P. Naik	"
73.	R.N. Balbudhe	"
74.	S.K. Galwankar	"
75.	S.M. Mehta	"
76.	V.B. Deshmukh	"
77.	V.R. Parashar	"
78.	W.G. Yardi	"
79.	A.S. Sthalekar	Graduates
80.	B.S. Vyas	"
81.	D.C. Shukla	"
82.	D.D. Karve	"
83.	M.B. Harris	"
84.	M.D. Patel	"
85.	P.N. Khosla	"
86.	V.D. Sathaye	"
87.	V.M. Subhedar	"
88.	D.H. Sahasrabuddhe	Teachers
89.	D.V. Deshpande	"
90.	L.N. Chhapekar	"
91.	M.N. Kale	"
92.	M.V. Donde	"
93.	R.M. Dave	"
94.	S.L. Ogale	"
95.	S.R. Londhe	"
96.	T.S. Thakore	"
97.	B.P. Rawat	Nominated
98.	D.S. Sodhi	"
99.	G.D. Ambekar	"
100.	H.D. Trivedi	"
101.	Smt. J.T. Sipahimalani	"
102.	K.A. Hamied	"
103.	Leo Rodrigues	"
104.	M.P. Desai	"
105.	P.S. Dhok	"
106.	Ratanlal Mohanlal	"
107.	Smt. S.J. Kulkarni	"
108.	Smt. S. Paranjpe	"

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1958-59	Revised Estimates 1958-59	Budget Estimates 1959-60
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties ..	1,442.72	1,501.36	1,498.26
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax ..	1,229.21	1,210.86	1,255.96
Estate Duty ..	31.98	41.34	41.34
Taxes on Railway Fares ..	160 36	177.29	177.29
Land Revenue (net) ..	1,326.32	1,337.83	1,289.86
State Excise Duties ..	116.83	118.00	89.80
Stamps ..	556.56	552.74	568.41
Forest ..	493 66	530.21	557.45
Registration ..	58.22	60.06	53.49
Taxes on Vehicles ..	369.31	505.68	580.24
Sales Tax ..	2,438.96	3,073.14	3,078.89
Other Taxes and Duties ..	881.29	991.75	1,015.62
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net) ..	138.47	108.24	103.84
Debt Services ..	455.48	678.71	641.49
Civil Administration ..	1,466.04	1,438.27	1,622.35
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net) ..	100.21	92.70	385.27
Miscellaneous (net) ..	320.74	377.86	376.01
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments ..	180.62	177.48	165.19
Community Development Projects, NES and Local Development Works	229.39	220.39	169.20
Extraordinary ..	3.78	8.05	3.78
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	12,000.15	13,201.96	13,673.74
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	1,278.22	1,541.83	1,568.55
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	315.04	343.55	364.68
Debt Services (net) ..	995 01	1,109.66	1,132.63
General Administration ..	860 13	873.09	903.63
Administration of Justice ..	266.62	261.03	272.66
Jails ..	112 21	117.92	119.22
Police ..	1,271.26	1,325.00	1,328.50
Ports and Pilotage ..	81.36	89.03	79.84
Dangs District ..	76.84	75.97	76.91
Scientific Departments ..	17.72	15.10	21.36
Education ..	2,296.55	2,483.93	2,505.21
Medical ..	770.69	714.80	839.09
Public Health ..	265.10	263.44	325.64
Agriculture ..	446 46	451.48	411.82
Animal Husbandry ..	128 64	117.32	150.16
Co-operation ..	162.24	156.37	226.42
Industries ..	223.97	201.97	242.87
Miscellaneous Departments ..	389.35	396.77	591.31
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	489.50	529.45	862.19
Electricity Schemes ..	.55	.64	.72
Miscellaneous ..	1,426.23	1,580.23	1,435.14
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	327.42	509.80	313.43
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	12,201.11	13,158.38	13,771.98
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	(—)200.96	(+) 43.58	(—) 98.24

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Area: 85,861 sq. miles *Population*: 44,10,000 *Capital*: Srinagar
Principal languages: Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu

Sadar-i-Riyasat: Yuvraj Karan Singh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers		*Portfolios*
Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad	..	Prime Minister, General Administration, Services, Cabinet, Civil Secretariat, Finance, Budget, Planning, Statistics, Law and Order, Police, Militia, Civil Liaison, Information, Publicity, Stationery and Printing.
S.L. Saraf	..	Industrial Administration, Industries including Cottage Industries, Sericulture and Silk Weaving, Government Woollen Mills, Emporia and Central Market, Forest Industries including Joinery Mills, Drug Manufacture, Banking including Jammu and Kashmir Bank, Labour Administration and Labour Organisation, Trade Commissioner, Delhi and Trade Agencies.
D.N. Mahajan	..	Law and Judiciary, Franchise and Legislation, Land Revenue and Land Records, Relief, Rehabilitation and Evacuee Property, Jurisdictional Jagirs, Debt Conciliation Boards, Compassionate Fund Board, Charitable and Religious Institutions and Endowments.
G.M. Rajpori	..	Health, Sanatoria, Jails, Tourism and General Records.
Chuni Lal Kotwal	..	Roads and Buildings, Irrigation, Housing, Water Supply, Jammu and Kashmir Provinces and Power.
Shams-ud-Din	..	Agriculture and Horticulture, Dehat Sudhar (C.P. and N.E.S.), Animal Husbandry, Sheep and Cattle breeding including Dairy Farms, Co-operation and Rakhs and Farms.
Ministers of State		
Harbans Singh Azad	..	Education, Libraries, Research and Publications and N.C.C.
Ghulam Nabi Wani Sogami	..	Forests, Game Preservation, Fisheries and Reception and Tawaza.
Abdul Gani Trali	..	Food, Supplies and Price Control, Central Purchases and Stores and Transport.
Kushak Bakula	..	Ladakh Affairs.
Amar Nath Sharma	..	Local Self-Government.
Bhagat Chhajuram	..	Social Welfare.

Chief Secretary

Ghulam Ahmed

JAMMU AND KASHMIR HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	..	J.N. Wazir
Puisne Judges	..	M. Fazl Ali, K.V.G. Nair.
Advocate-General	..	Jaswant Singh

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	..	Yadunath Singh
Members	..	Ghulam Mohammad, Uday Chand, A.H. Durrani

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: Asadullah Mir *Deputy Speaker*: Mohd. Ayub Khan

1. *Akhnoor*: Sahdev Singh (PP)	4. *Anantnag*: Shams-ud-Din (NC)
2. *Akhnoor-Chhamb (R)*: Sat Dev (PP)	5. *Arnas*: Mohammad Ayub Khan (NC)
3. *Amirakadal*: Sham Lal Saraf (NC)	6. *Badgam*: Syed Ali Shah (NC)

*The abbreviations used are: National Conference (NC); Democratic National Conference (DNC) and Praja Parishad (PP).

7. *Bandipora Gurez*: Kabir Khan (NC)
8. *Barmulla*: Harbans Singh Azad (NC)
9. *Basohli*: Mahesh Chand (PP)
10. *Berua*: Abdul Qadoos Azad (NC)
11. *Bhaderwah*: Chuni Lal Kotwal (NC)
12. *Bhalesa-Bunjwah*: Abdul Gani Goni (NC)
13. *Billawar*: R.C. Khajuria (NC)
14. *Bishna-Samba*: Ram Piara Saraf (DNC)
15. *Bishna-Samba (R)*: Naher Singh (DNC)
16. *Charai-Sharif*: Abdul Qayum (NC)
17. *Dachnpora*: Ghulam Ahmed Mir (NC)
18. *Darpal*: Mohammad Iqbal (NC)
19. *Devsar*: Abdul Aziz (NC)
20. *Doda*: Ghulam Ahmed Dev (NC)
21. *Doru*: Mir Qasim (DNC)
22. *Darhgam*: Ghulam Mohammad Mir (DNC)
23. *Drugumula*: Mohammad Sultan (NC)
24. *Ganderbal*: Ghulam Ahmed Sofi (NC)
25. *Habakadal*: D.P. Dhar (DNC)
26. *Hamal*: Ghulam Rasool Kar (NC)
27. *Handwara*: Ghulam Qadir Masala (NC)
28. *Hazratbal*: Mohammad Yehyah Sidiqi (NC)
29. *Jammu City (North)*: Prem Nath Dogra (PP)
30. *Jammu City (South)*: Ram Chand Mahajan (NC)
31. *Jammu Tehsil*: Rajinder Singh (PP)
32. *Jammu Tehsil (R)*: Milkhi Ram (Harijan Mandal)
33. *Jasmergarh*: G.L. Dogra (DNC)
34. *Kangan*: Mian Nazam-ud-Din (NC)
35. *Kargil*: Aga Syed Ibrahim Shah (NC)
36. *Karnah*: Mohammad Yunis (NC)
37. *Kathua*: Piar Singh (NC)
38. *Khansahib*: Abdul Rehman Mir Rahat (DNC)
39. *Khanyar*: Abdul Rehman Butt (NC)
40. *Khorerpora*: Noor Din Dar (NC)
41. *Kishtwar*: Mir Badshah (DNC)
42. *Kothar*: Manohar Nath Kaul (DNC)
43. *Kulgam*: Abdul Kabir (NC)
44. *Lander Tikri*: Moti Ram Baigra (DNC)
45. *Lolab*: Ghulam Nabi Wani (NC)
46. *Leh*: Kushak Bakula (NC)
47. *Magam*: Ghulam Mohammad Wani (NC)
48. *Mendhar*: Pir Jamait Ali Shah (NC)
49. *Nandi*: Ghulam Ahmed (NC)
50. *Narvaw*: Ghulam Hassan Khan (NC)
51. *Nawshera*: Krishen Dev Sethi (DNC)
52. *Nowbung*: Syed Hussain (DNC)
53. *Pampore*: Ghulam Jilani (NC)
54. *Pattan*: Ghulam Mohammad Butt Jalib (NC)
55. *Poonch*: Ghulam Ahmed (NC)
56. *Pulwama*: Sona Ullah Sheikh (NC)
57. *Ramban*: Kh. Asadullah Mir (NC)
58. *Rajouri*: Abdul Aziz Shawl (NC)
59. *Rajpora*: Ghulam Mohammed Raj-puri (NC)
60. *Ramhal*: Ghulam Mohammed Wani (NC)
61. *Ramnagar*: Hem Raj Jandial (NC)
62. *Riasi*: Reshi Kesh (NC)
63. *R.S. Pura*: Kulbir Singh (NC)
64. *R.S. Pura (R)*: Chajju Ram (NC)
65. *Safa Kadal*: Bakshi Ghulam Moham-mad (NC)
66. *Samba*: Sagar Singh (NC)
67. *Sanuwara*: Abdul Khaliq Butt (NC)
68. *Shopian*: Abdul Majid Bandery (NC)
69. *Sopore*: Abdul Gani Malik (NC)
70. *Tangamarg*: Mohammad Akbar (NC)
71. *Tankipora*: Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq (DNC)
72. *Tral*: Abdul Ghani Trali (NC)
73. *Udhampur*: Amar Nath Sharma (NC)
74. *Uri*: Mohammad Afzal Khan (NC)
75. *Zadibal*: Mirwaiz Ghulam Nabi Hamdani (NC)

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Shiv Narayan Fotedar — *Deputy Chairman*: Ghayas-ud-Din

No.	Name	Constituency
1.	Amar Chand	Legislative Assembly
2.	Chela Singh	”
3.	Ganga Ram	”
4.	Gulam Hussain	”
5.	Gulam Mohi-ud-din Khan	”
6.	Gulam Mustafa Tak	”
7.	Habib Ullah	”
8.	Haji Safdar Ali	”
9.	Mansukh Rai	”
10.	Mohammad Anwar	”
11.	Mohammad Moqbool Mahjoo	”
12.	Mohan Singh	”
13.	Om Prakash Mehta	”
14.	Peer Ghayas-ud-Din	”
15.	Peer Ghulam Moham-mad Masudi	”
16.	Ram Krishen	”
17.	Rattan Singh	”
18.	Sanam Wangal	”
19.	Sheikh Ghulam Rasul	Legislative Assembly
20.	Shiv Narayan Fotedar	”
21.	Beli Ram	”
22.	Ahsan Mir	Local Authorities
23.	Buaditamal	”
24.	Dina Nath Mahajan	”
25.	Ghulam Mohammad Pampori	”
26.	Mukhtar Ahmed	”
27.	Shiv Singh	”
28.	Syed Nazir Hussain Samnani	”
29.	Dina Nath Kaul	Teachers
30.	G.R. Azad	”
31.	G.R. Renzu	Nominated
32.	Jatinder Dev	”
33.	Madan Lal	”
34.	Mir Alam	”
35.	Mohammad Shafi	”
36.	R.N. Chopra	”

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU & KASHMIR

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1958-59	Revised Estimates 1958-59	Budget Estimates 1959-60
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties ..	101.46	109.53	108.42
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax ..	86.97	85.65	88.84
Land Revenue (net) ..	95.52	61.40	69.24
State Excise Duties ..	26.50	26.50	30.00
Stamps ..	12.00	12.00	12.50
Forest ..	228.17	228.23	308.97
Registration ..	3.00	4.06	4.17
Taxes on Vehicles ..	7.00	7.60	7.80
Sales Tax ..	15.46	16.00	19.50
Other Taxes and Duties ..	4.54	5.00	9.50
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net) ..	22.25	20.21	16.51
Debt Services ..	9.71	11.05	11.36
Civil Administration ..	73.87	72.62	92.33
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net) ..	100.09	113.90	133.68
Miscellaneous (net) ..	28.75	26.91	54.98
Grant-in-aid from Central Government	300.00	300.02	300.05
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works ..	38.96	17.60	31.54
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	1,154.25	1,118.28	1,299.39
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	99.76	102.34	125.98
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	43.57	49.19	46.59
Debt Services (net) ..	64.56	13.63	80.00
General Administration ..	48.98	49.50	56.65
Audit ..	9.48	2.89	—
Administration of Justice ..	9.93	10.37	11.73
Jails ..	4.64	4.64	6.51
Police ..	68.60	70.64	77.15
Scientific Departments ..	.40	.40	.93
Education ..	139.39	136.01	175.01
Medical ..	58.93	54.89	72.28
Public Health ..	7.67	6.94	9.61
Agriculture ..	16.63	19.15	33.18
Animal Husbandry ..	18.37	15.65	21.71
Rehabilitation ..	3.63	4.51	—
Co-operation ..	12.19	11.23	14.65
Industries ..	5.36	7.56	8.69
Miscellaneous Departments ..	29.63	31.56	24.79
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	100.49	129.19	73.88
Miscellaneous ..	123.28	130.34	151.93
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works ..	94.08	92.18	88.97
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	959.57	942.81	1,080.24
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	(+)194.68	(+)175.47	(+)219.15

KERALA

Area: 15,006 sq. miles *Population*: 1,35,49,118 *Capital* Trivandrum
Principal language: Malayalam

Governor: B. Ramakrishna Rao

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
E.M.S. Namboodiripad	.. General Administration, Integration, Planning, Community Development and subjects not expressly mentioned.
C. Achutha Menon	.. Finance, Insurance, Commercial Taxes, Agricultural Income Tax, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.
K.C. George	.. Food, Civil Supplies and Forests.
K.P. Gopalan	.. Industries, Mining and Geology, Cement, Iron and Steel, and Commerce.
T.V. Thomas	.. Transport, Labour, Municipalities, Handlooms and Coir, Industrial Housing, Sports and Sports Associations.
P.K. Chathan	.. Local Self-Government, Advancement of Backward Communities, Panchayats and District Boards, Resettlement and Colonisation.
Smt. K.R. Gouri	.. Revenue, Land Revenue, Excise and Prohibition, Registration, Devaswoms and Charitable Endowments.
T.A. Majeed	.. Public Works, Buildings, Communications, Ports, Railways, Information, Publicity and Tourism.
Joseph Mundassery	.. Education, Fisheries, Museums and Zoo, Co-operation, Stationery and Printing and Archaeology.
A.R. Menon	.. Health Services and Ayurveda.
V.R. Krishna Iyer	.. Legislation, Elections, Law and Order, Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, Jails, Irrigation and Electricity.

Chief Secretary
N.E.S. Raghavachari

KERALA HIGH COURT

Chief Justice .. K. Sankaran
Puisne Judges .. G.K. Pillai, M.S. Menon, T.K. Joseph, N. V. Iyengar, P.T. Raman Nair, C.A. Vaidyalingam. V. Pillai, Smt. A. Chandy.
Advocate-General .. K.V. Suryanarayana Iyer.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. V.K. Velayudhan
Members .. N.P. Verghese, P.T. Bhaskara Panicker.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: R. Sankaranarayanan Thampi *Deputy Speaker*: Kumari K.O. Aysha Bai

1. *Alathur*: R. Krishnan (CPI)
2. *Alleppey*: T.V. Thomas (CPI)
3. *Alwaye*: T.O. Bava (Con.)
4. *Andathode*: K. Govindankutty Menon (CPI)
5. *Aranmula*: K. Gopinathan Pillai (Con.)
6. *Arianad*: R. Balakrishna Pillai (CPI)
7. *Arur*: P.S. Karthikeyan (Con.)
8. *Attingal*: R. Prakasam (CPI)
9. *Badagara*: Kalu Mandoti Kunniyil (CPI)
10. *Balussery*: M. Naryana Kurup (PSP)
11. *Cannanore I*: Kannan Chaliyoth (CPI)
12. *Cannanore II*: K.P. Gopalan (CPI)
13. *Chadayamangalam*: Bhargavan (CPI)
14. *Chalakudy*: C.G. Janardhanan (PSP)
15. *Chalakudy (R)*: P.K. Chathan (CPI)
16. *Changanacherry*: M. Kalyanakrishnan Nair (CPI)
17. *Chengannur*: R. Sankaranarayanan Thampi (CPI)
18. *Chevayur*: A. Balagopalan (Con.)
19. *Chittur*: P. Balachandra Menon (CPI)
20. *Chittur (R)*: K. Eacharan (Con.)

21. *Cranganore*: E. Gopalakrishna Menon (CPI)
22. *Devicolam*: Smt. Rosamma Punnose (CPI)
23. *Devicolam (R)*: N. Ganapathy (Con.)
24. *Elapully*: A.K. Ramankutty (CPI)
25. *Eravipuram*: P. Ravindran (CPI)
26. *Ernakulam*: A.L. Jacob (Con.)
27. *Ettumanoor*: George Joseph (Con.)
28. *Guruvayoor*: P.K. Koru (Ind.)
29. *Haripad*: V. Ramkrishna Pillai (CPI)
30. *Hosdrug*: K. Chandraskekharan (PSP)
31. *Irrikkur*: Narayanan Nambiar (CPI)
32. *Irinjalakuda*: C. Achutha Menon (CPI)
33. *Kuduthuruthy*: M.C. Abraham (Con.)
34. *Kallooppara*: M.M. Mathai (Con.)
35. *Kanayannur*: T.K. Ramkrishnan (CPI)
36. *Kanjurapally*: K.T. Thomas (Con.)
37. *Karikode*: Smt. Kusumam Joseph (Con.)
38. *Karunagapally*: Kunjukrishnan (Con.)
39. *Karthigapally*: R. Sugathan (CPI)
40. *Kasergod*: C. Kunhikrishnan Nair (Con.)
41. *Kayamkulam*: Ku. K.O. Aysha Bai (CPI)
42. *Koduvally*: M.T. Gopalankutty Nair (Con.)
43. *Kondetty*: M.P.M. Ahmmad Kurikkal (Ind.)
44. *Kothakulangara*: M.A. Antony (Con.)
45. *Kottarakara*: E. Chandrasekhran Nair (CPI)
46. *Kottayam*: P. Bhaskaran Nair (CPI)
47. *Kozhikode I*: Smt. Sarada Krishnan (Con.)
48. *Kozhikode II*: P. Kumaran (Con.)
49. *Krishnapuram*: G. Karthikeyan (CPI)
50. *Kunnamkulam*: T.K. Krishnan (CPI)
51. *Kunnamangalam*: Smt. Leela Damodara Menon (Con.)
52. *Kunnathur*: P.R. Madhavan Pillai (CPI)
53. *Kunnathur (R)*: R. Govindan (CPI)
54. *Kuttipuram*: C. Ahmedkutty (Ind.)
55. *Kuthuparamba*: P. Ramunny Kurup (PSP)
56. *Kuzhalmannam*: K.V. John (CPI)
57. *Madai*: M.P.R. Gopalan Nambiar (CPI)
58. *Malappuram*: K. Hassan Gani (Ind.)
59. *Manalur*: Joseph Mundassery (CPI)
60. *Manjeri*: P.P. Ummer Koya (Con.)
61. *Manjeri (R)*: M. Chadayan (Ind.)
62. *Manjeswar*: M. Umesh Rao (Ind)
63. *Mankada*: V. Mahammad Kodur (Ind.)
64. *Mannarghat*: K. Krishna Menon (CPI)
65. *Mararikulam*: C.G. Sadasivan (CPI)
66. *Mattancherry*: K.K. Vishwanathan (Con.)
67. *Mattanur*: N.E. Balaram (CPI)
68. *Mavelikara*: K.C. George (CPI)
69. *Mavelikara (R)*: P.K. Kunjachan (CPI)
70. *Meenachil*: P.M. Joseph (Con.)
71. *Muvattupuzha*: K.M. George (Con.)
72. *Nadapuram*: C.H. Kanaran Cheekoli (CPI)
73. *Narakkal*: K.C. Abraham (Con.)
74. *Nattika*: K.S. Achuthan (Con.)
75. *Nedumanagad*: N. Neelakantaru Pandarathil (CPI)
76. *Nemom*: M. Sadasivan (CPI)
77. *Neyyattinkara*: R. Janaradhanan Nair (CPI)
78. *Nileswar*: E.M.S. Numboodiripad (CPI)
79. *Nileswar (R)*: Kallalan (CPI)
80. *Ollur*: P.R. Francis (Con.)
81. *Ottapalam*: P.V. Kunjunni Nayar (CPI)
82. *Palghat*: R. Raghava Menon (Con.)
83. *Palluruthy*: Alexander Parambithara (Con.)
84. *Parassala*: Kunjukrishnan Nadar (Con.)
85. *Parli*: C.K. Narayanan Kutty (CPI)
86. *Parur*: M. Sivan Pillai (CPI)
87. *Pathanamthitta*: T. Bhaskaran Pillai (CPI)
88. *Pathanapuram*: Rajagopalan Nair (CPI)
89. *Pattambi*: E.P. Gopalan (CPI)
90. *Perambra*: M. Kumaran (CPI)
91. *Perintalamanna*: P. Govindan Nambair (CPI)
92. *Perumbavoor*: P. Govinda Pillai (CPI)
93. *Ponnani*: E.T. Kunhan (CPI)
94. *Ponnani (R)*: Kunhambu Kallayan (Con.)
95. *Poonjar*: T.A. Thomman (Con.)
96. *Puthupally*: P.C. Cheriyan (Con.)
97. *Puliyannur*: Joseph Chazhikatt (PSP)
98. *Punalur*: P. Gopalan (CPI)
99. *Quilandy*: P.M. Kunhiraman Nambair (PSP)
100. *Quilon*: A.A. Rahim (Con.)
101. *Ramamangalam*: E.P. Poulose (Con.)
102. *Ranni*: Idicula (Con.)
103. *Sherthalai*: Smt. K.R. Gouri (CPI)
104. *Tanur*: G.H. Mohamed Koya (Ind.)
105. *Tellicherry*: V.R. Krishna Iyer (CPI)
106. *Thakazhi*: Thoman John (Con.)
107. *Tirur*: K. Moideenkutty Hajee (Ind.)
108. *Thirurangady*: K. Avukkadarkutty Naha (Ind.)
109. *Thiruvalla*: G. Padmanabhan Thampi (CPI)
110. *Thodupuzha*: A. Mathew (Con.)
111. *Thrikkadavur*: T. Krishnan (Con.)
112. *Thrikkadavur (R)*: K. Karunkaran (CPI)
113. *Trichur*: A.R. Menon (CPI)
114. *Trivandrum I*: E.P. Eapen (PSP)
115. *Trivandrum II*: A. Thanu Pillai (PSP)
116. *Ullur*: V. Sreedharan (CPI)
117. *Vadakkekara*: K.A. Balan (CPI)
118. *Vaikom*: K.R. Narayanan (Con.)
119. *Varkala*: T. Abdul Majeed (CPI)
120. *Varkala (R)*: K. Sivadasan (CPI)
121. *Vazhur*: P.T. Chacko (Con.)
122. *Vilappil*: Ponnara G. Sreedhar (PSP)
123. *Wadakkancherry*: K. Kochukuttan (Con.)
124. *Wadakkancherry (R)*: C.C. Ayyappan (CPI)
125. *Wynad*: N.K. Kunhikrishnan Nair (Con.)
126. *Wynad (R)*: V. Madura (Con.)
127. *Nominated*: W.A. D' cruz

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1958-59	Revised Estimates 1958-59	Budget Estimates 1959-60
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties ..	228.67	244.08	241.42
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	510.17	430.91	448.85
Estate Duty ..	14.16	8.38	7.44
Taxes on Railway Fares ..	16 56	19.71	19.71
Land Revenue (net) ..	168.32	163.57	167.46
State Excise Duties ..	219.06	219.74	216.87
Stamps ..	110.33	121.85	127.86
Forest ..	282.40	321.20	323.00
Registration ..	34.16	33.57	33.57
Taxes on Vehicles ..	163.80	165.85	174 88
Sales Tax ..	420.00	535.80	600.00
Other Taxes and Duties ..	8.82	15.35	18.61
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net) ..	8 56	5.56	9.04
Debt Services ..	163.14	132.37	125.43
Civil Administration ..	590.55	590.56	697.38
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net) ..	49.90	100.48	122.18
Miscellaneous (net) ..	130.83	205.82	227.74
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	175.23	175.54	175.35
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works ..	67.01	61.20	59.18
Extraordinary	0.77	0.80	50.80
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS	3,362.44	3,552.34	3,846.77
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	258.03	273.55	299.51
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	57.21	58.33	75.72
Debt Services (net) ..	153.86	153.16	157.66
General Administration ..	128.09	137.61	148.40
Administration of Justice ..	77.08	82.35	87.86
Jails ..	23.58	27.57	31.77
Police ..	186.97	193.50	203.43
Scientific Departments ..	4 52	4.82	4.88
Education ..	1,084.71	1,247.95	1,301.66
Medical ..	247.24	256.19	298.64
Public Health ..	167.38	118.44	158.27
Agriculture and Rural Development ..	195.08	155.77	161.28
Animal Husbandry ..	21.22	20.56	26.75
Co-operation ..	23.89	18.12	25.36
Industries and Supplies ..	77.85	58.62	75.24
Miscellaneous Departments ..	154.59	168.57	170.59
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	190.32	232.41	303.03
Miscellaneous ..	238.12	271.17	275.35
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works ..	127.53	102.68	119.24
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	3,417.27	3,581.37	3,924.54
SURPLUS(+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	(—) 54.83	(—) 29.03	(—) 77.77

MADHYA PRADESH

Area: 1,71,250 sq. miles | *Population*: 2,60,71,637 | *Capital*: Bhopal

Principal language: Hindi

Governor: H.V. Pataskar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
K.N. Katju	.. Chief Minister, General Administration, Home, Publicity, Complaints, Planning and Development, Agriculture and Co-ordination.
B.A. Mandloi	.. Revenue, Survey and Settlement, Land Records, Land Reforms, Local Self-Government (Urban) and Commerce and Industry.
Shambhunath Shukla	.. Forests and Natural Resources.
S.D. Sharma	.. Education, Law and Tourist Traffic.
Mishrilal Gangwal	.. Finance, Separate Revenue, Economics and Statistics and Registration.
Shankarlal Tewari	.. Public Works, Irrigation (excluding Chambal Project) and Electricity.
V.V. Dravid	.. Labour, Rehabilitation, Housing and Chambal Project.
Nareshchandra Singh	.. Tribal Welfare.
Ganesh Ram Anant	.. Social Welfare, Co-operation and Local Self-Government (Rural).
Padmavati Devi	.. Public Health.
A.Q. Siddiqui	.. Jails, Food and Civil Supplies.
Deputy Ministers	
Narsinghrao Dixit	.. Home.
Kesholal Gomashta	.. Commerce and Industry.
Jagmohan Das	.. Revenue, Survey and Settlement, Land Records, Land Reforms and Local Self-Government.
Mathura Prasad Dube	.. Finance, Separate Revenue, Economics and Statistics, Registration and Public Health.
Shivbhanu Solanki	.. Tribal Welfare, Labour, Rehabilitation and Social Welfare.
Sajjan Singh Vishnar	.. Forests, Natural Resources, Jails, Food and Civil Supplies.
Dashrath Jain	.. Public Works and Electricity.
Shyam Sunder Narain Mushran	.. Agriculture and Co-operation.

Chief Secretary

H.S. Kamath

MADHYA PRADESH HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	.. G.P. Bhutt.
Puisne Judges	.. T.P. Naik, P.V. Dixit, Abdul Hakim Khan, V.R. Newaskar, T.C. Shrivastava, P.K. Tare, H.R. Krishnan, K.L. Pandey, S.P. Shrivastava, S.B. Sen, P. Sharma, N.M. Golvalkar
Advocate-General	.. M. Adhikari

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	.. H.C. Seth
Members	.. S.S. Pande, E.M. Joshi, Dhondiraj.

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: K.L. Dubey *Deputy Speaker*: A.S. Patwardhan

1. *Agar*: Madan Lal (JS)
2. *Alirajpur* (*R*): Chatrasingh Dariyab Singh (Con.)
3. *Alot*: Devi Singh (Con.)
4. *Alot* (*R*): Mian Ram (Con.)
5. *Akaltara*: Bhuwan Bhaskar Singh (Con.)
6. *Amarpatan*: Ramhit (JS)
7. *Ambah*: Ram Niwas (Con.)
8. *Ambikapur*: Brijbhusan Prasad Sinha (Con.)
9. *Ambikapur* (*R*): Prit Ram Kurrey (Con.)
10. *Arang*: Lakhanlal Gupta (Con.)
11. *Arang* (*R*): Jagmohandas Guru Gosai (Con.)
12. *Ashoknagar*: Ramdayal Singh (Con.)
13. *Ashoknagar* (*R*): Dulichand Sumerchand Ahirwar (Con.)
14. *Ater*: Hargyan Singh Bauhore (PSP)
15. *Badnagar*: Kanhaya Lal Bhurabhai Mehta (Con.)
16. *Badnawar*: Manohar Singh Mehta (Con.)
17. *Baihar*: Murlidhar Bhatailal Asanti (Con.)
18. *Baihar* (*R*): Harsingh Bakhatsingh Uike (Con.)
19. *Balaghat*: Nandkishore Jaisraj Sharma (Con.)
20. *Balod*: Keshولal Gomastha (Con.)
21. *Baloda-Bazar*: Brijlal Verma (PSP)
22. *Baloda-Bazar* (*R*): Narayandas (Con.)
23. *Banda*: Krishnanand Ramcharan (Con.)
24. *Bandhogarh*: Chhotelal Patel (Con.)
25. *Barghat*: Ravindranath Bhargava (Con.)
26. *Bargi*: Chandrika Prasad Tripathi (Con.)
27. *Badwah*: Virendrasingh Motisingh Mandloi (Con.)
28. *Badwani* (*R*): Gulal (JS)
29. *Basna*: Virendra Bahadur Singh (Ind.)
30. *Bemetara*: Laxman Prasad Vaidya (Con.)
31. *Bemetara* (*R*): Shivlal Kurre (Con.)
32. *Beohari*: Ram Kishore Shukla (Ind.)
33. *Beohari* (*R*): Smt. Jhalkan Kumari (Con.)
34. *Bairasia*: Bhagwan Singh (Con.)
35. *Bairasia* (*R*): Harikrishna Singh (Con.)
36. *Betul*: Deepchand Lakshmichand Gothi (Con.)
37. *Betul* (*R*): Mohakamsingh Sabsingh Uike (Con.)
38. *Bhainsdehi* (*R*): Somdatta Deo Dhurve (Con.)
39. *Bhatapara*: Chakrapani Shukla (Con.)
40. *Bhatgaon*: Jitendra Vijay Bahadur Singh (Ind.)
41. *Bhatgaon* (*R*): Moolchand Jangde (Con.)
42. *Bhilai*: Udairam (Con.)
43. *Bhilai* (*R*): Gopal Singh (Con.)
44. *Bhind*: Narsinghrao Dixit (Con.)
45. *Bhoma*: Manohar Rao Jatar (Con.)
46. *Bhoma* (*R*): Dipsingh (Con.)
47. *Bhopal*: Shakir Ali Khan (CPI)
48. *Biaora*: Laxman Singh Yadav (Ind.)
49. *Bicchia* (*R*): Baredi (Con.)
50. *Bijai-Raghogarh*: Kunjilal Swarnakar (Con.)
51. *Bijai-Raghogarh* (*R*): Smt. Chandabai (Con.)
52. *Bijawar*: Smt. Gayatri Pumar (Con.)
53. *Bijawar* (*R*): Hansraj (Con.)
54. *Bijapur*: B.R. Pambhoi (Con.)
55. *Bilaspur*: Shivdulare (Con.)
56. *Bindranawagarh*: Shyamcharan Shukla (Con.)
57. *Bindranawagarh* (*R*): Smt. Shyamkumari Devi (Con.)
58. *Birendranagar*: Smt. Padmavati Devi (Con.)
59. *Budhni*: Smt. Surajkala Sahay (Con.)
60. *Burhanpur*: Adbul Kadar Siddiqui (Con.)
61. *Champa*: Ramkrishna Rathore (Con.)
62. *Chachaura*: Sagarsingh Sisodia (Con.)
63. *Chandrapur*: Vacant
64. *Chandrapur* (*R*): Vedram (Con.)
65. *Chhatarpur*: Dasrath Jain (Con.)
66. *Chhatarpur* (*R*): Govind Das (Con.)
67. *Chhindwara*: Smt. Vidyawati Mehta (Con.)
68. *Chhindwara* (*R*): Nokhelal Deharia (Con.)
69. *Chitrakote* (*R*): Sukhadu (Con.)
70. *Chitrakoot*: Kaushalendra Pratap Singh (RRP)
71. *Chowki* (*R*): Smt. Kanak Kumari Devi (Con.)
72. *Damoh*: Harishchandra Marothi (Con.)
73. *Dantewara* (*R*): Sheo Ram Negi (Con.)
74. *Datia*: Shyam Sunderdas (Con.)
75. *Deori*: Bala Prasad Mishra (Con.)
76. *Deosar*: Bhailal (Ind.)
77. *Deosar* (*R*): Jagdeo Singh (PSP)
78. *Depalpur*: Nandlal Joshi (Con.)
79. *Depalpur* (*R*): Sajjan Singh Vishnar (Con.)
80. *Dewas*: Anant Sadhashiv Patwardhan (Con.)
81. *Dewas* (*R*): Bapulal Kishan Malviya (Con.)
82. *Dhamda*: Ganeshram (Con.)
83. *Dhamtari*: Purshottamdas Patel (Con.)
84. *Dhamtari* (*R*): Jhitakuram (Con.)
85. *Dhar*: Vasant Sadashiv Pradhan (HM)
86. *Dharamjaigarh*: Chandrachudh Prasad Singh Deo (Con.)
87. *Dharamjaigarh* (*R*): Ummed Singh (Con.)
88. *Dharsiwan*: Khubchand Baghel (PSP)
89. *Dindori*: Dwarika Prasad Bilthare (Con.)
90. *Dindori* (*R*): Akali Basori Bhoi (Con.)
91. *Dindi Lohara* (*R*): Smt. Jhamati Kunwar Devi (Con.)

92. *Dongargaon*: Dhannalal Jain (Con.)
93. *Dongargarh*: Vijaylal (Con.)
94. *Dongargarh (R)*: Bhootnath (Con.)
95. *Durg*: Vishwanath Yadavrao Tamaskar (PSP)
96. *Gadarwara*: Kishorilal Paliwal (Con.)
97. *Gadarwara (R)*: Narmada Prasad (Con.)
98. *Garoth*: Vimal Kumar Chauradiya (JS)
99. *Garoth (R)*: Smt. Saraswati Devi Sharda (Con.)
100. *Gharghoda*: Gauri Shankar Shastri (Con.)
101. *Gharghoda (R)*: Lalit Kumar Singh (Con.)
102. *Gird*: Murlidhar Vishwanath Dhule (Con.)
103. *Gohad*: Smt. Sushila Devi Bhadauria (Con.)
104. *Gategaon*: Shyam Sunder Narain Mushran (Con.)
105. *Gaurilla*: Mathura Prasad Dube(Con.)
106. *Guna*: Daulat Ram (Con.)
107. *Gurh*: Shivnath Prasad (JS)
108. *Gwalior*: Ramchandra Anant Sarvate (CPI)
109. *Harda*: Laxmanrao Bhikajee Naik (Con.)
110. *Harda (R)*: Smt. Gulabbai Agnibhoj (Con.)
111. *Harsud*: Kalusingh Shersingh (Con.)
112. *Harsud (R)*: Ram Singh Galiba (Con.)
113. *Hatta*: Gaya Prasad Pandey (Con.)
114. *Hatta (R)*: Kadorelal Chaudhary (Con.)
115. *Hoshangabad*: Nanhelal Bhurelal (Con.)
116. *Indore*: Vyankatesh Vishnu Dravid (Con.)
117. *Indore City Central*: Babulal Patondi (Con.)
118. *Indore City East*: Homi Framroj Daji (Ind.)
119. *Indore City West*: Mishrilal Gangwal (Con.)
120. *Itarsi*: Hari Prasad Chaturvedi (Con.)
121. *Jabalpur I*: Kunjilal Dube (Con.)
122. *Jabalpur II*: Jagdish Narayan Awasthi (Con.)
123. *Jabalpur III*: Jagmohan Das (Con.)
124. *Jagdalpur*: Pravirchand Deo (Con.)
125. *Jagdalpur (R)*: Derha Prasad (Con.)
126. *Janjgir*: Lakheshwarlal Paliwal (Con.)
127. *Jawara*: Kailash Nath Katju (Con.)
128. *Jashpur*: Vijaibhushan Singh Deo (Con.)
129. *Jashpur (R)*: Johan (Con.)
130. *Jatara*: Kamta Prasad (Con.)
131. *Jawad*: Virendra Kumar Sakhlecha (JS)
132. *Jhabua (R)*: Sursingh Mansingh (Con.)
133. *Jobat (R)*: Smt. Gangabai (Con.)
134. *Jaora*: Chhotelal Kashi Prasad (Ind.)
135. *Kanker*: Smt. Pratibha Devi (Con.)
136. *Kanker (R)*: Visram (Con.)
137. *Kannod*: Smt. Manjulabai Wagle (Con.)
138. *Karera*: Gautam Sharma (Con.)
139. *Katangi*: Ramniklal Amritlal Trivedi (Con.)
140. *Katghora*: Banwarilal (Con.)
141. *Katghora (R)*: Rudrasharan Pratap Singh (Con.)
142. *Kawardha*: Dharamraj Singh (RRP)
143. *Keskal (R)*: Saradu (Con.)
144. *Kahchrod*: Virendra Singh (HM)
145. *Khairagarh*: Rituparan Kishordas (Con.)
146. *Khairalanjee*: Shankerlal Tewari (Con.)
147. *Khandwa*: Bhagwantrao Mandloi (Con.)
148. *Khandwa (R)*: Deokaran Balchand (Con.)
149. *Khargone*: Ramakant Vishwanath Khode (Con.)
150. *Khargone (R)*: Sawaisingh Mandloi (Con.)
151. *Khilchipur*: Prabhudayal Chaube (Con.)
152. *Khurai*: Rishabh Kumar (Con.)
153. *Khurai (R)*: Bhadai Halke Chaudhari (Con.)
154. *Kirnapur*: Tejlal Harischandra Tenbhare (Con.)
155. *Kirnapur (R)*: Motiram Udgoo (Con.)
156. *Kaularas*: Vaidehicharan Parashar (Con.)
157. *Konta (R)*: Soyam Jogaya (Con.)
158. *Kota*: Kashiram Tewari (Con.)
159. *Kota (R)*: Smt. Suraj Kunwar Devi (Con.)
160. *Kotma*: Smt. Hariraj Kunwar (Con.)
161. *Kotma (R)*: Ratan Singh (Con.)
162. *Kukshi (R)*: Ratan Singh Ram Singh (Con.)
163. *Kurwai*: Takhtmal Jain (Con.)
164. *Kurud*: Bhopalrao Bisuji (Con.)
165. *Lahar*: Smt. Premkumari Raje (Con.)
166. *Lahar (R)*: Gokul Prasad Katraulia (Con.)
167. *Lakhanadon (R)*: Vasantrao Uike (Con.)
168. *Lashkar*: Ram Niwas Bangad (Con)
169. *Laundi*: Smt. Vidyawati Chaturvedi (Con.)
170. *Lormi*: Ganga Prasad Upadhyay (RRP)
171. *Mahasamund*: Nainchand (Con.)
172. *Mahasamund (R)*: Bajirao Miri (Con.)
173. *Maheshwar*: Ballabhadas Mahajan (Con.)
174. *Maheshwar (R)*: Sitaram Sadho (Con.)
175. *Mahidpur*: Remeshwar Dayal Mahadev Totala (Con.)
176. *Mahidpur (R)*: Durgadas Suryavanshi (Con.)
177. *Maihar*: Gopal Sharan Singh (Con.)
178. *Majhauli*: Arjun Singh (Ind.)
179. *Manasa*: Sunderlal Patwa (JS)
180. *Manawar East (R)*: Ranjit Singh (HM)
181. *Manawar West (R)*: Shivbhanu Solanki (Con.)
182. *Mandla*: Smt. Narayani Devi (Con.)
183. *Mandsaur*: Shyam Sunder Patidar (Con.)
184. *Manendragarh*: Brijendralal Gupta (Con.)
185. *Manendragarh (R)*: Raghubar Singh (Con.)
186. *Mangawan*: Rukamini Raman Pratap Singh (Ind.)

187. *Masod*: Marotrao Lahuni (PSP)
188. *Masturi*: Bashir Ahmad Kureshi (Con.)
189. *Masturi* (*R*): Ganesh Ram Anant (Con.)
190. *Mauganj*: Achutanand (Ind.)
191. *Mauganj* (*R*): Sahdeo (Con.)
192. *Mehedwani* (*R*): Ramaisingh (Con.)
193. *Mehgaon*: Yugul Kishore (PSP)
194. *Mhow*: Rustomji Kawasji Jal (Con.)
195. *Morar*: Smt. Chandrakala Sahai (Con.)
196. *Morena*: Yashwant Singh Kushwah (Con.)
197. *Morena* (*R*): Smt. Chamelibai Sagar (Con.)
198. *Multai*: Anandrao Sonaji Lokhande (PSP)
199. *Mungeli*: Khalaksingh Nandvanshi (HM)
200. *Mungeli*: Ambika Sao Kesharwani (RRP)
201. *Mungeli* (*R*): Ramlal Ghasia Satnami (RRP)
202. *Murwara*: Ramdas Agrawal (Ind.)
203. *Naraianpur* (*R*): Rameshwar Arjun (Con.)
204. *Narsimhapur*: Smt. Sarla Devi Pathak (Con.)
205. *Narsinghgarh*: Radhavallabh Vijayavargiya (Con.)
206. *Narsinghgarh* (*R*): Bhanwarlal Jiwan (Con.)
207. *Nawagarh*: Visahoo Das Mahant (Con.)
208. *Nimuch*: Sitaram Surajmal Jaju (Con.)
209. *Niwari*: Lakshmi Narain Naik (PSP)
210. *Niwari* (*R*): Nathuram Ahirwar (Con.)
211. *Niwas* (*R*): Sahjoo (Con.)
212. *Nohata*: Kunj Bihari Lal Guru (Con.)
213. *Pagara* (*R*): Udayabhanu Shah (Con.)
214. *Pal*: Kapildeo Narayan Singh (Con.)
215. *Pal* (*R*): Bhandari Ram (Con.)
216. *Panagar*: Parmanand Mohanlal Patel (Con.)
217. *Panna*: Devendra Vijay Singh (Ind.)
218. *Parasia*: Kashi Prasad Varma (Con.)
219. *Parasia* (*R*): Phulbhanu Shah (Con.)
220. *Patan*: Nek Narayan Singh (Con.)
221. *Patan* (*R*): Smt. Deva Devi (Con.)
222. *Pawai*: Narendra Singh (Con.)
223. *Pawai* (*R*): Ramdas Chaudhari (Con.)
224. *Pichhore Gird*: Brindra Sahay (Con.)
225. *Pichhore Gird* (*R*): Raja Ram Singh (Con.)
226. *Pichhore* (*Shivpuri*): Laxmi Narayan Gupta (HM)
227. *Pushparajgarh* (*R*): Lalan Singh (Con.)
228. *Raigarh*: Ramkumar Agarwal (PSP)
229. *Raipur*: Sharda Charan Tewari (Con.)
230. *Rajgarh*: Ram Charan Dube (Ind.)
231. *Rajanandgaon*: J.P.L. Francis (PSP)
232. *Rajapur* (*R*): Mangilal Tejsingh (Con.)
233. *Rampur Baghelan*: Lal Govind Narayan Singh (Con.)
234. *Ratlam*: Smt. Suman Jain (Con.)
235. *Rehali*: Mani Bhai Jaber Bhai Patel (Con.)
236. *Rewa*: Jagdish Chandra Joshi (Ind.)
237. *Sabalgarh*: Bal Mukund Mudgal (Con.)
238. *Sabalgarh* (*R*): Baboolal Maurya (Con.)
239. *Sagar*: Mohamed Shafi Mohamad Subrati (Con.)
240. *Sakti*: Liladhar Singh (PSP)
241. *Sanchi*: Khuman Singh (Con.)
242. *Sanchi* (*R*): Daulat Singh (Con.)
243. *Saraipali*: Jaideo Gadadhar Satpathi (Con.)
244. *Sarangarh*: Nareshchandra Singh (Con.)
245. *Sarangarh* (*R*): Km. Nanhudai (Con.)
246. *Sardarpur*: Shankar Lal Garg (Con.)
247. *Satna*: Shivanand (Con.)
248. *Satna* (*R*): Vishweshwar Prasad (Con.)
249. *Sausar*: Raichand Bhai Shah (Con.)
250. *Sausar* (*R*): Ranchusingh Iwanati (Con.)
251. *Sehore*: Diwanchand Mahajan (JS)
252. *Sehore* (*R*): Umrao Singh (Con.)
253. *Sendhawa* (*R*): Barkoo Chauhan (Con.)
254. *Seondha*: Kamta PrasadSaxena (Con.)
255. *Seoni*: Dadu Mahendranath Singh (Con.)
256. *Shahpur*: Keshavrao Yashwantrao Deshmukh (PSP)
257. *Shajapur*: Pratap Bhai (Con.)
258. *Shajapur* (*R*): Kishanlal Malviya (JS)
259. *Sheopur*: Raghunath Singh (HM)
260. *Shivpuri*: Malojirao Narsinghrao Shitole (Ind.)
261. *Shivpuri* (*R*): Tularam Sagar (Con.)
262. *Shujalpur*: Vishnu Charan Joshi (Con.)
263. *Sidhi*: Chandra Pratap Tewari (PSP)
264. *Sihora*: Kashi Prasad Pande (Con.)
265. *Sihora* (*R*): Harbhagat Singh (Con.)
266. *Singrauli*: Shyam Kartik (Ind.)
267. *Sirmour*: Smt. Champa Devi (Con.)
268. *Sironj*: Madan Lal Agarwal (HM)
269. *Sitamau*: Bhanwarlal Rajmal Nahta (Con.)
270. *Sitapur* (*R*): Haribhajan Singh (Con.)
271. *Sohagpur*: Shambhu Nath Shukla (Con.)
272. *Sohagpur*: Narayansingh Dangalsingh Jaiwar (Con.)
273. *Sohagpur* (*R*): Smt. Ratan Kumari (Con.)
274. *Sonkatcha*: Bhagirath Singh (JS)
275. *Surajpur*: Dhirendra Nath Sharma (Con.)
276. *Surajpur* (*R*): Mahadeo Singh (Con.)
277. *Surkhi*: B.B. Rai (Con.)
278. *Susner*: Haribhau Joshi (JS)
279. *Tanakhar* (*R*): Smt. Yagyaseni Kumari Devi (Con.)
280. *Teonthar*: Banspati Singh (Con.)
281. *Thandla* (*R*): Nathu Lal (Ind.)
282. *Tikamgarh*: Ram Krishna Mishra (Con.)
283. *Udaipura*: Shankar Dayal Sharma (Con.)
284. *Ujjain North*: Smt. Rajdan Kunwar Kishori (Con.)
285. *Ujjain South*: Viswanath Ayachit (Con.)
286. *Vidisha*: Ajai Singh (Con.)
287. *Vidisha* (*R*): Hiralal Pippal (Con.)
288. *Waraseoni*: Thansingh Visen (Con.)
289. *Nominated*: P. Bernard.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH
(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1958-59	Revised Estimates 1958-59	Budget Estimates 1959-60
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties ..	427.84	539.99	536.19
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax ..	520.24	512.38	531.91
Estate Duty ..	12.75	12.75	12.75
Taxes on Railway Fares ..	81.85	90.50	90.50
Land Revenue (net) ..	902.94	838.50	1,010.47
State Excise Duties ..	388.51	409.90	385.68
Stamps ..	130.13	131.70	133.83
Forest ..	643.55	693.83	746.64
Registration ..	24.00	23.50	24.00
Taxes on Vehicles ..	100.16	115.00	115.00
Sales Tax ..	456.00	398.60	464.90
Other Taxes and Duties ..	68.18	81.06	85.10
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net) ..	128.72	65.00	65.00
Debt Services ..	115.23	234.54	147.83
Civil Administration ..	546.36	471.74	501.62
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net) ..	29.07	34.67	34.55
Miscellaneous (net) ..	154.19	240.23	160.84
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments ..	385.68	439.20	428.63
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works. ..	151.39	193.96	211.71
Extraordinary ..	350.00	350.00	250.00
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	5,616.79	5,877.05	5,937.15
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	542.55	561.53	653.98
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	78.11	71.62	74.98
Debt Services (net) ..	276.54	323.72	341.76
General Administration ..	353.76	347.99	356.82
Administration of Justice ..	87.00	92.71	92.95
Jails ..	39.39	38.59	40.14
Police ..	488.40	544.17	553.91
Scientific Departments ..	5.46	4.86	6.64
Education ..	1,124.55	1,063.16	1,162.64
Medical ..	249.28	236.76	255.23
Public Health ..	168.16	146.28	182.52
Agriculture ..	265.17	229.07	238.35
Animal Husbandry ..	111.00	96.37	109.43
Co-operation ..	55.35	51.49	58.70
Industries and Supplies ..	140.52	119.97	130.01
Miscellaneous Departments ..	250.33	227.21	251.49
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	392.66	430.81	436.43
Miscellaneous ..	591.77	562.63	496.26
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works ..	386.76	378.36	402.05
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	5,506.76	5,527.30	5,844.29
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	(+)110.03	(+)349.75	(+) 92.86

MADRAS

Area: 50,128 sq. miles *Population*: 2,99,74,936 *Capital*: Madras
Principal language: Tamil

Governor: Bishnuram Medhi

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
K. Kamaraj Nadar	.. Chief Minister, Planning and Community Development.
M. Bhaktavatsalam	.. Home including Courts and Prisons, Prohibition, Food and Agriculture.
C. Subramaniam	.. Finance, Education, Information and Law.
M.A. Manickavelu	.. Revenue and Public Health.
R. Venkataraman	.. Industries, Labour, Co-operation, Commercial Taxes, Housing and Nationalised Transport.
P. Kakkan	.. Public Works excluding Electricity and Harijan Welfare.
V. Ramaiah	.. Electricity, Transport, and Registration.
Smt. Lourdammal Simon	.. Local Administration and Fisheries.

Chief Secretary
W.R.S. Sathianadhan

MADRAS HIGH COURT

Chief Justice .. P.V. Rajamannar
Puisne Judges .. P. Rajagopalan, N. Somasundaram, P.V.B. Ayyar, Basheer Ahmed, P.N. Ramaswami, N.R. Ayyangar, S.R. Ayyar, V. S. Nadar, S. G. Pillai.
Advocate-General .. V.K. Thiruvenkatachari

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. V.R. Mudaliar
Member .. V.R. Nagarajan.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: U. Krishna Rao *Deputy Speaker*: B. Bhaktavatsalu Naidu

1. *Adirampatnam*: A.R. Marimuthu (PSP)
2. *Aduthurai*: T. R. Ramamirta Thondaman (Con.)
3. *Alangudi*: Arunachala (Con.)
4. *Alangudi (R)*: V. Chinniah (Con.)
5. *Alangulam*: A. Veluchamy Thevar (Ind.)
6. *Ambasamudram*: Gomathisankara Deekshitar (Con.)
7. *Ambur*: Krishnamoorthy (Con.)
8. *Ambur (R)*: S.R. Munusami (Ind.)
9. *Andanallur*: G. Annamalai Muthuraja (Con.)
10. *Arantangi*: S. Ramasami Thevar (Ind.)
11. *Aravakurichi*: S. Sadasivam (Con.)
12. *Arcot*: S. Khadir Sheriff (Con.)
13. *Ariyalur*: S. Ramalinga Padayachi (Con.)
14. *Arkonam*: Sadayappa Mudaliar (Con.)
15. *Arni*: B. Doraisami Reddiar (Ind.)
16. *Aruppukkottai*: M.D. Ramasami (Ind.)
17. *Attur*: M.P. Subramaniam (Ind.)
18. *Attur (R)*: T. Irusappan (Ind.)
19. *Authoor*: A. Arumugasamy (Con.)
20. *Avanashi*: K. Marappa Goundar (Con.)
21. *Basin Bridge*: Km. Anandanayaki (Con.)
22. *Bhavani*: G.G. Gurumurthi (Con.)
23. *Bhavani (R)*: P.G. Manickam (Con.)
24. *Bhuvanagiri*: Samikannu Padayachi (Con.)
25. *Bodinayakkanoor*: A.S. Subbaraj (Con.)
26. *Chengam*: T. Karia Goundar (Con.)

27. *Chennimalai*: K.R. Nallasivam (Ind.)
28. *Cheyyar*: P. Ramachandran (Con.)
29. *Chidambaram*: G. Vagheesam Pillai (Con.)
30. *Chidambaram (R)*: Sami Sahajananda (Con.)
31. *Chingleput*: Muthuswami Nayagar (Con.)
32. *Chingleput (R)*: P. Appavu (Con.)
33. *Coimbatore I*: Smt. Savitri Shanmugham (Con.)
34. *Coimbatore II*: Palaniswami (Con.)
35. *Coimbatore II (R)*: Marudachalam (CPI)
36. *Colachel*: Smt. Lourdammal Simon (Con.)
37. *Coonoor*: J. Matha Gowder (Con.)
38. *Cuddalore*: Sreenivasa Padayachi (Con.)
39. *Dharapuram*: A. Senapathi Goundar (Con.)
40. *Dharmapuri*: M. Kandasami Kandar (Con.)
41. *Dindigul*: M.J. Jamal Moideen (Con.)
42. *Egmore*: K. Anbazhagan (Ind.)
43. *Erode*: V.S. Manickasundaram (Con.)
44. *Gandarvakottai*: Krishnasami Gopalar (Con.)
45. *Gingee*: M. Jangal Reddiar (Ind.)
46. *Gopichettipalayam*: P.G. Karuthiruman (Con.)
47. *Gudiyattam*: V.K. Kothandaraman (CPI)
48. *Gudiyattam (R)*: T. Manavalan (Con.)
49. *Gummudipundi*: Smt. Kamalambujammal (Con.)
50. *Harbour*: U. Krishna Rao (Con.)
51. *Harur*: P.M. Munisamy Goundar (Con.)
52. *Harur (R)*: M.K. Mariappan (Con.)
53. *Hosur*: K. Appavoo Pillai (Ind.)
54. *Jayankondan*: K.R. Viswanathan (Con.)
55. *Kadambur*: K. Ramasubbu (Con.)
56. *Kadambur (R)*: S. Sangili (Con.)
57. *Kadavan*: D.S. Authimoolam (Ind.)
58. *Kallakurichi*: C. Natarajan (Ind.)
59. *Kallakurichi (R)*: M. Anandan (Ind.)
60. *Kancheepuram*: C.N. Annadurai (Ind.)
61. *Kangayam*: K.G. Palanisamy Goundar (Con.)
62. *Kanyakumari*: T.S. Ramasami Pillai (Ind.)
63. *Karaikudi*: M.A. Muthiah Chettiar (Con.)
64. *Karur*: T.M. Nallaswamy (Con.)
65. *Killiyoor*: A. Nesamony (Con.)
66. *Kodaikanal*: M. Alagirisamy (Con.)
67. *Koilpalayam*: C. Subramaniam (Con.)
68. *Koilpatti*: V. Subbiah (Ind.)
69. *Krishnagiri*: Nagaraja Monigar (Con.)
70. *Kulitalai*: M. Karunanithi (Ind.)
71. *Kumbakonam*: T. Sampath (Con.)
72. *Lalgudi*: S. Lazar (Con.)
73. *Madurai Central*: V. Sankaran (Con.)
74. *Madurai East*: Smt. P.K.R. Lakshmikantam (Con.)
75. *Madurantakam*: O. Venkatasubba Reddi (Con.)
76. *Madurantakam (R)*: P.S. Ellappan (Ind.)
77. *Manamadurai*: R. Chidambara Bharathi (Con.)
78. *Manapparai*: Chinnaya Kavundar (Con.)
79. *Mannargudi*: T.S. Swaminatha Odayar (Con.)
80. *Mayuram*: G. Narayanasami Naidu (Con.)
81. *Mayuram (R)*: P. Jayaraj (Con.)
82. *Melur*: M. Periakaruppan Ambalam (Con.)
83. *Melur (R)*: P. Kakkan (Con.)
84. *Mettupalayam*: Smt. D. Raghupathi Devi (Con.)
85. *Mettur*: Arthanareeswara Goundar (Con.)
86. *Mudukulathur*: T.L. Sasivarna Thevar (Ind.)
87. *Mudukulathur (R)*: A. Perumal (Ind.)
88. *Musiri*: V.A. Muthiah (Con.)
89. *Musiri (R)*: T.V. Sannasi (Con.)
90. *Mylapore*: C.R. Ramasamy (Con.)
91. *Nagapattinam*: N.S. Ramalingam (Con.)
92. *Nagercoil*: Chidambaranatha Nadar (Con.)
93. *Nallur*: P. Vedamanickam (Ind.)
94. *Namakkal*: P. Kolanda Goundar (Con.)
95. *Namakkal (R)*: M.P. Periasami (Con.)
96. *Nambiyur*: K.L. Ramaswamy (Con.)
97. *Nanguneri*: M.G. Sankar (Con.)
98. *Nannilam*: M.D. Thiagaraja Pillai (Con.)
99. *Nannilam (R)*: M.C. Muthukumaraswamy (Con.)
100. *Nellikupppam*: S. Ramaswamy Padayachi (Con.)
101. *Nellikuppam (R)*: S. Thangavelu (Con.)
102. *Nilakkottai*: W.P.A.R. Chandrasekharan (Con.)
103. *Nilakkottai (R)*: Smt. A.S. Ponnamal (Con.)
104. *Ootacamund*: B.K. Linga Gowder (Con.)
105. *Ottanchatram*: Karuthappa Gounder (Con.)
106. *Padmanabhapuram*: Thompson Tharmaraj Daniel (Con.)
107. *Palani*: Lakshmipathiraj (Con.)
108. *Palladam*: P.S. Chinna Durai (PSP)
109. *Panjapatti*: Karunagiri Muthiah (Con.)
110. *Papanasam*: Venkatachala Nattar (Con.)
111. *Papanasam (R)*: R. Subramaniam (Con.)
112. *Paramakudi*: K. Ramachandran (Ind.)
113. *Pattukkottai*: R. Srinivasa Ayyar (Con.)
114. *Pennagaram*: Smt. Hemalatha Devi (Con.)
115. *Perambalur*: Krishnasamy (Con.)

116. *Perambalur (R)*: K. Periannan (Con.)
117. *Perambur*: S. Pakkirisami Pillai (Ind.)
118. *Perambur (R)*: Smt. Sathiavanimuthu (Ind.)
119. *Perunduria*: N.K. Palanisami (CPI)
120. *Pollachi*: N. Mahalingam (Con.)
121. *Pollachi (R)*: K. Ponnian (Con.)
122. *Polur*: S.M. Annamalai (Ind.)
123. *Ponneri*: Govindaswami Naidu (Con.)
124. *Ponneri (R)*: T.P. Elumalai (Con.)
125. *Radhapuram*: A.V. Thomas (Con.)
126. *Ramanathapuram*: R. Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupati (Ind.)
127. *Ranipet*: A.E. Chandrasekhara Nayagar (Con.)
128. *Rasipuram*: A. Raja Goundar (Con.)
129. *Saidapet*: Duraiswami Reddiar (Con.)
130. *Salem I*: A. Mariappan (Con.)
131. *Salem II*: A. Rathnavel Gounder (Con.)
132. *Sankarankoil*: A.R. Subbiah Mudaliar (Con.)
133. *Sankarankoil (R)*: P. Urkavalan (Con.)
134. *Sankari*: K.S. Subramania Goundar (Con.)
135. *Sathiamangalam*: K. Gopala Koundar (Ind.)
136. *Sattankulam*: S.B. Adityan (Ind.)
137. *Sattur*: K. Kamaraj Nadar (Con.)
138. *Sendamangalam*: T. Sivagnanam Pillai (Con.)
139. *Sholinghur*: B. Bhaktavatsalu Naidu (Con.)
140. *Sirkali*: C. Muthiah Pillai (Con.)
141. *Sirkali (R)*: K.B.S. Mani (Con.)
142. *Sivaganga*: D. Subramania Rajkumar (Ind.)
143. *Sivakasi*: S. Ramasami Naidu (Con.)
144. *Sriperumbudur*: M. Bhaktavatsalam (Con.)
145. *Srirangam*: K. Vasudevan (Con.)
146. *Srivaikuntam*: A.P.C. Veerabahu (Con.)
147. *Srivilliputtur*: R. Krishnasami Naidu (Con.)
148. *Srivilliputtur (R)*: A. Chinnasami (Con.)
149. *Sulur*: Smt. K. O. Kulanthai Ammal (Con.)
150. *Tanjore*: A.Y.S. Parisutha Nadar (Con.)
151. *Taramangalam*: N.S. Sundararajan (Con.)
152. *Tenkasi*: K. Sattanatha Karayalar (Ind.)
153. *Theni*: N.R. Thiagarajan (Con.)
154. *Theni (R)*: N.M. Velappan (Con.)
155. *Thiagaravanagar*: K. Vinayakam (Con.)
156. *Thirumangalam*: A.V.P. Periavala Guruva Reddi (Ind.)
157. *Thirmayam*: V. Ramiah (Con.)
158. *Thirupparankundram*: S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar (Con.)
159. *Thiruthuraipundi*: A. Vedaratnam Pillai (Con.)
160. *Thiruthuraipundi (R)*: V. Vedayyan (Con.)
161. *Thousand Lights*: A.V.P. Asaithambi (Ind.)
162. *Thuringapuram*: M.A. Manickavelu (Con.)
163. *Tindivanam*: P. Veerappa Kounder (Ind.)
164. *Tindivanam (R)*: M. Jagannathan (Ind.)
165. *Tiruchendur*: M.S. Selvarajan (Con.)
166. *Tiruchengode*: T.M. Kaliannan (Con.)
167. *Tiruchengode (R)*: R. Kandasami (Con.)
168. *Tiruchirapalli I*: E.P. Mathuram (Ind.)
169. *Tiruchirapalli II*: M. Kalyanasundaram (CPI)
170. *Tirukoilur*: S.A.M. Annamalai Odayar (Ind.)
171. *Tirukoilur (R)*: P. Kuppusami (Con.)
172. *Tirukoshtiyur*: N.V. Chhokalingam (Con.)
173. *Tirunelveli*: Smt. Rajathi Kunjithapatham (Con.)
174. *Tirunelveli (R)*: M.K. Somasundaram (Con.)
175. *Tiruppatur*: R.C. Samanna Goundar (Con.)
176. *Tiruppur*: K.N. Palanisami Goundar (Con.)
177. *Tiruvadanai*: S. Ramakrishna Thevar (Con.)
178. *Tiruvallur*: Ekambara Mudali (Con.)
179. *Tiruvallur (R)*: V.S. Arunachalam (Con.)
180. *Tiruvannamalai*: P.U. Shanmugam (Ind.)
181. *Tiruvannamalai (R)*: P.S. Santhanam (Ind.)
182. *Tiruvayar*: R. Swaminatha Merkondar (Con.)
183. *T. Palur*: T.K. Subbiah (Con.)
184. *Triplicane*: K.S.G. Haja Shareef (Con.)
185. *Tuticorin*: A. Samuel Nadar (Con.)
186. *Udamalpet*: S.T. Subbayya Goundar (Ind.)
187. *Uddanapalli*: M. Muni Reddi (Ind.)
188. *Ulundurpet*: Kandasami Padayachi (Con.)
189. *Usilampatti*: P.K. Mookiah Thevar (Ind.)
190. *Uthamapalayam*: K. Pandiaraj (Con.)
191. *Uttiramerur*: V.K. Ramaswamy Mudaliar (Ind.)
192. *Vadamadurai*: T. Thiruvenkadasamy Naicker (Ind.)
193. *Valavanur*: A. Govindasamy Nayagar (Ind.)
194. *Vaniyambadi*: A.A. Rasheed (Con.)

195. *Vedasandur*: Smt. T.S. Soundaram Ramachandran (Con.)
196. *Veerapandy*: M.R. Kandasamy Mudaliar (Con.)
197. *Vellore*: M.P. Sarathi (Ind.)
198. *Vilavankode*: M. William (Con.)
199. *Villupuram*: V.P. Sarangapani (Con.)
200. *Vriddhachalam*: M. Selvaraj (Ind.)
201. *Wandiwash*: M. Ramachandra Reddy (Con.)
202. *Wandiwash (R)*: D. Dasarathan (Con.)
203. *Washermanpet*: M. Mayandi Nadar (Con.)
204. *Yercaud*: S. Lakshmana Gounder (Con.)
205. *Yercaud (R)*: Kulandaisami Gounder (Con.)

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: P.V. Cherian

Deputy Chairman: A.M. Allapichai

No.	Name	Constituency
1.	A.M. Allapichai	Legislative Assembly
2.	N. Annamalai Pillai	,,
3.	A.J. Arunachalam	,,
4.	T.S. Arunachalam	,,
5.	V.S. Balasundaram	,,
6.	M. Ethirajalu	,,
7.	A.G. Nayagar	,,
8.	L.S. Karayalar	,,
9.	T.G. Krishnamoorthy	,,
10.	P.S. Krishnaswamy Ayyangar	,,
11.	A. Krishnaswamy Vandayar	,,
12.	Mohamed Raza Khan	,,
13.	T. Muthukannappan	,,
14.	B.K. Nallaswamy	,,
15.	N. Sarkarai Manradiar	,,
16.	P.T. Rajan	,,
17.	K.V. Ramaswamy	,,
18.	V.V. Ramaswami	,,
19.	A. Subramanyam	,,
20.	V.M. Surendram	,,
21.	R. Venkataraman	,,
22.	S.T. Adityan	Local Authorities
23.	A. Chidambara Mudaliar	,,
24.	K.M. Desikar	,,
25.	T.V. Devaraja Mudaliar	,,
26.	T. Durairaj	,,
27.	T. Joghee Gowder	,,
28.	S.V. Kalyanaraman	,,
29.	K.T. Kosalram	,,
30.	P. Madurai Pillai	,,
31.	A.K. Masilamani Chettiar	,,
32.	V.K. Palaniswamy Gounder	,,
33.	E. Janakirama Mudaliar	Local Authorities
34.	S.R.P. Ponnuswamy Chettiar	,,
35.	T. Purushotham	,,
36.	T.S. Sankaranarayana Pillai	,,
37.	M. Seshachariar	,,
38.	S.P. Sivasubramanya Nadar	,,
39.	A. Somasundara Reddiar	,,
40.	M. Subramania Karayalar	,,
41.	M.V. Sudarsanam Naidu	,,
42.	P.B.K. Thiagaraja Reddiar	,,
43.	K. Balasubramanya Ayyar	Graduates
44.	P.V. Cherian	,,
45.	Vacant	,,
46.	A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar	,,
47.	T.V. Sivanandam	,,
48.	A. Sreenivasan	,
49.	A. Chidambaranathan	Teachers
50.	G.R. Damodaran	,,
51.	John Asirvatham	,,
52.	G. Krishnamoorthy	,,
53.	K.M. Ramasamy Gounder	,,
54.	T.P. Srinivasavaradan	,,
55.	Smt. Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav	Nominated
56.	Smt. Jothi Vencatachellum	,,
57.	Mohamed Usman	,,
58.	Smt. S. Manjubhashini	,,
59.	V. Ramalingam Pillai	,,
60.	O.P. Ramaswami Reddiar	,,
61.	Smt. Saraswathy Pandurangam	,,
62.	Smt. K.B. Sundarambal	,,
63.	M. Patanjali Sastri	,,

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1958-59	Revised Estimates 1958-59	Budget * Estimates 1959-60
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	215 00	581.00	581.00
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	604.00	625 00	625 00
Taxes on Agricultural Income	107.00	147.50	147.00
Estate Duty	22.00	28.41	28 41
Taxes on Railway Fares	63 63	55.00	70 00
Land Revenue (net)	486.93	481 10	503 38
State Excise Duties	27 85	26 19	25 70
Stamps	352 81	359 95	360 45
Forest	92 35	125 02	100 09
Registration	68.77	76 95	76 95
Taxes on Vehicles	450.00	477 68	478 02
Sales Tax	880 00	1,526.56	1,526.56
Other Taxes and Duties	626.15	186.90	186.95
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	155 37	112 47	131 02
Debt Services	498.55	518 05	565 09
Civil Administration	1,101.53	1,037.16	1,333 39
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	86 32	75.72	98 88
Miscellaneous (net)	236.09	265.83	265 60
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	7.39	8.09	5.31
Extraordinary including Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	308.54*	234.40	199.57
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	6,390 28	6,948 98	7,308 37
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	474 66	554.06	551.54
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	280 26	288 96	296.71
Debt Services (net)	345.78	519 07	632.98
General Administration	434 60	500 45	503.94
Administration of Justice	126 53	129 64	128 18
Jails	92 23	94 00	95.50
Police	522.04	522 33	529.15
Scientific Departments	2 91	3 58	2 87
Education	1,204 22	1,232 94	1,328 95
Medical	414 85	423 23	440 66
Public Health	75 52	98 94	123.92
Agriculture	253 79	259 93	292 25
Animal Husbandry	80 20	81.01	93 74
Co-operation	145 59	133 34	186.49
Industries and Supplies	486.40	309 34	417 20
Miscellaneous Departments	337.42	322.57	332.31
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	471.58	497.47	557.11
Miscellaneous	390.81	414.96	406.45
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	236.15	298.41	249.16
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	6,375.54	6,684.23	7,169.11
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+) 14.74	(+)264.75	(+)139.26

* Includes additional taxation of Rs. 120 lakhs.

MYSORE

Area: 74,861 sq. miles *Population*: 1,94,01,193 *Capital*: Bangalore.
Principal language: Kannada

Governor: His Highness Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
B.D. Jatti	.. Chief Minister, Planning and Development, Home, Commerce and Industries excluding Cottage and Rural Industries.
Kadidal Manjappa	.. Revenue, Land Tenure and Records, and Stamps and Registration.
T. Subramanya	.. Law, Labour, Local Self-Government including Village Panchayats, Housing and Rural Water Supply.
T. Mariappa	.. Finance.
H.M. Channabasappa	.. Public Works and Electricity.
K.F. Patil	.. Agriculture, Food and Forests.
M. Mariyappa	.. Co-operation, Marketing, Warehousing and Cottage and Rural Industries.
K.K. Hegde	.. Medical and Public Health.
Anna Rao Ganamukhi	.. Education.
N. Rachiah	.. Social Welfare, Excise and Prohibition; and Amelioration of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.

Deputy Ministers

Smt. Grace Tucker	.. Education.
H.C. Linga Reddy	.. Planning and Development.
M.N. Naghnoor	.. Public Works and Electricity.
Smt. Leelavati V. Magadi	.. Rural Industries.
J.H. Shamsuddin	.. Finance.
B. Basavalingappa	.. Home.

Chief Secretary
P.V.R. Rao

MYSORE HIGH COURT

Chief Justice .. S.R. Das Gupta

Puisne Judges .. N. Srinivasa Rao, H. Hombe Gowda, A.R. Somanatha Iyer, M. Sadasivayya, K.S. Hegde, A Narayana Pai, S.S. Malimath, Ahmed Ali Khan, Mir Iqbal Hussain.

Advocate-General .. G.R. Ethirajulu Naidu.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. K.N. Padmanabhaiah

Members .. Pampan Gowda, M.K. Appajappa

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: S.R. Kanthi *Deputy Speaker*: L.H. Thimma Bovi

1. *Afzalpur*: Anna Rao Ganamukhi (Con).
2. *Aland*: Chandrasekhar S. Patel (Con.)
3. *Aland (R)*: Ramachandra Veerappa (Con.)
4. *Anekal*: J.C. Ramaswami Reddy (Con.)
5. *Ankola*: R.G. Kamat (Con.)
6. *Arkalgud*: Puttegowda (Con.)
7. *Arsikere*: A.R. Karisiddappa (Con.)
8. *Athani*: J.B. Pawar (Ind.)
9. *Badami*: V.H. Patil (Con.)
10. *Bagalkot*: B.T. Murnal (Con.)
11. *Bagewadi*: Smt. Sushilabai Hirachand Shah (Con.)
12. *Baindur*: Y. Manjaya Shetty (Con.)
13. *Bangalore North*: K.V. Byregowda (Con.)
14. *Bangalore North (R)*: Y. Ramakrishna (Con.)
15. *Bangalore South*: A.V. Narasimhareddy (Con.)
16. *Bangalore South (R)*: B. Basavalingappa (Con.)
17. *Bangarapet*: E. Narayana Gowda (PSP)
18. *Basavanagudi*: L.S. Venkaji Rao (Con.)
19. *Belgaum I*: V.S. Patil (PWP)
20. *Belgaum II*: N.O. Samaji (PWP)
21. *Belgaum City*: B.R. Sunthankar (Ind.)
22. *Bellary*: M. Gangappa (Ind.)
23. *Belur*: B.N. Borannagowda (Con.)
24. *Belur (R)*: H.K. Siddiah (Con.)
25. *Bethangady*: D. Ratnavaram Hegade (Con.)
26. *Bhadravathi*: D.T. Seetarama Rao (Con.)
27. *Bhalki*: Balwant Rao (Con.)
28. *Bhalki (R)*: B. Sham Sunder (SCF)
29. *Bidar*: Maqsood Ali Khan (Con.)
30. *Bijapur*: B.K. Nagur (Ind.)
31. *Bilgi*: R.M. Desai (Con.)
32. *Biligere*: G.M. Chinnaswamy (Con.)
33. *Brahmavar*: B. Jagajjeevandas Shetty (Con.)
34. *Broadway*: Mahmood Shariff (Con.)
35. *Chamarajanagar*: U.M. Madappa (PSP)
36. *Chamarajanagar (R)*: B. Rachiah (Con.)
37. *Chamarajapet*: Smt. Lakshmidevi Rammanna (Con.)
38. *Chandrasekharapura*: N. Huchamasthy Gowda (Con.)
39. *Channapatna*: B.K. Puttaramiya (PSP)
40. *Chennagiri*: Kundar Rudrappa (Con.)
41. *Chickballapur*: S. Muni Raju (Con.)
42. *Chickballapur (R)*: A. Muniyappa (Con.)
43. *Chikmagalur*: A.M. Basave Gowda (PSP)
44. *Chikmagalur (R)*: L.H. Thimma Bovi (Con.)
45. *Chicknaikanahalli*: C.K. Rajaiahsetty (PSP)
46. *Chickpet*: G.E. Hoover (Ind.)
47. *Chikodi*: S.D. Kothavale (Con.)
48. *Challakere*: A. Bheemappa Naik (Con.)
49. *Challakere (R)*: T. Hanumaiah (Con.)
50. *Chincholi*: Veerendra Patil (Con.)
51. *Chintamani*: T.K. Gangi Reddy (CPI)
52. *Chitaldrug*: S. Sivappa (Con.)
53. *Chitaldrug (R)*: G. Duggappa (Con.)
54. *Chitapur*: Smt. Vijaya Raghavender Rao (Con.)
55. *Coondapoor*: V. Srinivas Shetty (PSP)
56. *Cubbonpet*: V.P. Deenadayalu Naidu (Con.)
57. *Davangere*: K.T. Jambanna (PSP)
58. *Deodurg*: B. Sivanna Warad (Con.)
59. *Dharwar*: M.B. Inamati (Con.)
60. *Dodballapur*: T. Siddalingaiya (Con.)
61. *Gadag*: K.P. Gadag (Con.)
62. *Gandasi*: Smt. Dyavamma (Con.)
63. *Gandhinagar*: Smt. Nagarathnamma (Con.)
64. *Gangavati*: B.V. Desai (Con.)
65. *Gauribidanur*: K.H. Venkata Reddy (Con.)
66. *Gokak I*: N.A. Karlingannavar (Con.)
67. *Gokak II*: A.R. Panchagavi (Con.)
68. *Gubbi*: C.J. Muckkanappa (Ind.)
69. *Gulbarga*: Mohamed Ali (Con.)
70. *Guledgud*: M.R. Pattanashetti (Con.)
71. *Gundlupet*: Smt. K.S. Nagarathnamma (Con.)
72. *Hadagalli*: M.M. Pateel (Con.)
73. *Hangal*: B.R. Patil (PSP)
74. *Harapanahalli*: M.M.J. Sadyojathappaiah (PSP)
75. *Harapanahalli (R)*: M. Danappa (PSP)
76. *Harihar*: M. Ramappa (PSP)
77. *Hosakote*: S.R. Ramaiah (Con.)
78. *Hosakote (R)*: Smt. Rukmaniamma (Con.)
79. *Hassan*: K.T. Dasappa (Ind.)
80. *Haveri*: Smt. Shiddavva Mailar (Con.)
81. *Hebbur*: K.L. Narasimhiah (Con.)
82. *Holenarasipur*: Y. Veerappa (PSP)
83. *Honawar*: J.H. Shamsuddin (Con.)
84. *Honnali*: H.S. Rudrappa (Con.)
85. *Honnali (R)*: A.S. Dudhya Naik (Con.)
86. *Hosadurga*: B.S. Shankarappa (PSP)
87. *Hospet*: R. Nagan Gowda (Con.)
88. *Hirekerur*: G.B. Shankar Rao (Con.)
89. *Hiriyur*: K. Kencheppa (PSP)
90. *Hubli*: M.R. Patil (Con.)

91. *Hubli City*: F.H. Mohsin (Con.)
92. *Hukeri*: M.P. Patil (Con.)
93. *Hukeri* (*R*): Smt. Champabai Bhogale Piraji (Con.)
94. *Hulsur*: Madhav Rao (PSP)
95. *Humnabad*: M.S. Kamtikar (Con.)
96. *Hungund*: S.R. Kanthi (Con.)
97. *Hunsur*: D. Devarao Urs (Con.)
98. *Hunsur* (*R*): N. Rachiah (Con.)
99. *Indi*: M.K. Surpur (Con.)
100. *Indi* (*R*): J.L. Kabadi (Con.)
101. *Jamkhandi*: B.D. Jatti (Con.)
102. *Jewargi*: S. Sharangowda (Ind.)
103. *Kadur*: D.H. Rudrappa (Con.)
104. *Kalghatgi*: B.A. Desai (Ind.)
105. *Kalgi*: S.R. Patil (Con.)
106. *Kalyani*: Smt. Annappurna Bai Ragase (Con.)
107. *Kanakapura*: M. Linge Gowda (PSP)
108. *Kaup*: F.X. Denis Pinto (Con.)
109. *Karkal*: K.K. Hegde (Con.)
110. *Karkal* (*R*): Manjappa Ullal (Con.)
111. *Karwar*: S.D. Gaonkar (Con.)
112. *Khanapur*: L.B. Birje (Ind.)
113. *Kolar*: D. Abdul Rasheed (Con.)
114. *Kolar Gold Fields*: M.C. Narasimhan (CPI)
115. *Kolar Gold Fields* (*R*): C.M. Arumugham (Ind.)
116. *Kollegal*: T.P. Boriah (Con.)
117. *Kollegal* (*R*): Smt. Kempamma (Con.)
118. *Koppal*: M.S. Patil (Con.)
119. *Krishnarajanagar*: H.M. Channabasappa (Con.)
120. *Krishnarajpet*: M.K. Bomme Gowda (Con.)
121. *Kumta*: Smt. V.V. Mirankar (Con.)
122. *Kundgol*: T.K. Kambli (Con.)
123. *Kunigal*: K.N. Mudalagirigowda (Con.)
124. *Kurugodu*: Smt. Allum Sumangallamma (Con.)
125. *Kushtagi*: E. Pundlikappa (Con.)
126. *Lingsugur*: Basangowda (Con.)
127. *Maddur*: H.K. Veeranna Gowdh (Con.)
128. *Madhugiri*: Mali Maraiappa (Con.)
129. Madhugiri (*R*): R. Channigaramiah (Con.)
130. *Magadi*: T.D. Maranna (Con.)
131. *Malavalli*: H.V. Veere Gowda (Con.)
132. *Malavalli* (*R*): M. Mallikarjunaswamy (Con.)
133. *Malleswaram*: T. Parthasarathy (Ind.)
134. *Malur*: H.C. Linga Reddy (Con.)
135. *Mandya*: G.S. Bommegowda (Ind.)
136. *Mangalore I*: B. Vaikunta Baliga (Con.)
137. *Mangalore II*: Gajanan Pandit (Con.)
138. *Manvi*: Smt. Basavarajeswari (Con.)
139. *Mercara*: K. Mallappa (Con.)
140. *Molakalmuru*: S. Nijalingappa (Con.)
141. *Muddebihal*: P.G. Sidhanti (Con.)
142. *Mudhol*: H.B. Shah (Con.)
143. *Mulbagal*: B.L. Narayanaswamy (Ind.)
144. *Mulbagal* (*R*): J. Narayanappa (Con.)
145. *Mundargi*: G.S. Hulkoti (Con.)
146. *Mysore*: K. Puttaswamy (Con.)
147. *Mysore City*: K.S. Suryanarayana Rao (Con.)
148. *Mysore City North*: A. Mohamed Sait (Ind.)
149. *Nagamangala*: T. Mariappa (Con.)
150. *Narjangud*: J.B. Mallaradhya (PSP)
151. *Nargund*: A.S. Patil (Con.)
152. *Navalgund*: R.M. Patil (Con.)
153. *Nelamangala*: Alur Hanumanthappa (Con.)
154. *Nelamangala* (*R*): M. Hanumanthaiah (Con.)
155. *Nipani*: B.D. Naik (Ind.)
156. *Pandavapura*: B. Chamaih (PSP)
157. *Paliyam*: G. Venkataigowda (Ind.)
158. *Panemangalore*: K. Nagappa Alva (Con.)
159. *Parasgad*: S.B. Padaki (Ind.)
160. *Periyapatna*: K.M. Devayya (Con.)
161. *Puttur*: K. Venkataramana Gowda (Con.)
162. *Puttur* (*R*): S. Subbaya Naik (Con.)
163. *Ramanagaram*: K. Hanumanthaiya (Con.)
164. *Ramdurg*: M.S. Pattan (Ind.)
165. *Raibag*: V.L. Patil (Ind.)
166. *Raibag* (*R*): S.P. Talwalkar (SCF)
167. *Raichur*: Syed Easa (Con.)
168. *Raichur* (*R*): G. Bhimanna (Con.)
169. *Ranibennur*: K.F. Patil (Con.)
170. *Ranibennur* (*R*): Smt. Sambrani Yallawwa (Con.)
171. *Ron*: A.J. Doddameti (Con.)
172. *Sadalga*: B.G. Khot (Ind.)
173. *Sagar*: D. Mookappa (Con.)
174. *Sampagaon I*: H.V. Koujalgi (Con.)
175. *Sampagaon II*: M.N. Naghnnoor (Con.)
176. *Sandur*: M.Y. Ghorpade
177. *Serum*: Mallappa Lingappa (Con.)
178. *Serum* (*R*): J.P. Sarwesh (SCF)
179. *Shahpur*: Y. Virupakshappa (Con.)
180. *Shiggaon*: R.C. Patil (Con.)
181. *Shimoga*: Smt. Rathanmma Madhav Rao (Con.)
182. *Shirahatti*: Smt. Leelavati Venkatesh Magadi (Con.)..
183. *Shorapur*: V. Kumar Naik (Con.)
184. *Sidlaghatta*: J. Venkatappa (Ind.)
185. *Sindgi*: S.Y. Patil (Con.)
186. *Sindhanur*: B. Basawant Rao (Con.)
187. *Sira*: T. Taregowda (Con.)
188. *Sira* (*R*): P. Anjanappa (Con.)
189. *Siruguppa*: B.E. Ramaiah (Con.)
190. *Sirsi*: R.K. Hegde (Con.)
191. *Sravanabelagola*: N.G. Narasimhegowda (PSP)
192. *Sringeri*: K. Manjappa (Con.)
193. *Srirangapatna*: A.G. Chunche Gowda (Ind.)
194. *Surathkal*: B.R. Kerkera (Con.)
195. *Talikot*: K.A. Patil (Ind.)
196. *Tarikere*: T.R. Parameshwaraiah (Con.)

197. *Thirthahalli*: A.R. Badri Narayan (Con.)
198. *Tiptur*: K.P. Revanasiddappa (PSP)
199. *Tikota*: C.J. Ambli (Con.)..
200. *T. Narasipur*: M. Rajasekhara Murthy (Con.)
201. *Tumkur*: G.N. Puttanna (PSP)
202. *Turuvekere*: T. Subramanya (Con.)
203. *Udipi*: U.S. Nayak (PSP)
204. *Ulsoor*: Smt. Grace Tucker (Con.)
205. *Virajpet*: C.M. Poonacha (Con.)
206. *Virupakshipur*: S. Kariappa (Con.)
207. *Yadgir*: B. Nadgowda (Con.)
208. *Yelburga*: Shankargowda Alwandi (Con.)
209. *Nominated*: F.W. Corbett

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: V. Venkatappa   *Deputy Chairman*: Keshav Rao Nitturkar

No.	Name	Constituency
1.	H.C. Boriah	Legislative Assembly
2.	B. Chikkannaswamy	,,
3.	B. Hutche Gowda	,,
4.	M.P. Eswarappa	,,
5.	K. Kanthappa Shetty	,,
6.	H. Basappa	,,
7.	Manik Rao	,,
8.	G.K. Mogali	,,
9.	Timmappa Manjappa Hegde	,,
10.	Mukunda Mylarappa	,,
11.	K.M. Nanjundappa	,,
12.	S. Narasapaya	,,
13.	S.S. Narayana Moorthy	,,
14.	Narayanappa Konda	,,
15.	Raghavender Chari	,,
16.	S.C. Sooryanarayana Chetty	,,
17.	P. Thirumale Gowda	,,
18.	V.S. Timmareddy	,,
19.	Smt. S. Veeramma	,,
20.	M. Velluri	,,
21.	V.Venkatappa	,,
22.	C.H. Venkataramanappa	Local Authorities
23.	M.T. Srikantiah	,,
24.	T.N. Kempahonniah	,,
25.	R. Subbanna	,,
26.	J. Deviah	,,
27.	S.H. Thammiah	,,
28.	T. Venkatarmanaiah	,,
29.	Y. Dharmappa	,,
30.	K.T. Shamaiah Gowda	,,
31.	K.V. Narasappa	,,
32.	K. Rangappa	,,
33.	K. Sanjeeva Reddy	Local Authorities
34.	S.C. Edke	,,
35.	H.F. Kattimani	,,
36.	D.C. Shaha	,,
37.	G.B. Patil	,,
38.	P.M. Nada Gowda	,,
39.	L.H. Hire Goudar	,,
40.	Ayyangoda Lingan Gowda	,,
41.	K. Channabasavana Gouda	,,
42.	V.S. Chatnalli	,,
43.	G.V. Anjannappa	Graduates
44.	M.L. Sreekantiah	,,
45.	A.N. Rama Rao	,,
46.	Smt. M.R. Lakshamma	,,
47.	Balakrishna Gangadharrao Deshpande	,,
48.	V.C. Pavate	,,
49.	M.P.L. Sastry	Teachers
50.	M.G. Mahadevaswamy	,,
51.	S. Mukunda Rao	,,
52.	B.V. Banumaiah	,,
53.	Basawantappa Balappa Mamadapur	,,
54.	Keshav Rao Nitturkar	,,
55.	N.A. Aiengar	Nominated
56.	Tejosingh Rathod	,,
57.	S. Champa	,,
58.	Rumale Chennabasaviah	,,
59.	L. Ramiah	,,
60.	Gorur Ramaswamy Iyengar	,,
61.	Syed Ghouse Mohiyuddin	,,
62.	Kubnur Balakrishna Rao	,,
63.	S.C. Nandimath.	,,

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

(On Revenue Account)

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

	Budget Estimates 1958-59	Revised Estimates 1958-59	Budget Estimates 1959-60
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties ..	328.61	354.70	350.15
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	475.30	469 33	505.58
Estate Duty ..	10 54	13 34	14 04
Taxes on Railway Fares ..	40 72	48 46	48 46
Land Revenue (net) ..	458 00	440 00	445 00
State Excise Duties ..	265 64	300 73	292.67
Stamps ..	153 28	157 44	160 35
Forest ..	375 33	449 77	504 50
Registration ..	25 38	27 15	27.52
Taxes on Vehicles ..	186 30	230 05	232.45
Sales Tax ..	588 59	660 56	685.00
Other Taxes and Duties ..	114.70	140.39	144.77
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net) ..	22.52	28 62	40 63
Debt Services ..	193 76	273 13	243 83
Civil Administration ..	2,249.04	2,084.90	2,407.56
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net) ..	155 90	71 25	127.25
Miscellaneous (net) ..	148.14	168.09	215.25
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	638.32	609.59	610.45
Community Development Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	119.14	101.27	111.93
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS	6,549.21	6,628 77	7,167.39
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	475.75	482.95	531.19
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	111.72	209 25	200.33
Debt Services (net) ..	395 53	291 27	376.35
General Administration ..	252 00	262.00	259.00
Administration of Justice ..	78.91	71 33	87.78
Jails ..	34 63	33.70	34.80
Police ..	309 93	312 43	322 56
Ports and Pilotage ..	7 91	3.59	8.00
Scientific Departments ..	10.61	7.36	7.98
Education ..	1,078 26	1,032.16	1,132.43
Medical ..	269.97	259 02	292 53
Public Health ..	144.82	163 78	213 87
Agriculture and Rural Development ..	337.35	313 97	369.42
Animal Husbandry ..	94.22	87 66	103.40
Co-operation ..	68 38	66 09	73.51
Industries and Supplies ..	1,639.10	1,638.70	1,790.41
Miscellaneous Departments ..	52.58	48.65	63.21
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	557.65	522.86	578.53
Miscellaneous ..	404.17	407.12	474.66
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	211.67	174.70	199.03
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	6,535.16	6,388.59	7,118.99
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	(+) 14.05	(+) 240.18	(+) 48.40

ORISSA

Area: 60,250 sq. miles *Population*: 1,46,45,946 *Capital*: Bhubaneswar
Principal language: Oriya

Governor: Y.N. Sukthankar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Harekrushna Mahtab	Chief Minister, Political, Services and Finance.
Lingaraj Panigrahi	Home, Law and Education
Radhanath Rath	Development.
Dinabandhu Sahu	Industry, Mining and Geology.
Satyapriya Mohanty	Revenue, Excise and Local Self-Government.
Sailendra Narayan Bhanj Deo	Works
Smt. Basantamanjari Devi	Health and Relief and Rehabilitation.
Pabitramohan Pradhan	Tribal and Rural Welfare and Commerce.
Nilamani Routroy	Supply, Transport and Labour.
Rama Chandra Mardaraj Deo	Administration of New Capital, Anti-Corruption, Administrative Tribunal, River Valley Development and all matters relating to Rourkela Steel Plant including land acquisition, reclamation and resettlement.

Deputy Ministers

Santanu Kumar Das	Gram Panchayats, Fisheries and Co-operation.
Bir Bikramaditya Singh Bariha	Tribal and Rural Welfare.
Kumud Chandra Singh	Works, Transport and Public Relations.
Himansu Shekhar Padhi	Agriculture.

Chief Secretary

B. Sivaraman

ORISSA HIGH COURT

Chief Justice .. R L. Narasimham
Puisne Judges .. S.P. Mahapatra, P.V. Balakrishna Rao, G.C. Das, S.B. Barman.
Advocate-General .. D. Mohanty.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. S.N. Mahapatra
Members .. P.S. Sundaram, H.P. Deb.

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Nilakantha Das *Deputy Speaker*: Jadumani Mangaraj

1. *Anandpur*: Narasingha Narayan Bhanj Deo (Con.)
2. *Anandpur (R)*: Makar Sethi (Con.)
3. *Angul*: Kumud Chandra Singh (Ind.)
4. *Angul (R)*: Narendrakumar Nayak (CPI)
5. *Aska*: Harihara Dass (CPI)
6. *Athgarh*: Radhanath Rath (Con.)
7. *Athmallik*: Khetramohan Panigrahy (GP)
8. *Angul*: Sailendra Narayan Bhanj Deo (Con.)
9. *Bahalda (R)*: Sundar Mohun Hemrom (Ind.)
10. *Baisinga*: Prasanna Kumar Dash (PSP)
11. *Baisingha (R)*: Panchanan Das (Con.)
12. *Balasore*: Rabindramohan Das (PSP)
13. *Balikuda*: Baikunthanath Mohanty (PSP)
14. *Balliguda (R)*: Lokanath Patra (GP)
15. *Bangiriposi (R)*: Radha Mohan Naik (GP)
16. *Banki*: Jogesh Chandra Rout (Con.)
17. *Baramba*: Smt. Kanakalata Debi (GP)
18. *Barchana*: Jadumoni Mangaraj (Con.)
19. *Bargarh*: Nikunjabihari Singh (GP)
20. *Bargarh (R)*: Bahadur Mahanand (GP)
21. *Baripada*: Harihar Mohanty (PSP)
22. *Baripada (R)*: Samaj Majhi (Ind.)
23. *Basta*: Akshaya Narayan Praharaj (Con.)
24. *Berhampur*: Lingaraj Panigrahi (Con.)
25. *Berhampur (R)*: Dandapani Das (Con.)
26. *Begunia*: Satyananda Champatiray (Con.)
27. *Bhadrak*: Nityananda Mohapatra (Ind.)
28. *Bhanjanagar*: Govind Pradhan (CPI)
29. *Bhanjanagar (R)*: Suma Naik (CPI)
30. *Bhatli*: Natabar Banchhor (CPI)
31. *Bhawani Patna*: Partap Kesari Deo (GP)
32. *Bhawani Patna (R)*: Chandra Sekhar Pradhan (GP)
33. *Bhograi*: Durgasankar Das (Con.)
34. *Bhubaneswar*: Satyapriya Mohanty (Con.)
35. *Binjharpur*: Bankabehari Das (PSP)
36. *Bisra (R)*: Nirmal Munda (Ind.)
37. *Bolangir*: Nanda Kishore Misra (GP)
38. *Bolangir (R)*: Ramesh Chandra Bhoi (GP)
39. *Bonai (R)*: Arjun Naik (GP)

40. *Brahmagiri*: Padma Charan Samantsinhar (Con.)
41. *Champua*: Rajaballav Misra (GP)
42. *Champua (R)*: Gurcharan Naik (GP)
43. *Chandbali*: Nilamani Routray (Con.)
44. *Chandbali (R)*: Nandakishore Jena (Con.)
45. *Chatrapur*: Yatiraj Praharaj (Con.)
46. *Cuttack City*: Biren Mitra (Con.)
47. *Cuttack Sadar*: Rajakrushna Bose (Con.)
48. *Cuttack Sadar (R)*: Punananda Samal (Con.)
49. *Daspalla*: Vacant
50. *Daspalla (R)*: Sridhar Naik (GP)
51. *Deogarh*: Smt. Jyotimanjari Debi (GP)
52. *Deogarh (R)*: Jayadev Thakur (GP)
53. *Dhannagar*: Muralidhar Jena (Con.)
54. *Dharamsala*: Madan Mohan Patnaik (Con.)
55. *Dharamsala (R)*: Mayadhar Sinha (Con.)
56. *Dharamgarh*: Birakeshari Deo (GP)
57. *Dharamgarh (R)*: Janardan Majhi (GP)
58. *Dhenkanal*: Sankar Pratap Singhdeo (GP)
59. *Dhenkanal (R)*: Kalia Dehuri (GP)
60. *Digapahandi*: Smt. Anangamanjari Devi (Con.)
61. *Digapahandi (R)*: Mohan Naik (Con.)
62. *Dura*: Pakanati Venkata Jagganatha Rao (Con.)
63. *Ersama*: Lokanath Choudhury (CPI)
64. *G. Udaigiri (R)*: Sarangadhar Podhan (GP)
65. *Gunupur*: Norasimho Patro (Con.)
66. *Gunupur (R)*: Sanyasi Charan Pidikaka (Con.)
67. *Hinjili*: Brundaban Nayak (Con.)
68. *Jagatsinghpur*: Vacant
69. *Jagatsinghpur (R)*: Kanduricharn Malik (PSP)
70. *Jajpur*: Gadadhar Dutta (Con.)
71. *Jajpur (R)*: Santanu Kumar Das (Con.)
72. *Jaleswar*: Prasanna Kumar Pal (PSP)
73. *Jarsuguda*: Bijayakumar Pani (Con.)
74. *Jarsuguda (R)*: Manohar Naik (GP)
75. *Jashipur (R)*: Mochiram Tiria (GP)
76. *Jeypur*: Harihar Misra (GP)
77. *Jeypur (R)*: Lachan Naik (GP)
78. *Kakatpur*: Mohan Das (CPI)
79. *Kakatpur (R)*: Bharat Das (CPI)
80. *Karanjia*: Nalin Chandra Bhanja Deo (GP)
81. *Kasipur*: Krishorchandra Deo (GP)
82. *Kasipur (R)*: Manik Rai Naik (GP)
83. *Katarbaga*: Purusottam Panda (GP)
84. *Kendrapara*: Dinabandhu Sahu (Con.)
85. *Kendrapara (R)*: Prahalad Malik (Con.)
86. *Keonjhar*: Janardan Bhanj Deo (GP)
87. *Keonjhar (R)*: Krushnachandra Mahapatra (Ind.)
88. *Khalikote*: Narayan Sahu (Ind)
89. *Khandpara*: Harihar Singh Maradaraj Bhramarabar Roy (Con.)
90. *Khurda*: Prananath Patnaik (CPI)
91. *K. Nagar*: Smt. Ratnaprava Devi (GP)
92. *Kodala East*: Rama Chandra Maradaraj Deo (Con.)
93. *Kodala West*: Harihar Das (Con.)
94. *Koraput (R)*: Lachman Pujari (GP)
95. *Loisingha*: Ram Prasad Misra (GP)
96. *Malkangiri (R)*: Madkami Ghuru (GP)
97. *Nawapara*: Anup Singh Deo (Con.)
98. *Nawapara (R)*: Ghasiram Majhi (Con.)
99. *Nayagarh*: Krushnachandra Singh Manadhata (Ind.)
100. *Nilgiri*: Nilambar Das (Con.)
101. *Nowrangpur*: Sadasiva Tripathy (Con.)
102. *Nowrangpur (R)*: Harijan Miru (Con.)
103. *Omarkote*: Vacant
104. *Padampur*: Lal Mitroday Singh Bariha (GP)
105. *Padampur (R)*: Bir Bikramaditya Singh Bariha (Con.)
106. *Padwa*: Laxmana Goudo (GP)
107. *Pal-Lahara*: Mrutyunjoy Pal (GP)
108. *Parlakemedi*: Nalla Kurmunaikulu (Ind.)
109. *Patnagarh*: Ainthu Sahoo (GP)
110. *Patnagarh (R)*: Asharam Bhoi (GP)
111. *Patkura*: Loknath Mishra (Con.)
112. *Phulbani*: Himanshu Shekhar Padhi (GP)
113. *Phulbani (R)*: Anirudha Dipa (GP)
114. *Pipili*: Ram Chandra Patnaik (Ind.)
115. *Pipili (R)*: Gopinath Bhoi (Con.)
116. *Pottangi (R)*: Mallu Santa (Con.)
117. *Puri*: Harihar Bahinipati (PSP)
118. *Rairangpur (R)*: Hardev Triya (Ind.)
119. *Rairangpur (R)*: Shanti Prakas Oram (Ind.)
120. *Rajnagar*: Anantacharan Tripathy (Ind.)
121. *Ranpur*: Smt. Basantmanjari Devi (Con.)
122. *Rayaghada (R)*: Kamayya Mandangi (Con.)
123. *R. Udaigiri (R)*: Ram Bhuya (Con.)
124. *Salepur*: Pradiptakishore Das (PSP)
125. *Salepur (R)*: Baidhar Bahera (PSP)
126. *Sambalpur*: Lakshmiprasad Misra (GP)
127. *Sambalpur (R)*: Bhikhari Ghasi (GP)
128. *Satyabadi*: Nilakantha Das (Con.)
129. *Sonepur*: Anantaram Nanda (GP)
130. *Sonepur (R)*: Daulata Ganda (GP)
131. *Soro*: Harekrushna Mahtab (Con.)
132. *Soro (R)*: Chaitanya Sethi (Con.)
133. *Sundergarh*: Udit Pratap Shekhar Deo (GP)
134. *Sundergarh (R)*: Gangadhar Pradhan (GP)
135. *Suruda*: Bijayananda Patnaik (Con.)
136. *Talcher*: Pabitramohan Pradhan (Con.)
137. *Tirtole*: Nishamani Khuntia (PSP)
138. *Titlagarh*: Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo (GP)
139. *Titlagarh (R)*: Achyutanand Mahanand (GP)
140. *Udala (R)*: Manmohan Tudu (Con.)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1958-59	Revised Estimates 1958-59	Budget Estimates 1959-60
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties ..	237.57	257.85	254.95
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	291.46	286.68	297.11
Estate Duty ..	6.88	6.88	6.88
Taxes on Railway Fares ..	16.29	19.38	19.38
Land Revenue (net) ..	224.36	239.73	324.58
State Excise Duties ..	117.20	117.14	99.57
Stamps ..	53.38	55.25	57.02
Forest ..	243.92	259.15	273 67
Registration ..	14.30	15.90	16 40
Taxes on Vehicles ..	63.62	73.90	70 82
Sales Tax ..	..	194.49	215.51
Other Taxes and Duties ..	178.82	10.41	34.91
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net) ..	16.20	(—) 4.84	7 25
Debt Services ..	26.11	45.07	44 84
Civil Administration ..	368.97	416.24	536 42
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net) ..	39.18	31 26	43 71
Electricity Schemes ..	79.11	53.18	53 60
Miscellaneous (net) ..	69.09	112.73	141 04
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	368.61	368.49	379.29
Community Development Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	121.28	114.91	141 74
Extraordinary ..	216.00	44 01	46.00
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS	2,752 35	2,717.81	3,064.69
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	285.59	246.99	258.57
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	44.49	37.90	46.34
Debt Services (net) ..	180.08	179 15	208 52
General Administration ..	211 43	275 23	246.28
Administration of Justice ..	30 05	29 70	30 72
Jails ..	29 42	28 33	30 90
Police ..	173.16	173 42	180 80
Ports and Pilotage ..	.12	.13	14
Scientific Departments ..	57 92	29 40	86.29
Education ..	335.47	332 61	398 86
Medical ..	91 53	92 50	120 11
Public Health ..	72 28	64.11	82 83
Agriculture ..	119.14	108 51	123 21
Animal Husbandry ..	56 89	57.38	62 60
Co-operation ..	57 92	44.75	51 83
Industries and Supplies ..	49.55	42 03	72 78
Miscellaneous Departments ..	172.33	172.21	226 85
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	274 82	292 05	309.10
Miscellaneous ..	194.92	207 87	219 02
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	257.27	223 58	302.64
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	2,694.38	2,637 85	3,058 39
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	(+) 57.97	(+) 79.96	(+) 6.30

PUNJAB

Area: 47,062 sq. miles *Population*: 1,61,34,890 *Capital*: Chandigarh
Principal Languages: Punjabi and Hindi

Governor: N.V. Gadgil

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Pratap Singh Kairon	.. Chief Minister, General Administration including Publicity, Elections, Law and Order, Anti-Corruption, Integration and Political Sufferers, Social Welfare, Scheduled Castes and Tribal Areas.
Gopichand Bhargava	.. Finance, Planning and Statistics.
Mohan Lal	.. Industries, Civil Supplies, Local bodies (excluding Panchayats), Jails, Justice and Legislative Department.
Kartar Singh	.. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Forests and Game Preservation.
Gian Singh Rarewala	.. Irrigation and Power and Community Development.
Amar Nath Vidyalankar	.. Labour, Education, Printing and Stationery and Languages.
Gurbanta Singh	.. Medical and Public Health, Panchayats and Co-operatives.
Birendra Singh	.. Revenue, Relief and Rehabilitation, lidation, Transport and Sports.
Surajmal	.. Public Works, Capital Project, Public Health Engineering and Housing.

Deputy Ministers

Yashwant Rai	.. Attached to the Revenue Minister and the Agriculture and Forests Minister: Local Government, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Harijan Welfare.
Smt. Parkash Kaur	.. Attached to the Chief Minister: Health, Medical and Social Welfare.
Harbans Lal	.. Attached to the Ministers for Finance, Education and Labour: Education.
Dalbir Singh	.. Attached to the Chief Minister: Community Projects and Irrigation and Power.
Banarsi Das	.. Attached to the Finance Minister: Jails, Food and Supplies.
Pratap Singh	.. Attached to the Chief Minister: Development of Hilly Backward Areas and Forests.

Parliamentary Secretary

Hans Raj Sharma	.. Publicity.

Chief Secretary
E.N. Mangat Rai

PUNJAB HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	.. A.N. Bhandari
Puisne Judges	.. G.D. Khosla, D. Falshaw, S.S. Dulat, B. Narain, G.L. Chopra, Gurnam Singh, Mehar Singh, Tek Chand, K.L. Gosain, S.B. Capoor, R.P. Khosla, A.N. Grover, I.D. Dua, Harbans Singh.
Advocate-General	.. S.M. Sikri

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	.. Ranbir Singh
Members	.. Hardwari Lal, Achhra Singh, P.S. Jain, Abdul Majid Khan.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Gurdial Singh Dhillon *Deputy Speaker*: Sarup Singh

1. *Abohar*: Sahi Ram (JS)
2. *Ajnala*: Achhar Singh Chhina (CPI)
3. *Ambala*: Smt. Krishna Sethi (Con.)
4. *Ambala Cantonment*: Dev Raj Anand (Con.)
5. *Ambala City*: Abdul Ghaffar Khan (Con.)
6. *Amritsar City Civil Lines*: Sarup Singh (Con.)
7. *Amritsar City East*: Baldev Parkash (JS)
8. *Amritsar Sadar*: Waryam Singh (Con.)
9. *Amritsar Sadar (R)*: Charan Singh (Con.)
10. *Amritsar City West*: Balramjidas Tandan (JS)
11. *Anandpur*: Balu Ram (Con.)
12. *Bahadurgarh*: Sri Chand (Con.)
13. *Barnala*: Kartar Singh Diwana (Con.)
14. *Batala*: Gorakh Nath (Con.)
15. *Beas*: Sohan Singh Jalalusman (Con.)
16. *Bhagapurana*: Gurmit Singh (Con.)
17. *Bhagapurana (R)*: Sohan Singh (Con.)
18. *Bhatinda*: Harbans Lal (Con.)
19. *Bhiwani*: Ram Kanwar (Con.)
20. *Butana*: Chambal Singh (Con.)
21. *Chandigarh*: Niranjan Singh Talib (Con.)
22. *Dadri*: Attar Singh (JS)
23. *Dadri (R)*: Sis Ram (JS)
24. *Dasuya*: Kartar Singh (Con.)
25. *Dera Baba Nanak*: Waryam Singh (Con.)
26. *Dera Gopipur*: Mehr Singh (Con.)
27. *Dharamsala*: Hari Ram (Con.)
28. *Dhariwal*: Harbans Singh (Con.)
29. *Dhuri*: Jasdev Singh (Con.)
30. *Dhuri (R)*: Jangir Singh (CPI)
31. *Faridkot*: Mehr Singh (Con.)
32. *Fatehabad*: Mani Ram Godara (Con.)
33. *Fatehgarh*: Joginder Singh (Con.)
34. *Fazilka*: Radha Krishan (Con.)
35. *Ferozepur*: Kundan Lal Bhandari (Con.)
36. *Ferozepur Jhirka*: Mohammed Yasin Khan (Con.)
37. *Ganaur*: Lehri Singh (Con.)
38. *Garhshankar*: Bhag Singh Canadian (CPI)
39. *Garhshankar (R)*: Dasondha Singh (Con.)
40. *Gharaunda*: Multan Singh (Con.)
41. *Gohana*: Bharat Singh (Ind.)
42. *Gohana (R)*: Chajju Ram (Ind.)
43. *Gurdaspur*: Prabodh Chander (Con.)
44. *Gurdaspur (R)*: Sunder Singh (Con.)
45. *Gurgaon*: Gajraj Singh (Con.)
46. *Guru Har Sahai*: Bhaktawar Singh (Con.)
47. *Hamirpur*: Smt. Sarla Devi (Con.)
48. *Hamirpur (R)*: Rup Singh (Ind.)
49. *Hansi*: Saroop Singh (Con.)
50. *Hansi (R)*: Dalbir Singh (Con.)
51. *Hasanpur*: Sumer Singh (Con.)
52. *Hissar City*: Balwant Rai Tayal (Con.)
53. *Hissar Sadar*: Smt. Sneh Lata (Con.)
54. *Hoshiarpur*: Balbir Singh (Ind.)
55. *Hoshiarpur (R)*: Karam Chand (SCF)
56. *Jagadhri*: Amar Nath Vidyalankar (Con.)
57. *Jagadhri (R)*: Ram Prakash (Con.)
58. *Jagraon*: Smt. Har Parkash Kaur (Con.)
59. *Jaitu*: Smt. Jagdish Kaur (Ind.)
60. *Jatusana*: Abhai Singh (Con.)
61. *Jhajjar*: Sher Singh (Con.)
62. *Jhajjar (R)*: Phul Singh (CPI)
63. *Jind*: Inder Singh (SCF)
64. *Jind (R)*: Bhalla Ram (SCF)
65. *Jullundur City North-East*: Lal Chand Sabharwal (JS)
66. *Jullundur City South-West*: Jagat Narain (Ind.)
67. *Kaithal*: Smt. Om Prabha Jain (Con.)
68. *Kalanaur*: Nanhu Ram (Con.)
69. *Kangra*: Amar Nath (Con.)
70. *Kapurthala*: Harnam Singh (Con.)
71. *Karnal*: Ram Piara (Con.)
72. *Kartarpur*: Karam Singh (Con.)
73. *Kartarpur (R)*: Gurbanta Singh (Con.)
74. *Khalra*: Gurwaryam Singh (Ind.)
75. *Kulu (R)*: Jit Ram (Con.)
76. *Kulu*: Raghbir Singh (Con.)
77. *Ludhiana City*: Lajpat Rai (JS)
78. *Ludhiana North*: Har Bhagwan Maudgil (Con.)
79. *Ludhiana South*: Ram Dayal Singh (Con.)
80. *Majitha*: Smt. Parkash Kaur (Con.)
81. *Malerkotla*: Chanda Singh (Con.)
82. *Malout*: Prakash Singh (Con.)
83. *Malout (R)*: Teja Singh (Con.)
84. *Mansa*: Harcharan Singh (Con.)
85. *Mansa (R)*: Kirpal Singh (Con.)
86. *Moga*: Jagraj Singh (Con.)
87. *Mohindergarh*: Nihal Singh (Con.)
88. *Mukerian*: Ralla Ram (Con.)
89. *Mukerian (R)*: Guran Das (Con.)
90. *Muktsar*: Harcharan Singh (Con.)
91. *Nabha*: Balwant Singh (Con.)
92. *Nakodar*: Umrao Singh (Con.)
93. *Nakodar (R)*: Sant Ram (Con.)
94. *Naraingarh*: Sadhu Ram (Con.)
95. *Naraingarh (R)*: Roshan Lal (Con.)
96. *Narnaul*: Devki Nandan (JS)
97. *Nawanshahr*: Harguranand Singh (Con.)
98. *Nawanshahr (R)*: Jagat Ram (Con.)
99. *Nuh*: Abdul Ghani (Con.)
100. *Nurmahal*: Darbara Singh (Con.)
101. *Nurpur*: Ram Chandra (Con.)
102. *Pakka Kalan*: Inder Singh Lehri (Con.)
103. *Pakka Kalan (R)*: Dhanna Singh Gulshan (Con.)
104. *Palampur*: Partap Singh (Con.)

105. *Palwal*: Gurudutt (Con.)
106. *Palwal (R)*: Bhule Ram (Con.)
107. *Panipat*: Parma Nand (Con.)
108. *Pataudi*: Mohan Lal (Con.)
109. *Pathankot*: Bhagirath Lal (Con.)
110. *Patiala*: Bhalindra Singh (Ind.)
111. *Patti*: Narain Singh Shahbazpuri (Con.)
112. *Pehwa*: Jagdish Chandar (Con.)
113. *Phagwara*: Hans Raj Sharma (Con.)
114. *Phillaur*: Udham Singh (Con.)
115. *Phul*: Ram Nath Seth (Con.)
116. *Pundri*: Bhag Singh (SCF)
117. *Rai*: Hukam Singh (CPI)
118. *Raikot*: Pal Singh Romi (Con.)
119. *Raikot (R)*: Bhag Singh (Con.)
120. *Rajaund*: Vacant
121. *Rajpura*: Prem Singh Prem (Con.)
122. *Rewari*: Smt. Sumitra Devi (Con.)
123. *Rohtak*: Mangal Sen (JS)
124. *Rupar*: Sadhu Singh (Ind.)
125. *Rupar (R)*: Pratap Singh (Con.)
126. *Safidon*: Sri Krishna (Con.)
127. *Samana*: Bhupender Singh Mann (Con.)
128. *Samana (R)*: Harchand Singh (Con.)
129. *Sambhalka*: Dharam Singh Rathi (Ind.)
130. *Sampla*: Suraj Bhan (Ind.)
131. *Samrala (R)*: Jabir Singh (Con.)
132. *Samrala*: Ajmer Singh (Con.)
133. *Sangrur*: Rajinder Singh (Con.)
134. *Sarhali*: Pratap Singh Kairon (Con.)
135. *Sadhaura*: Dev Datt Puri (Con.)
136. *Simla*: Muni Lal (PSP)
137. *Sirhind*: Gian Singh Rarewala (Con.)
138. *Sirhind (R)*: Mihan Singh Gill (Con.)
139. *Sirsa*: Ram Dayal (Ind.)
140. *Sirsa (R)*: Kesra Ram (Con.)
141. *Sonepat*: Sri Ram Sharma (Con.)
142. *Sri Gobindpur*: Gurbachan Singh Bajwa (Con.)
143. *Sultanpur*: Atma Singh (Con.)
144. *Sunam*: Mahesh Inder Singh (Ind.)
145. *Sunam (R)*: Pritam Singh Sahoke (Con.)
146. *Tarn Taran*: Gurdial Singh Dhillon (Con.)
147. *Tarn Taran (R)*: Niranjan Singh (Con.)
148. *Thanesar*: Banarsi Dass (Con.)
149. *Thanesar (R)*: Ran Singh (Con.)
150. *Tohana*: Surajmal (Con.)
151. *Tosham*: Chandar Bhan (Ind.)
152. *Una*: Ram Krishan (CPI)
153. *Zira*: Gurdit Singh (Con.)
154. *Zira (R)*: Smt. Jaswant Kaur (Con.)

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Kapoor Singh

Deputy Chairman: Chand Ram

No.	Name	Constituency
1.	A.C. Bali	Legislative Assembly
2.	Balwant Rai Ahluwalia	„
3.	Chand Ram	„
4.	Des Raj	„
5.	Gopichand Bhargava	„
6.	Gurdit Singh	„
7.	Hukam Singh	„
8.	Hans Raj Kapoor	„
9.	Harinder Singh	„
10.	Kapoor Singh	„
11.	Kartar Singh	„
12.	Mohan Lal	„
13.	Milkhi Ram	„
14.	Prithvi Singh Azad	„
15.	Sahib Ram	„
16.	Sultan Singh	„
17.	Teja Singh Namdhari	„
18.	Yashpaul	„
19.	Birendra Singh	Local Authorities
20.	Darbari Lal Gupta	„
21.	Daya Kishan	„
22.	Gulab Singh	„
23.	Gurbaksh Singh	„
24.	Hari Singh	„
25.	Kalyan Singh	„
26.	Krishan Lal	Local Authorities
27.	Kundan Lal Ahuja	„
28.	Prem Singh Lalpuri	„
29.	Premsukh Dass	„
30.	Raghuvir Saran Sharma	„
31.	Ranjit Singh	„
32.	Sagar Dina Nath	„
33.	Siri Chand Babu	„
34.	Tek Chand	„
35.	Umrao Singh	„
36.	Smt. Ila Ram Ahooja	Graduates
37.	Ram Chandra	„
38.	Suraj Bhan	„
39.	Virendra	„
40.	Chaman Lal	Teachers
41.	Gurcharan Singh	„
42.	Prem Chand Markanda	„
43.	Ude Singh	„
44.	Smt. Balwant Kaur	Nominated
45.	Smt. Gian Kaur	„
46.	Smt. Pritpal Kaur	„
47.	Ram Dhan Sharma	„
48.	Suraj Ram	„
49.	S.F. Deane	„
50.	Yashwant Rai	„
51.	Vacant	

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1958-59	Revised Estimates 1958-59	Budget Estimates 1959-60
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	351.95	371.76	369.52
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax ..	326.35	321.39	333.35
Estate Duty	12.13	8.51	8.51
Taxes on Railway Fares	74.21	88.31	88.31
Land Revenue (net)	434.44	372.52	448.36
State Excise Duties	492.40	594.49	518.26
Stamps	140.41	185.45	197.75
Forests	72.33	86 21	81.26
Registration	31.66	43.33	44.62
Taxes on Vehicles	61.83	65 88	73.01
Sales Tax	—	—	548.49
Other Taxes and Duties	556.64	859.51	359.10
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	172.83	148.08	139.71
Debt Services	101.59	116.33	375.23
Civil Administration	588.96	592.90	734.48
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	108.19	80.66	101.53
Multipurpose River Schemes	523.87	438.15	219.99
Electricity Schemes	66.19	61.51	—
Miscellaneous (net)	287.52	275.96	339.19
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments ..	237.59	233.74	242.19
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	89.80	87.58	58.34
Extraordinary	50.00	1.49	6.47
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	4,780.89	5,033.76	5,287.67
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	402.80	364.64	464.36
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	130.94	138.05	151.26
Debt Services (net)	90.09	76.16	448.77
General Administration	314.19	303.26	298.25
Administration of Justice	70.00	66.82	67.02
Jails	58.53	51.32	63.25
Police	451.08	447.54	463.69
Scientific Departments	1.89	1.93	4.55
Education	1,092.16	1,017.52	1,109.61
Medical	229.52	206.72	249.15
Public Health	111.47	100.74	129.25
Agriculture	120.80	103.89	158.61
Animal Husbandry	61.66	57.42	71.88
Co-operation	62.44	59.93	63.95
Industries	86.71	61.80	85.14
Miscellaneous Departments	17.79	15.98	40.81
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	930.57	845.11	686.34
Electricity Schemes	48.12	41.00	—
Miscellaneous	504.94	515.60	577.82
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works ..	203.56	175.94	186.75
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	4,989.26	4,651.37	5,320.46
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)208.37	(+)382.39	(—)32.79

RAJASTHAN

Area: 1,32,148 sq. miles *Population*: 1,59,70,774 *Capital*: Jaipur
Principal languages: Rajasthani and Hindi

Governor: Gurmukh Nihal Singh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Mohan Lal Sukhadia	.. Chief Minister, General Administration, Political, Appointments, Planning and Development, Co-ordination, Education (excluding basic education), Industries, (excluding Khadi and Village Industries), Mines and Community Projects.
Haribhau Upadhyaya	.. Finance, Excise, Taxation, Basic Education, Khadi and Village Industries and Social Welfare.
Ramkishore Vyas	.. Home, Law, Judiciary, Irrigation and Power and Public Relations.
Damodarlal Vyas	.. Revenue, Devasthan, Relief and Rehabilitation and Famine Relief.
Badri Prasad Gupta	.. Local Self-Government, Stationery and Government Presses, Legislative Assembly, Elections, Medical, Food, Civil Supplies and Labour.
Nathuram Mirdha	.. Agriculture, Co-operation, Forests, Public Works and Transport.
Deputy Ministers	
Sampat Ram	.. Revenue, Excise, Taxation and Community Projects.
Bheekha Bhai	.. Irrigation and Power, Medical and Social Welfare.
Poonam Chand Vishnoi	.. Education, Planning and Local Self-Government.
Rikhabchand Dhariwal	.. Finance, Industries and Mines, Civil Supplies and Khadi and Village Industries Board.
Daulat Ram	.. Agriculture, Co-operation and Panchayats.

Chief Secretary
B.S. Mehta

RAJASTHAN HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	.. Sarjoo Prasad
Puisne Judges	.. K.L. Bapna, J.S. Ranawat, K.K. Sharma, D.S. Dave, I.N. Modi, D.M. Bhandari, J. Narayan.
Advocate-General	.. G.C. Kasliwal

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	.. L.L. Joshi
Member	.. R.K. Tilak.

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Ram Niwas Mirdha   *Deputy Speaker*: Niranjannath Acharya

1. *Abu*: Dalpat Singh (RRP)
2. *Ahore*: Madho Singh (Con.)
3. *Ajmer City East*: Mahendra Singh Pawar (Ind.)
4. *Ajmer City West*: Arjan Das (Ind.)
5. *Aklera*: Sampatraj (Con.)
6. *Aklera (R)*: Bhairon Lal (Con.)
7. *Alwar*: Chhotu Singh (Con.)
8. *Amber*: Sahdeo (Con.)
9. *Amber (R)*: Hari Shankar Sidhant Shastri (Con.)
10. *Asind*: Jai Singh Ranawat (Con.)
11. *Aspur*: Bhogi Lal Pandya (Con.)
12. *Bagidora (R)*: Nathuram (Con.)
13. *Bairath*: Mukti Lal Modi (Ind.)
14. *Bali*: Moti (Ind.)
15. *Bali (R)*: Dewa (Con.)
16. *Balotra*: Anope Singh (RRP)
17. *Balotra (R)*: Rawat (Con.)
18. *Bandikui*: Bishambhar Nath Joshi (Con.)
19. *Banera*: Tej Mal (Con.)
20. *Bansur*: Badri Prasad Gupta (Con.)
21. *Banswara (R)*: Mogji (Ind.)
22. *Baran*: Dalip Singh (Con.)
23. *Baran (R)*: Smt. Anandi Devi (Con.)
24. *Bari*: Subedar Singh (Con.)
25. *Sarmer*: Tan Singh (RRP)
26. *Bayana*: Sribhan Singh (Con.)
27. *Bayana (R)*: Gordhan Singh (Con.)
28. *Beawar*: Brij Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.)
29. *Begun*: Sugan Chand (Con.)
30. *Behror*: Chander Singh (JS)
31. *Bharatpur*: Hoti Lal (Ind.)
32. *Bhilwara*: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.)
33. *Bhim*: Fateh Singh (Ind.)
34. *Bikaner City*: Murlidhar Vyas (PSP)
35. *Bilara*: Bhairon Singh (Con.)
36. *Bundi*: Sajjan Singh (Con.)
37. *Chhabra*: Daya Krishna (JS)
38. *Chhabra (R)*: Dhanna Lal Harit (Con.)
39. *Chittorgarh*: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.)
40. *Chohtan*: Vali Mohammed (Con.)
41. *Churu*: Mohan Singh (Ind.)
42. *Churu (R)*: Rewata (Con.)
43. *Dag*: Harishchandra (Con.)
44. *Dag (R)*: Ramchandra (Con.)
45. *Danta Ramgarh*: Madan Singh (RRP)
46. *Dausa*: Ram Dhan (Ind.)
47. *Dausa (R)*: Gajja (Ind.)
48. *Deedwana*: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.)
49. *Deeg*: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.)
50. *Degana*: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.)
51. *Dholpur*: Bahadur Singh (Con.)
52. *Dudu*: Narendra Singh (RRP)
53. *Dudu (R)*: Ladu Chamar (JS)
54. *Dungargarh*: Daulat Ram (Con.)
55. *Dungarpur (R)*: Balmukand (Ind.)
56. *Fatehpur*: Abdul Ghaffar Khan (Con.)
57. *Gangapur*: Ridhi Chand (Ind.)
58. *Gangapur (R)*: Prithvi Raj (Ind.)
59. *Ganganagar*: Dev Nath (Con.)
60. *Ghatol*: Harideo Joshi (Con.)
61. *Gogunda (R)*: Laxman (Con.)
62. *Guda Malandi*: Ramdhan (Con.)
63. *Gudha*: Shiv Nath Singh (Con.)
64. *Hanumangarh*: Ram Chandra Chowdhary (Con.)
65. *Hawamahal*: Ramkishore Vyas (Con.)
66. *Hindoli*: Bhanwarlal (Con.)
67. *Hindoli (R)*: Modulal (Con.)
68. *Jaisalmer*: Hukam Singh (Ind.)
69. *Jalore*: Narpat Singh (RRP)
70. *Jolore (R)*: Amrit Lal Yadava (Con.)
71. *Jamwa Ramgarh*: Doongasi Dass (Ind.)
72. *Jamwa Ramgarh (R)*: Ram Lal Bansiwal (Con.)
73. *Jayal*: Manak Chand (Con.)
74. *Jhalrapatan*: Gajendra Singh (Con.)
75. *Jhunjhunu*: Narottam Lal Joshi (Con.)
76. *Jodhpur City I*: Anand Singh (Con.)
77. *Jodhpur City II*: Barkatullah Khan (Con.)
78. *Johri Bazar*: Satish Chandra Agarwal (JS)
79. *Kama*: Nathi Singh (Ind.)
80. *Kapasin*: Bhawani Shanker (Con.)
81. *Kapasin (R)*: Jai Chand (Con.)
82. *Karanpur*: Smt. Satwant Kaur (Con.)
83. *Karauli*: Brijendrapal (Ind.)
84. *Karauli (R)*: Umed Lal (Con.)
85. *Kekri*: Hari Bhau Upadhyaya (Con.)
86. *Kekri (R)*: Hazari (Con.)
87. *Kharchi*: Veno (Ind.)
88. *Kharchi (R)*: Manroop (Ind.)
89. *Khetri*: Shis Ram Ola (Con.)
90. *Khetri (R)*: Mahadeo Prasad Nanka (Con.)
91. *Kishangarh*: Purshottam Lal (Con.)
92. *Kishanpole*: Smt. Chandra Kala (Con.)
93. *Kotah*: Rameshwar Dayal (Con.)
94. *Kotputli*: Ram Karan Singh (JS)
95. *Kumbhalgarh*: Shri Manohar (Con.)
96. *Kushalgarh (R)*: Heera (Ind.)
97. *Lachmangarh*: Bhola Nath (Con.)
98. *Lachmangarh (R)*: Gokul Chand (Con.)
99. *Lachmangarh*: Kishan Singh (Con.)
100. *Ladnu*: Ram Niwas Mirdha (Con.)
101. *Lalsot*: Prabhu Lal (Ind.)
102. *Lalsot (R)*: Nathu Lal (RRP)
103. *Luni*: Poonam Chand (Con.)
104. *Lunkaransar*: Bhimsen (Con.)
105. *Mahwa*: Bhora Meena (JS)
106. *Mahwa (R)*: Gopi Sahai (Con.)
107. *Malpura*: Damodarlal Vyas (Con.)
108. *Mandal*: Shivcharan Dass (RRP)
109. *Mandal (R)*: Kalu (JS)
110. *Mandalgarh*: Ganapati Lal Verma (Con.)

111. *Mandawa*: Lachhu Ram (CPI)
112. *Masuda*: Narain Singh (Con.)
113. *Mavli*: Janardhan Rai (Con.)
114. *Merta*: Gopal Lal (Con.)
115. *Nagaur*: Nathuram Mirdha (Con.)
116. *Nasirabad*: Jwala Prasad (Con.)
117. *Nathdwara*: Kishan Lal (Con.)
118. *Nawalgarh*: Sri Ram (Ind.)
119. *Nawan*: Kishanlal Shah (Con.)
120. *Nawan (R)*: Jeth Mal (Con.)
121. *Neem-Ka-Thana*: Gyan Chand Modi (Con.)
122. *Neem-Ka-Thana (R)*: Narayan Lal (Con.)
123. *Nimbahera*: Niwas Sharda (Con.)
124. *Nohar*: Ram Kishan Bhambhu (Ind.)
125. *Nohar (R)*: Dharampal (Con.)
126. *Nokha*: Girdhari Lal (Ind.)
127. *Nokha (R)*: Roopa Ram (Ind.)
128. *Osian*: Parsh Ram (Con.)
129. *Pali*: Mool Chand (Con.)
130. *Phalasia*: Vidyasagar (Con.)
131. *Phalodi*: Kesari Singh (RRP)
132. *Phalodi (R)*: Suraj Mal (RRP)
133. *Phulera*: P.K. Choudhari (Con.)
134. *Pipalda*: Rikhab Chand Dhariwal (Con.)
135. *Pipalda (R)*: Ram Narayan (JS)
136. *Pilani*: Smt. Sumitra (Con.)
137. *Pratapgarh*: Amritlal Payak (Con.)
138. *Pratapgarh (R)*: Amra (Con.)
139. *Pushkar*: Smt. Prabha (Con.)
140. *Raipur*: Shanker Lal (Con.)
141. *Raisinghnagar*: Chuni Lal (Con.)
142. *Rajgarh*: Raghubir Singh (RRP)
143. *Rajakhera*: Mahendra Singh (Ind.)
144. *Rajsamand*: Niranjannath Acharya (Con.)
145. *Ramgarh*: Smt. Ganga Devi (Con.)
146. *Raniwara*: Mangal Singh (RRP)
147. *Ratangarh*: Kishna (Ind.)
148. *Ratangarh (R)*: Sri Kishan (Con.)
149. *Sagwara (R)*: Bhika Bhai (Con.)
150. *Salumber*: Sohanlal (Con.)
151. *Salumber (R)*: Phoola (Con.)
152. *Sanchore*: Lakshmi Chand (RRP)
153. *Sarada (R)*: Devilal (Con.)
154. *Sarda-shahar*: Chandan Mal Baid (Con.)
155. *Sawai Madhopur*: Abid Ali (Con.)
156. *Sawai Madhopur (R)*: Mangi Lal (Con.)
157. *Shahpura*: Ram Prasad Ladha (Con.)
158. *Shahpura (R)*: Kana (Con.)
159. *Sikar*: Jagdish Prasad (JS)
160. *Singrawat*: Ramdeo Singh (Con.)
161. *Sirohi*: Mohabbatsingh (Con.)
162. *Sirohi (R)*: Veerka (RRP)
163. *Sajat*: Teja Ram (Con.)
164. *Sri Madhopur*: Bhairon Singh (JS)
165. *Sujangarh*: Smt. Shanno Devi (Ind.)
166. *Suratgarh*: Rajaram (Con.)
167. *Tijara*: Ghasi Ram Yadav (Con.)
168. *Tijara (R)*: Sampat Ram (Con.)
169. *Tonk*: Narain Singh (Con.)
170. *Tonk (R)*: Laloo Ram (Con.)
171. *Udaipur*: Mohan Lal Sukhadia (Con.)
172. *Uniara*: Sardar Singh (RRP)
173. *Vallabhnagar*: Gulabsingh (Con.)
174. *Vallabhnagar (R)*: Hari Prasad (Con.)
175. *Weir*: Mansingh (Ind.)
176. *Weir (R)*: Tej Pal (Con.)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1958-59	Revised Estimates 1958-59	Budget Estimates 1959-60
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	257.25	282.53	280.02
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	326.00	320.00	330.00
Estate Duty	9.13	9.13	10.00
Taxes on Railway Fares	61.95	73.73	73.73
Land Revenue (net)	620.00	659.72	705.50
State Excise Duties	320.00	355.00	338.00
Stamps	82.24	85.00	89.65
Forest	74.50	71.08	74.50
Registration	9.50	11.00	11.50
Taxes on Vehicles	68.00	80.00	90.00
Sales Tax	262.90	315.00	325.00
Other Taxes and Duties	7.10	18.17	48.70
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	75.79	51.71	70.98
Debt Services	88.23	89.62	90.33
Civil Administration	449.21	469.46	647.68
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	74.45	60.34	60.48
Electricity Schemes	—	3.82	—
Miscellaneous (net)	124.76	117.64	159.11
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	295.37	291.55	278.19
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works ..	102.53	93.64	101.71
Extraordinary	85.00	60.00	142.00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	3,393.91	3,518.14	3,927.08
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	307.02	339.29	337.80
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	61.06	68.11	72.07
Debt Services (net)	303.00	271.89	368.89
General Administration	223.95	238.96	229.34
Administration of Justice	48.75	49.34	51.45
Jails	30.60	31.13	32.68
Police	393.00	406.70	430.68
Scientific Departments	19.82	24.49	24.22
Education	655.54	700.00	845.27
Medical	227.30	230.40	263.15
Public Health	102.83	104.80	154.18
Agriculture and Rural Development ..	95.95	90.99	113.21
Animal Husbandry	54.38	58.92	76.04
Co-operation	31.50	28.87	56.73
Industries and Supplies	64.40	57.60	62.16
Miscellaneous Departments	126.60	230.65	154.41
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	222.39	216.27	210.53
Miscellaneous	263.32	291.65	312.56
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	143.00	135.46	118.85
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	3,374.41	3,575.52	3,914.22
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT(–) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT ..	(+)19.50	(—)57.38	(+)12.86

UTTAR PRADESH

Area: 1,13,422 *Population*: 6,32,15,742 *Capital*: Lucknow
Principal language: Hindi.

Governor: V.V. Giri

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Sampurnanand	.. Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning, Industries and Labour.
Hukum Singhi Vsen	.. Revenue, Health, Relief and Rehabilitation and Justice.
Girdhari Lal	.. Public Works and Irrigation and Power.
Syed Ali Zaheer	.. Finance and Forests.
Kamalapati Tripathi	.. Home, Education, Harijan Welfare and Information.
Vichitra Narain Sharma	.. Local Self-Government.
Mohan Lal Gautam	.. Co-operation and Agriculture.

Ministers of State

Sita Ram	.. Excise and Transport.
Jagmohan Singh Negi	.. Food and Civil Supplies.
Lakshmi Raman Acharya	.. Social Security and Social Welfare.

Deputy Ministers

Sultan Alam Khan	.. Planning.
Baldeo Singh Arya	.. Health, Relief and Rehabilitation.
Ram Swaroop Yadav	.. Local Self-Government.
H.N. Bahuguna	.. Labour, Heavy and Small-scale Industries.
Mahabir Singh	.. Public Works.

Parliamentary Secretaries

Kripa Shanker	.. Attached to the Chief Minister.
Raj Behari Singh	.. Attached to the Chief Minister.
Istafa Hussian	.. Attached to the Minister of Home, Education, Harijan Welfare and Information.
Dharam Singh	.. Attached to the Revenue Minister.

Chief Secretary

Govind Narain

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	.. O.H. Mootham
Puisne Judges	.. R. Dayal, M.C. Desai, V. Bhargava, R.N. Gurtu, N. Beg, B. Mukherji, M.L. Chaturvedi, D.N. Roy, B.R. James, A.N. Mulla, S.N. Sahai, V.D. Bhargava, B. Upadhya, V.G. Oak, A.P. Srivastava, J.K. Tandon, J. Sahai, B. Dayal, J.N. Takru, B.N. Nigam, S.S. Dhavan, S.K. Verma, W. Broome, D.S. Mathur.
Advocate-General	.. Kanhaiya Lal Misra

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	.. **Nafisul Hasan**
Members	.. **Radha Krishna, S.N.M. Tripathi, Girish Chandra, T.P. Bhalla.**

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: A.G. Kher *Deputy Speaker*: R.N. Tripathi.

1. *Afzalgarh*: Shive Ram (JS)
2. *Aggota*: Jagbir Singh (PSP)
3. *Agra City I*: Adi Ram Singhal (Con.)
4. *Agra City II (R)*: Chhatrapati Ambesh (Con.)
5. *Agra City II*: Deokinandan Vibhav (Con.)
6. *Ahraura*: Raj Narain Singh (Con.)
7. *Akbarpur*: Balwan Singh (Ind.)
8. *Akbarpur*: Devi Prasad Misra (Ind.)
9. *Akbarpur (R)*: Smt. Ram Rati Devi (Con.)
10. *Allahabad City South*: Kalyan Chandra Mohiley (PSP)
11. *Allahabad City North*: Kailash Narain Gupta (Con.)
12. *Aliganj*: Bhup Kishore (Ind.)
13. *Aligarh*: Anant Ram Verma (Con.)
14. *Almora*: Govind Singh (JS)
15. *Amethi*: Rama Kant Singh (Con.)
16. *Amroha*: Ram Kumar (Ind.)
17. *Amsin*: Madan Gopal Vaidya (Con.)
18. *Anupshahr*: Din Dayalu Sharma (Con.)
19. *Anupshahr (R)*: Dharam Singh (Con.)
20. *Aonla*: Nawal Kishore (Con.)
21. *Atheha*: Smt. Amola Devi (Con.)
22. *Atrauli*: Nek Ram Sharma (Con.)
23. *Atraulia*: Padmakar (PSP)
24. *Auraiya*: Bhajan Lal (Ind.)
25. *Auraiya (R)*: Shukh Lal (Con.)
26. *Azamgarh*: Vishram Rai (PSP)
27. *Baberu*: Ram Sanehi Bhartiya (Con.)
28. *Bachhrawan*: Chandrika Prasad (Con.)
29. *Bachhrawan (R)*: Rameshwar Prasad (Con.)
30. *Badrinath*: Ghansyam Dimiri (Ind.)
31. *Bah*: Mahendra Ripudaman Singh (Ind.)
32. *Baghpat*: Raghubir Singh (Con.)
33. *Bahraich South*: Virendra Vikram Singh (Ind.)
34. *Bahraich North*: Zargham Haider (PSP)
35. *Baheri*: Ram Murti (Con.)
36. *Bahjoi*: Budhi Singh (PSP)
37. *Ballia*: Gauri Shanker (PSP)
38. *Balrampur*: Din Dayal Karun (Con.)
39. *Balrampur (R)*: Dashrath Prasad (JS)
40. *Barsati*: Ramesh Chandra Sharma (Con.)
41. *Bareilly Cantonment*: Mohammad Husain (Con.)
42. *Bareilly City*: Jagdish Saran Agarwal (Con.)
43. *Bara Banki (R)*: Natha Ram Rawat (Ind.)
44. *Bara Banki*: Bhagwati Prasad Varma (Ind.)
45. *Baraunsa*: Abdul Sami (Con.)
46. *Baraut*: Acharya Dipankar (Ind.)
47. *Basti*: Udai Shankar (Con.)
48. *Bansi West*: Ram Lakhan Misra (Con.)
49. *Banda*: Phalwan Singh (Con.)
50. *Banganga West*: Prabhoo Dayal (Con.)
51. *Banganga East*: Mohd. Sulaiman Adami (Con.)
52. *Bansi East*: Obaidur Rahman (Con.)
53. *Bansi East (R)*: Sohan Lal Dhusiya (Con.)
54. *Bansgaon*: Ganesh Prasad Pandey (Con.)
55. *Bansgaon (R)*: Smt. Jasoda Devi (Con.)
56. *Bansdih West*: Sheo Mangal Singh (Con.)
57. *Bansdih East*: Ram Lachhan Tewari (Con.)
58. *Bhagwant Nagar*: Bhagwati Singh Visharad (PSP)
59. *Bharthana (R)*: Ghasi Ram Jatav (Con.)
60. *Bharthana*: Meharban Singh (Con.)
61. *Bhanwapar*: Bhagwati Prasad Dubey (Con.)
62. *Bhawan*: Ghayaur Ali Khan (PSP)
63. *Bhitauli*: Vishal Singh (Con.)
64. *Bhogmpur*: Ram Saroop Varma (Ind.)
65. *Bhogaon*: Ganesh Chandra Kachhi (Con.)
66. *Bhojpur*: Awdhesh Chandra Singh (Con.)
67. *Binor*: Smt. Chandrawati (Con.)
68. *Bikapur West (R)*: Narain Das (Con.)
69. *Bikapur West*: Brij Basi Lal (Con.)
70. *Bikapur East*: Avadhesh Pratap Singh (Ind.)
71. *Bilgram*: Chandra Has Misra (Con.)
72. *Binaikpur*: Abdul Rauf Lari (Ind.)
73. *Biswan*: Suresh Prakash Singh (Con.)
74. *Biswan (R)*: Ganeshi Lal (Con.)
75. *Bilari*: Jagdish Narain (Con.)
76. *Bilari (R)*: Mahi Lal (Con.)
77. *Bilhaur*: Smt. Brij Rani Misra (Con.)
78. *Bilhaur (R)*: Murli Dhar (Con.)
79. *Biduna*: Gajendra Singh (PSP)
80. *Bisauli (R)*: Keshav Ram (Con.)
81. *Bisauli*: Shiv Raj Singh Yadav (Con)
82. *Bisalpur (R)*: Behari Lal (PSP)
83. *Bisalpur*: Munendra Pal Singh (PSP)
84. *Bhojipura*: Baboo Ram (Con.)
85. *Budaun*: Tika Ram (Ind.)
86. *Budhna*: Kamru (Con.)
87. *Bulandshahar*: Raghuraj Singh (PSP)
88. *Chail (R)*: Gokul Prasad (Con.)
89. *Chail*: Syed Muzaffar Hasan (Con.)
90. *Chandauli*: Kamlapati Tripathi (Con.)
91. *Chandauli (R)*: Ram Lakhan (Con.)
92. *Chandpur*: Nardeo Singh Dotyanvi (Ind.)
93. *Charda*: Hamid Ullah Khan (Con.)
94. *Chhata*: Ramhet Singh (Con.)
95. *Chhibramau*: Kotwal Singh Bhadauriya (PSP)
96. *Chillupar*: Smt. Kailashwati (Con.)
97. *Chunar*: Raj Kumar Sharma (Con.)
98. *Dadri*: Smt. Satya Wati Devi Rawal (Con.)

99. *Dalmau*: Sheo Shanker Singh (Ind.)
100. *Danpur*: Mohan Singh Mehta (Con.)
101. *Dasna*: Mahmood Ali Khan (Con.)
102. *Dataganj*: Harish Chandra Singh (Con.)
103. *Debai*: Himmat Singh (JS)
104. *Darapur*: Shiva Ram Panday (Con.)
105. *Deoband*: Yashpal Singh (Ind.)
106. *Deoband (R)*: Hardeva (Con.)
107. *Dehra Dun*: Brij Bhushan Saran (Con.)
108. *Deoprayag*: Smt. Vinay Laxmi Suman (Con.)
109. *Deoria North*: Mohammad Faruq Chisti (Con.)
110. *Deoria South*: Deep Narain Mani Tripathi (Con.)
111. *Dhampur*: Khub Singh (Con.)
112. *Dhampur (R)*: Girdhari Lal (Con.)
113. *Dhaurehra*: Jagannath Prasad (PSP)
114. *Domariaganj South*: Baleshwari Prasad Singh (Ind.)
115. *Domariaganj North*: Smt. Rajendra Kishori (Con.)
116. *Duaba*: Ram Nath Pathak (Con.)
117. *Etah*: Ganga Prasad Varma (Ind.)
118. *Etawah*: Bhuvanesh Bhushan Sharma (JS)
119. *Etmadpur (R)*: Ganga Dhar Jatav (Con.)
120. *Etmadpur*: Ram Singh Chauhan(Ind.)
121. *Faizabad*: Madan Mohan Varma (Con.)
122. *Fakharpur (R)*: Mahadeo Prasad (Con.)
123. *Fakharpur*: Partab Bahadur Singh (Ind.)
124. *Faridpur*: Nathu Singh (Con.)
125. *Faridpur (R)*: Sunder Lal (Con.)
126. *Farrukhabad*: Ram Krishan Saraswat (Con.)
127. *Fatehabad*: Lakshmi Narain Bansal (Con.)
128. *Fatehpur*: Sheoraj Bali Singh (Con.)
129. *Fatehpur (R)*: Smt. Sukhrani Devi (Con.)
130. *Fatehpur*: Swami Visheswaranand (PSP)
131, *Firozabad*: Jagannath Lahari (Ind.)
132. *Ganga Salan*: Jagmohan Singh Negi (Con.)
133. *Gangiri*: Shri Niwas (Con.)
134. *Garotha*: Lachman Rao Kadam (Con.)
135. *Gadwara*: Nageshwar Prasad (Con.)
136. *Ghatampur (R)*: Jwala Prasad (Con.)
137. *Ghatampur*: Brij Behari Mehrotra (Con.)
138. *Ghaziabad*: Teja Singh (Con.)
139. *Ghazipur*: Pabbar Ram (CPI)
140. *Ghiror*: Jaideo Singh (PSP)
141. *Ghosi*: Jharkande Rai (CPI)
142. *Goverdhan*: Acharya Jugal Kishore (Con.)
143. *Gonda North*: Ram Abhilakh (JS)
144. *Gonda South*: Raghav Ram Panday (Ind.)
145. *Gonda South (R)*: Ganga Prasad (Con.)
146. *Gondwa*: Rajendra Singh (JS)
147. *Gopalpur*: Mukti Nath Rai (Con.)
148. *Gorakhpur*: Istafa Hussain (Con.)
149. *Gunnaur*: Jamuna Singh (PSP)
150. *Gyanpur*: Bechan Ram Gupta (Con.)
151. *Gyanpur (R)*: Vachan Ram (Con.)
152. *Haidergarh*: Jang Bahadur Varma (Ind.)
153. *Haidergarh (R)*: Bajrang Behari Lal Rawal (Ind.)
154. *Hamirpur*: Surendra Dutt Bajpai(Con.)
155. *Hapur*: Lutf Ali Khan (Con.)
156. *Hapur (R)*: Veer Sen (Con.)
157. *Hardoi (R)*: Bulaqi Ram (Con.)
158. *Hardoi*: Mahesh Singh (Con.)
159. *Hardwar*: Shanti Prapanna Sharma (Con.)
160. *Harora*: Jai Gopal (Con.)
161. *Harora (R)*: Smt. Shakuntala Devi (Con.)
162. *Harraiya West*: Ran Bahadur Singh (Con.)
163. *Harraiya East*: Sita Ram Shukla (Con.)
164. *Hasanganj (R)*: Bhikha Lal (CPI)
165. *Hasanganj*: Sajiwan Lal (CPI)
166. *Hasanpur*: Jagdish Prasad (Con.)
167. *Hasanpur (R)*: Sukhan Lal (Con.)
168. *Hastinapur*: Bishambar Singh (Con.)
169. *Hata*: Surya Bali Panday (Con.)
170. *Hathras*: Nand Kumar Deo Vashishta (Con.)
171. *Hathras (R)*: Hardayal Singh (Con.)
172. *Iglas*: Vacant
173. *Ikauna (R)*: Raj Kishore Rao (Con.)
174. *Ikauna*: Sheo Saran Lal (Con.)
175. *Islamnagar*: Kailash Kumar Singh (Con.)
176. *Issauli*: Gaya Bux Singh (JS)
177. *Jalalabad*: Hardayal Singh (Ind.)
178. *Jalaun*: Govind Narain Tiwari (PSP)
179. *Jalesar (R)*: Chiranji Lal Jatav (Con.)
180. *Jalesar*: Raghuvir Singh (PSP)
181. *Jamaur*: Dev Narain Bhartiya (Ind.)
182. *Jansath*: Ahmad Baksh (Con.)
183. *Jansath (R)*: Ram Dass (Con.)
184. *Jasrana*: Ram Swarup Yadav (Con.)
185. *Jaswant Nagar*: Abhe Ram Yadav (Ind.)
186. *Jaunpur*: Yadvendra Dutt Dubey (JS)
187. *Jhansi*: Atmaram Govind Kher (Con.)
188. *Jwalapur*: Said Ahmad Ansari (Con.)
189. *Kadipur*: Kashi Prasad Pandey (Con.)
190. *Kadipur (R)*: Shankar Lal (Con.)
191. *Kaimganj*: Sultan Alam Khan (Con.)
192. *Kaisarganj*: Hukum Singh Visen (Con.)
193. *Kalpi (R)*: Gharib Das (PSP)
194. *Kalpi*: Virendra Shah (Ind.)
195. *Konch*: Chittar Singh (Con.)
196. *Kannauj (R)*: Dwarika Prasad Dohre (Ind.)
197. *Kannauj*: Hori Lal Yadav (PSP)
198. *Kanpur City I*: Uma Shankar Shukla (Con.)
199. *Kanpur City II*: Brahma Datt Dixit (Con.)
200. *Kanpur City III*: S.A. Hasan (Con.)
201. *Kanpur City IV*: S.G. Datta (Con.)
202. *Kanpur City*: Jawaharlal Rohatgi (Con.)
203. *Kanpur Rural*: Moti Lal Awasthi (Ind.)
204. *Kanth*: Jitendra Pratap Singh (Con.)

205. *Kantit*: Aziz Imam (Con.)
206. *Kantit (R)*: Ram Krishna Jaiswar (Con.)
207. *Karanda*: Biswanath Singh Gautam (Con.)
208. *Karchana*: Smt. Kamal Kumari Goindi (Con.)
209. *Karhal*: Nathu Singh (PSP)
210. *Karhal (R)*: Ram Din (PSP)
211. *Karwi*: Jagpat Singh (Con.)
212. *Karwi (R)*: Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.)
213. *Kashipur*: Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.)
214. *Kasganj*: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.)
215. *Kaswar Raja*: Raj Behari Singh (Con.)
216. *Kaswar Sarkari*: Raj Narain Singh (Ind.)
217. *Katehar*: Lok Nath Singh (Con.)
218. *Kedarnath*: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.)
219. *Kerakat (R)*: Ram Samjhawan(Con.)
220. *Kerakat*: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.)
221. *Kotana*: Charan Singh (Con.)
222. *Kewai*: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.)
223. *Khaga*: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.)
224. *Khairabad*: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS)
225. *Khairagarh*: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.)
226. *Kairana*: Virendra Verma (Con.)
227. *Khalilabad (R)*: Smt. Genda Devi (Con.)
228. *Khalilabad*: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.)
229. *Khajuha*: Shabbir Hasan (Con.)
230. *Khera Bajehra*: Room Singh (Ind.)
231. *Kheri*: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP)
232. *Khurja (R)*: Gopali (Ind.)
233. *Khurja*: Chattar Singh (Ind.)
234. *Kishanpur (R)*: Jageshwar (Con.)
235. *Kishanpur*: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)
236. *Kithore (R)*: Hari Singh (Con.)
237. *Kithore*: Smt. Sharda Devi Shastri (Con.)
238. *Koil (R)*: Ram Prasad Deshmukh (Con.)
239. *Koil*: Mohanlal Gautam (Con.)
240. *Kolaslah*: Vacant
241. *Konhaur*: Rukunuddin Khan (Con.)
242. *Kopachit*: Mandhata Singh (Con.)
243. *Kopaganj*: M.A. Latif Nomani (Con.)
244. *Kunda (R)*: Gaya Prasad (Ind.)
245. *Kunda*: Nand Ram (Ind.)
246. *Laharpur*: Pratap Bhan Prakash Singh (Ind.)
247. *Lalitpur*: Ram Nath Khera (Ind.)
248. *Lalitpur (R)*: Gajju Ram (Con.)
249. *Lalganj*: Tej Bahadur (Ind.)
250. *Lalganj (R)*: Dhani Ram (Con.)
251. *Lambhua*: Smt. Prabhavati Devi (Con.)
252. *Landsdowne*: Ram Prasad Nautiyal (Con.)
253. *Lucknow Cantonment (R)*: Basant Lal (Con.)
254. *Lucknow Cantonment*: Shyam Manohar Misra (Con.)
255. *Lucknow City Central*: Mahavir Prasad Srivastava (Con.)
256. *Lucknow City East*: Triloki Singh (PSP)
257. *Lucknow City West*: Syed Ali Zaheer (Con.)
258. *Machhlishahr*: Rauf Jafri (Con.)
259. *Magahar*: Keshbhan Rai (Con.)
260. *Mahadeva*: Baldeo Singh (Ind.)
261. *Mahaich*: Kamta Prasad Vidyarthi (Con.)
262. *Mahoba*: Brij Gopal Saxena (Con.)
263. *Mahoba (R)*: Mohan Lal (Con.)
264. *Maharajganj*: Amar Nath Misra (Ind.)
265. *Maharajganj (R)*: Duryodhan (Ind.)
266. *Mahul (R)*: Murli Dhar (Con.)
267. *Mahul*: Ramvachan Yadav (Con.)
268. *Mahuli*: Dhanushdhari Pandey (Con.)
269. *Mainpuri*: Malikhan Singh (JS)
270. *Malihabad*: Ram Pal Trivedi (Con.)
271. *Maniram*: Keshava Pandey (Con.)
272. *Manjhanpur (R)*: Jawahar Lal (Con.)
273. *Manjhanpur*: Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna (Con.)
274. *Mankapur*: Raghvendra Pratap Singh (Ind.)
275. *Mat*: Lakshmi Raman Acharya (Con.)
276. *Mat (R)*: Shyam Lal (Con.)
277. *Mathura*: Sri Nath (Con.)
278. *Mariahu*: Smt. Tara Devi (Con.)
279. *Mau*: Sudama Prasad Goswami (Con.)
280. *Mau (R)*: Smt. Beni Bai (Con.)
281. *Maudaha*: Smt. Rajendra Kumari (PSP)
282. *Meerut Cantonment*: Smt. Prakashvati Sood (Con.)
283. *Meerut City*: Kailash Prakash (Con.)
284. *Meja (R)*: Jokhai (Con.)
285. *Meja*: Mangala Prasad (Con.)
286. *Mirzapur*: Amresh Chandra Pandey (Con.)
287. *Misrikh*: Avdhesh Kumar Sinha (Ind.)
288. *Misrikh (R)*: Moolchand (Ind.)
289. *Modinagar*: Vichitra Narain Sharma (Con.)
290. *Moghalsarai*: Shyam Lal Yadav (Con.)
291. *Mohammadabad (R)*: Raghubir (CPI)
292. *Mohammadabad*: Bijai Shanker Singh (Con.)
293. *Mohammadabad Gohna*: Chandrajit Yadav (CPI)
294. *Mohammadabad Gohna (R)*: Sri Nath (Con.)
295. *Mohmadi*: Jagdish Narain Datta Singh (JS)
296. *Mohmadi (R)*: Mana Lal (JS)
297. *Mohanlalganj (R)*: Khayali Ram (PSP)
298. *Mohanlalganj*: Ram Saran Yadav (PSP)
299. *Moradabad City*: Halimuddin (Ind.)
300. *Moradabad Rural*: Khamani Singh (Ind.)
301. *Mussoorie*: Gulab Singh (Ind.)
302. *Muzaffarabad*: Mahmud Ali Khan (Con.)
303. *Muzaffarnagar*: Dwarka Prasad (Con.)

304. *Musafirkhana* : Gur Prasad Singh (Con.)
305. *Musafirkhana* (*R*) : Ram Bali (PSP)
306. *Nagar* : Kripa Shankar (Con.)
307. *Nagar* (*R*) : Ram Lal (Con.)
308. *Nagina* : Govind Sahai (Con.)
309. *Nainital* : Narayan Datt Tewari (PSP)
310. *Najibabad* : Atiqul Rahman (Con.)
311. *Nakur* : Data Ram (Con.)
312. *Nanpara* : Budhi Lal (Con.)
313. *Naugarh* : Mathura Prasad Pandey (Con.)
314. *Naraini* : Gopi Krishna Azad (Con.)
315. *Natthupur* : Ram Sunder Pandey (PSP)
316. *Nawabganj* : Sheoraj Bahadur (PSP)
317. *Nidhpur* : Shamsul Islam (Con.)
318. *Nighasan* : Surat Bahadur Shah (PSP)
319. *Nizamabad* : Chandra Bali Brahmchari (Con.)
320. *Padrauna North* : Chandradeo (Con.)
321. *Padrauna East* : Genda Singh (PSP)
322. *Padrauna South* : Ramayan Rai (PSP)
323. *Padrauna West* : Brij Narain (PSP)
324. *Paharapur* : Lachhmi Narain (Ind.)
325. *Pali* : Hari Har Baksh Singh (Con.)
326. *Partabganj* (*R*) : Babu Lal Kusumesh (Con.)
327. *Partabganj* : Smt. Vindumati Das (Con.)
328. *Patti* (*R*) : Ram Kinkar (Con.)
329. *Patti* : Harkesh Bahadur (Con.)
330. *Pauri* : Chandar Singh (Con.)
331. *Pharenda West* : Gauri Ram Gupta (Con.)
332. *Pharenda East* : Dwarika Prasad Pandey (Con.)
333. *Phulpur* (*R*) : Sukhi Ram Bhartiya (Con.)
334. *Phulpur* : Shiv Murti (Con.)
335. *Powayan* (*R*) : Kamlesh Chandra (Ind.)
336. *Powayan* : Surendra Singh (Ind.)
337. *Pilibhit* : Niranjan Singh (Con.)
338. *Piparaich* : Achhaiber Singh (Con.)
339. *Piparaich* (*R*) : Ram Surat Prasad (Con.)
340. *Pithoragarh* (*R*) : Khushi Ram (Con.)
341. *Pithoragarh* : Narendra Singh Bisht (Con.)
342. *Pratapgarh North* : Ramadhar Tewari (Con.)
343. *Pratapgarh South* : Bhagwati Prasad Shukla (Con.)
344. *Purwa* : Parmeshwardin Verma(Ind.)
345. *Rae Bareli North* : Yamuna Prasad Shukla (JS)
346. *Rampur* : Aslam Khan (Ind.)
347. *Ranikhet South* : Laxman Singh (Con.)
348. *Ranikhet North* : Hari Datt Kandpal (Con.)
349. *Rath* : Doogar Singh (Con.)
350. *Rari* : Ram Lakhan Singh (Con.)
351. *Rasra* : Ganga Prasad Singh (Con.)
352. *Rasra* (*R*) : Ram Ratan (Con.)
353. *Rawain* : Ram Chandar (Con.)
354. *Robertsganj* : Anand Brahma Shah (Ind.)
355. *Robertsganj* (*R*) : Shobh Nath (JS)
356. *Rokha* : Wasi Naqvi (Con.)
357. *Roorkee* : Din Dayal Shastri (Con.)
358. *Rudauli* : Mukut Behari Lal Agarwal (JS)
359. *Sadabad* : Tika Ram (Ind.)
360. *Sadullahnagar* : Raghuram Tej Bahadur Singh (Ind.)
361. *Safipur* (*R*) : Mulla Prasad (CPI)
362. *Safipur* : Sheo Gopal Tewari (Ind.)
363. *Sagri* : Indu Bhushan Gupta (Ind.)
364. *Saharanpur* : Mansurul Nabi (Con.)
365. *Sahaswan* : Ulfat Singh (Ind.)
366. *Sahawar* : Tirmal Singh (Con.)
367. *Saidpur* : Atma Ram Pandey (Con.)
368. *Salempur West* : Ugrasen (Ind.)
369. *Salempur South* : Sheo Bachan Rao (Con.)
370. *Salempur East* : Ayodhya Prasad Arya (Con.)
371. *Salon* : Smt. Sunita Chauhan (Con.)
372. *Salon* (*R*) : Ram Prasad (Con.)
373. *Sambhal* : Mahmood Husain Khan (Ind.)
374. *Sandila* : Mohan Lal Verma (PSP)
375. *Sandila* (*R*) : Shambhoo Dayal (PSP)
376. *Sardhana* : Fateh Singh Rana (Con.)
377. *Sardhana* (*R*) : Ramji Lal Sahayak (Con.)
378. *Sareni* : Guptar Singh (Con.)
379. *Sarju* : Smt. Saraswati Devi Shukla (Con.)
380. *Shadiabad* : Jamuna Singh (PSP)
381. *Shadiabad* (*R*) : Dev Ram (Con.)
382. *Shahabad* (*R*) : Kanhaiya Lal Balmiki (Con.)
383. *Shahabad* : Smt. Vidya Vati Bajpai (Con.)
384. *Shahabad* (*R*) : Baldeo Singh Arya (Con.)
385. *Shahabad* : Kalyan Rai (Con.)
386. *Shahganj* : Shripal Singh (Ind.)
387. *Shahganj* (*R*) : Mata Prasad (Con.)
388. *Shahjahanpur* : Darshan Singh (Ind.)
389. *Shamsabad* : Rajendra Singh Yadav (PSP)
390. *Sheopur* : Smt. Sajjan Devi Mahnot (Con.)
391. *Shikarpur* (*R*) : Badam Singh (Con.)
392. *Shikarpur* : Rajendra Datt (Con.)
393. *Shikohabad* : Layaq Singh (Ind.)
394. *Siana* : Irtaza Husain (Con.)
395. *Sidauli* : Tarachand Maheshwari (Con.)
396. *Sidauli* (*R*) : Baiju Ram (Con.)
397. *Sidhuwa Jobna* : Raj Deo (Con.)
398. *Sidhuwa Jobna* (*R*) : Sheo Prasad (Con.)
399. *Sikandra Rao* : Malkhan Singh (Con.)
400. *Sikandrabad* : Ram Chandra Vikal (Con.)
401. *Sikandarpur* : Jagan Nath Chaudhary (Con.)
402. *Silhat* : Ramji Sahai (Con.)
403. *Silhat* (*R*) : Sita Ram (Con.)
404. *Sirauli* : Dharam Datt Vaidya (Con.)
405. *Siahpura* : Chhotey Lal Paliwal (Con.)
406. *Sitapur* : Harish Chandra Asthana (Con.)
407. *Srinagar* (*R*) : Chhedi Lal (PSP)
408. *Srinagar* : Bansi Dhar Shukla (PSP)
409. *Saraon West* : Parmanand Sinha (Con.)
410. *Saraon East* : Sangram Singh (Con.)
411. *Saur Tanda* : Mahmmod Ali Khan (Con.)
412. *Sultanpur* : Kuer Krishna Varma (Con.)
413. *Surhurpur* : Ram Narain Tripathi (Ind.)
414. *Tappal* : Devdatta Singh (Con.)

415. *Tanakpur*: Pratap Singh (PSP)
416. *Tanda*: Jai Ram Varma (Con.)
417. *Tanda (R)*: Sukhram Das (Con.)
418. *Tarabganj*: Sitla Prasad (Con.)
419. *Tehri*: Surat Chand (Con.)
420. *Thakurdwara*: Kishan Singh (Con.)
421. *Tilhar*: Balak Ram (Ind.)
422. *Tilpur*: Madan Pandey (Ind.)
423. *Tulshipur*: Dharampal Singh (JS)
424. *Ujhani*: Sri Krishan Goyal (Con.)
425. *Unnao*: Khazan Singh (PSP)
426. *Usehat*: Mobarak Ali Khan (Ind.)
427. *Utraula*: Ali Jarrar Jaffry (Con.)
428. *Varanasi City South*: Sampurnanand (Con.)
429. *Varanasi City North*: Mohammad Abdussamad (Con.)
430. *Zamania*: Bashist Narain Sharma (Con.)
431. *Nominated*: A.C. Grice

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: R.V. Dhulekar *Deputy Chairman*: Nizamuddin

No.	Name	Constituency
1.	B.P. Kacker	Legislative Assembly
2.	B.R. Vaish	,,
3.	M.A. Kidwai	,,
4.	A.R. Shastri	,,
5.	K.G. Narain	,,
6.	K.N. Khetan	,,
7.	K. Singh	,,
8.	K.C. Joshi	,,
9.	L.P. Sonakar	,,
10.	K.M. Singh	,,
11.	P.C. Azad	,,
12.	P.C. Vidyalankar	,,
13.	R.N. Pande	,,
14.	R.N. Singh	,,
15.	U.S. Singh	,,
16.	I. Sambhali	,,
17.	A.K. Basu	,,
18.	Smt. S.D. Agarwal	,,
19.	Smt. Shanti Devi	,,
20.	Nizamuddin	,,
21.	Prithvi Nath	,,
22.	Smt. Savitri Shyam	,,
23.	Naurang Singh	,,
24.	Mohammad Shahid Fakhri	,,
25.	A.S. Shah	,,
26.	A.J. Faridi	,,
27.	Maharaj Singh Bharti	,,
28.	Jagdish Prasad Dwivedi	,,
29.	D.N. Verma	,,
30.	Shankar Rao	,,
31.	R.R. Shastri	,,
32.	Ram Kumar Shastri	,,
33.	R.D. Pandey	,,
34.	Smt. V.V. Rathor	,,
35.	Smt. Shakuntala Srivastava	,,
36.	Shafiq Ahmad Khan	,,
37.	Shiv Narain	,,
38.	Smt. Shivarajwati Nehru	,,
39.	Har Govind Singh	,,
40.	Shugan Chand	Local Authorities
41.	Saktu Mal	,,
42.	Pitamber Das	,,
43.	Telu Ram	,,
44.	Madan Mohan Lal	,,
45.	Mahmood Aslam Khan	,,
46.	Abdur Rauf Khan	,,
47.	Onkar Singh	,,
48.	Keshav Datt	,,
49.	Pyare Lal	,,
50.	Indra Singh Nayal	,,
51.	Ram Ghulam	,,
52.	Babu Abdul Majid	,,
53.	Ram Lakhan	,,
54.	Nawab Singh Yadav	,,
55.	Prem Chandra Sharma	Local Authorities
56.	B.L. Verman	
57.	Abdul Shakoor Najmi	,,
58.	Jagdish Chandra Verma	,,
59.	Smt. Kudsia Begam	,,
60.	Rananjaya Singh	,,
61.	Tej Narain Trivedi	,,
62.	Ram Nath	,,
63.	Jamilur Rahman Kidwai	,,
64.	Lal Suresh Singh	,,
65.	Ram Kishore Rastogi	,,
66.	Banshi Dhar Shukla	,,
67.	Shiv Nath Katju	,,
68.	Raghunath Vinayak Dhulekar	,,
69.	Nawal Kishore	,,
70.	Chiranji Lal Paliwal	,,
71.	Banwari Lal	,,
72.	Laloo Ram Dwivedi	,,
73.	Jaganath Acharya	,,
74.	Girdhari Lal	,,
75.	Paramatma Nand Singh	,,
76.	Jai Bahdur Singh	,,
77.	Ram Surat Singh	,,
78.	Madho Prasad Tripathi	,,
79.	Ishwari Prasad	Graduates
80.	Virendra Swarup	,,
81.	Joti Prasad Upadhyay	,,
82.	Shiva Nath Singh	,,
83.	Devendra Swarup	,,
84.	Shiva Prasad Sinha	,,
85.	Pushkar Nath Bhatt	,,
86.	Nirmal Chandra Chaturvedi	,,
87.	Kripa Shankar Hajela	,,
88.	Piare Lal Srivastava	Teachers
89.	Kanhaiya Lal Gupta	,,
90.	Laxmi Narayan Dixit	,,
91.	Madan Mohan Lal	,,
92.	S.K.L. Srivastava	,,
93.	H.N. Singh	,,
94.	S.B. Viragi	,,
95.	Rameshwar Singh	,,
96.	Harikrishna Awasthi	,,
97.	Smt. Mahadevi Verma	Nominated
98.	B.B. Bhatia	,,
99.	Uma Nath Bali	,,
100.	J.C. Dikshit	,,
101.	Smt. Tara Agarwal	,,
102.	Syed Mohammad Naseer	,,
103.	Maharaj Kumar Vijay of Vizianagram	,,
104.	M.J. Mukherjea	,,
105.	Krishna Deva Prasad Gaur	,,
106.	Hayatullah Ansari	,,
107.	Balwant Singh	,,
108.	C.M. Sukhia	,,

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1958-59	Revised Estimates 1958-59	Budget Estimates 1959-60
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	1,145.23	1,221.69	1,214.04
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax and Estate Duty	1,327.23	1,307.09	1,366.22
Estate Duty	36 62	36.62	36.62
Taxes on Railway Fares	184.79	204.30	204.30
Land Revenue (net)	2,112.59	1,851.49	2,117.03
State Excise Duties	504.40	531.23	541.73
Stamps	290 00	315 00	355.00
Forest	482.33	515.45	521.21
Registration	53 30	71.05	65.39
Taxes on Vehicles	138.00	170.00	206.00
Sales Tax	—	—	665.00
Other Taxes and Duties	1,303.19	1,526.85	807.53
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	241.50	239.72	274.73
Debt Services	73.16	85.02	333.81
Civil Administration	1,619.01	1,664.84	1,899.48
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	256.73	167.39	203.32
Electricity Schemes	107.84	82.53	—
Miscellaneous (net)	270.22	317.11	301.35
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central & State Governments ..	.27	.23	.23
Community Development Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	393 67	344.59	318.56
Extraordinary	282.84	379.34	529.23
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS	10,822.92	11,031.54	11,960.77
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	1,118.32	1,098.40	1,236.76
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	505.45	511.46	545.16
Debt Services (net)	874 59	823.37	1,329.93
General Administration	703 51	699.24	727.26
Administration of Justice	174 31	175.67	181 50
Jails	139.82	151 33	147.44
Police	890 95	900.64	941.90
Scientific Departments	6 57	6 43	13.78
Education	1,602.97	1,574 83	1,623,82
Medical	389 47	380.08	437.28
Public Health	206.71	208 86	233.30
Agriculture and Rural Development ..	369.65	354 84	358.68
Animal Husbandry	184.49	174 70	187.37
Co-operation	153.32	132 69	154.38
Industries	550.29	525 94	536 01
Miscellaneous Departments	612.95	632.94	705.05
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	579.48	511.61	540.97
Electricity Schemes	308 89	320 09	101.75
Miscellaneous	953.24	1,007.84	1,260.18
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	951.55	877.37	884.82
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	11,276.53	11,068.33	12,147.34
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)453.61	(—) 36.79	(—)186.57

WEST BENGAL

Area: 33,927 *Population*: 2,63,02,386 *Capital*: Calcutta
Principal language: Bengali

Governor: Smt. Padmaja Naidu

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
B.C. Roy	.. Chief Minister, Home (excluding Police and Civil Defence), Finance, Development, Cottage and Small-scale Industries and Co-operation.
P.C. Sen	.. Food, Relief, Supplies and Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation.
A.K. Mukherji	.. Irrigation and Waterways.
K.N. Das Gupta	.. Works, Buildings and Housing.
B. Mazumdar	.. Commerce and Industries and Tribal Welfare.
H.C. Naskar	.. Forests and Fisheries.
R. Ahmed	.. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.
K. Mookerjee	.. Home (Police and Civil Defence).
I.D. Jalan	.. Local Self-Government, Panchayats and Law.
S.P. Barman	.. Excise.
Abdus Sattar	.. Labour.
H.N. Chaudhuri	.. Education.
B.C. Sinha	.. Land and Land Revenue.
Ministers of State	
A.B. Roy	.. Health.
T.K. Ghosh	.. Development, Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation.
Smt. P. Mukerjee	.. Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation and Home (Jails).
Deputy Ministers	
S. Bandyopadhyay	.. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forests.
S.C. Ray Singha	.. Transport.
S.K.A. Meerza	.. Commerce and Industry.
S.M. Misra	.. Education, Local Self-Government and Panchayats.
C. Roy	.. Co-operation, Cottage and Small-scale Industries.
Mohd. Zia-ul Haque	.. Health.
R. Pramanik	.. Relief and Supplies.
Smt. M. Banerjee	.. Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation.
C.C. Mahanty	.. Food.
J. Kolay	.. Publicity and Public Relations.
N. Gurung	.. Labour.
T. Wangdi	.. Tribal Welfare.
A.S. Naskar	.. Home (Police).
A. Ghosh	.. Food, Relief and Supplies.

Parliamentary Secretaries

K.K. Hembram .. Development. and Labour.
S.N. Singha Deo .. Health.
N. Majhi .. Forests and Fisheries.
A. Chowdhury .. Development.
S. Mia .. Relief.

Chief Secretary

S.N. Ray

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT

Chief Justice .. K.C. Das Gupta.

Puisne Judges .. S.C. Lahiri, P.B. Mukherjee, J.P. Mitter, B.K. Guha, H.K. Bose, R.S. Bachawat, D.N. Sinha, P.N. Mookerjee, S.N. Guha Roy, S.K. Sen, R. Mukerjee, D. Mookerji, G.K. Mitter, P.C. Mullick, N.K. Sen, S.K. Datta, U.C. Law, B.K. Bhattacharya, B.N. Banerjee, A.N. Roy, S.P. Mitra, S.K. Niyogi, D.N. Das Gupta.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. B. Das Gupta.

Members .. N.C. Chakravarti, T. Mitra, S.N. Das Gupta.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Sankardas Banerji   *Deputy Speaker*: Ashutosh Mallick

1. *Alipore*: Som Nath Lahiri (CPI)
2. *Alipur Duars*: Piyush Kanti Mukherjee (Con.)
3. *Amta East*: Gabinda Charan Maji (PSP)
4. *Amta West*: Arabinda Roy (Con.)
5. *Arambagh*: Radhakrishna Pal (Con.)
6. *Arsa*: Sagar Chandra Mahato (Ind.)
7. *Asansol*: Shib Das Ghatak (Con.)
8. *Ausgram*: Kanailal Das (Con.)
9. *Baduria*: Md. Ziaul Haque (Con.)
10. *Bagnan*: Vacant
11. *Balarampur*: Bhim Chandra Mahato (Ind.)
12. *Ballygunge*: Jnanendra Mazumdar (CPI)
13. *Balurghat*: Dhirendra Nath Banerjee (Ind.)
14. *Balurghat (R)*: Hakai Mardi (Con.)
15. *Bally*: Monilal Basu (Con.)
16. *Balagarh*: Bijoy Krisna Modak (CPI)
17. *Bankura*: Anath Bandhu Roy (Con.)
18. *Bankura (R)*: Sishuram Mondal (Con.)
19. *Bara Bazar*: Iswar Das Jalan (Con.)
20. *Baruipur*: Khagendra Kumar Roy Choudhury (CPI)
21. *Baruipur (R)*: Gangadhar Naskar (CPI)
22. *Baranagar*: Jyoti Bose (CPI)
23. *Barasat*: Chitto Basu (Ind.)
24. *Basirhat*: Profullanath Banerjee (Con.)
25. *Behala*: Rabindra Nath Mukhopadhyaya (CPI)
26. *Beliaghata (R)*: Rama Shanker Prasad (CPI)
27. *Beliaghata*: Jagat Bose (CPI)
28. *Belgachia*: Ganesh Ghosh (CPI)
29. *Beldanga*: Parimal Ghosh (Con.)
30. *Berhampore*: Bejoy Kumar Ghosh (Con.)
31. *Bharatpur*: Goalbadan Trivedi (Con.)
32. *Bhagabangola*: Hafijur Rahman Kazi (Con.)
33. *Bhadreswar*: Bomkes Majumdar (Con.)
34. *Bhagabanpur*: Basanta Kumar Panda (PSP)
35. *Bhagabanpur (R)*: Bhikari Mandal (Con.)
36. *Bhatar*: Smt. Abhalata Kundu (Con.)
37. *Bhatpara*: Sitaram Gupta (CPI)
38. *Bhangar*: Hem Chandra Naskar (Con.)
39. *Bhowanipur*: Siddhartha Shankar Roy (Ind.)
40. *Bijpur*: Niranjan Sen Gupta (CPI)
41. *Binpur*: Sudhir Kumar Pandey (CPI)
42. *Binpur (R)*: Jamadar Hasda (CPI)
43. *Bishnupur*: Provash Chandra Roy (CPI)
44. *Bishnupur (R)*: Rabindra Nath Roy (CPI)
45. *Bolpur*: Amarendra Nath Sarkar (Con.)
46. *Bongaon*: Ajit Kumar Ganguli (CPI)
47. *Bongaon (R)*: Manindra Bhusan Biswas (Con.)
48. *Bow Bazar*: Bidhan Chandra Roy (Con.)
49. *Budge Budge*: Bankim Mukherjee (CPI)
50. *Burdwan*: Benoy Krishna Chowdhury (CPI)
51. *Burtola North*: Sudhir Chandra Ray Choudhury (PSP)
52. *Burtola South*: Amarendra Nath Basu (Ind.)
53. *Canning*: Abdus Shokur (Con.)
54. *Canning (R)*: Khagendra Nath Naskar (Con.)

55. *Chandernagore*: Hirendra Kumar Chattopadhyaya (Ind.)
56. *Chakdah*: Suresh Chandra Banerjee (PSP)
57. *Chhatna*: Ram Lochan Mukherjee (Con.)
58. *Chhatna (R)*: Kamalakanta Hembram (Con.)
59. *Chinsurah*: Bhupati Mazumdar (Con.)
60. *Chopra*: Mohammad Afaque Chowdhury (Con.)
61. *Chowringhee*: Bijoy Singh Nahar (Con.)
62. *Contai North*: Natendra Nath Das (PSP)
63. *Contai South*: Ras Behari Pal (Con.)
64. *Cooch Behar*: Maziruddin Ahmed (Con.)
65. *Cooch Behar (R)*: Satish Chandra Roy Singha (Con.)
66. *Cossipore*: Deben Sen (PSP)
67. *Dantan*: Charu Chandra Mahanty (Con.)
68. *Darjeeling*: Deo Prakash Rai (Ind.)
69. *Daspur*: Bhabaniranjan Panja (Con.)
70. *Debra*: Mohini Mohan Pati (Con.)
71. *Deganga*: Rafiuddin Ahmed (Con.)
72. *Deganga (R)*: Atul Krishna Roy (Con.)
73. *Dhaniakhali (R)*: Radha Nath Das (Con.)
74. *Dhaniakhali*: D.N. Mukherjee (Con.)
75. *Dinhata*: Bhawani Prasanna Talukdar (Con.)
76. *Dinhata (R)*: Umesh Chandra Mandal (Con.)
77. *Diamond Harbour*: Ramanuj Halder (PSP)
78. *Domjur*: Tarapada De (CPI)
79. *Dum Dum*: Pabitra Mohan Roy (PSP)
80. *Egra*: Bhuban Chandra Kar Mahapatra (PSP)
81. *Ekbalpur*: Narendra Nath Sen (Con.)
82. *Englishbazar*: Santi Gopal Sen (Con.)
83. *Entally*: Abu Asad Md. Obaidul Ghani (CPI)
84. *Falakata*: Jagadananda Roy (PSP)
85. *Falta*: Khagendra Nath Das (Con.)
86. *Farakha*: Mohammad Giasuddin (Con.)
87. *Fort*: Smt. Maitreyee Bose (Con.)
88. *Galsi (R)*: Pramatha Nath Dhibar (FBM)
89. *Galsi*: Phakir Chandra Ray (Ind.)
90. *Gangarampur*: Satindra Nath Basu (Con.)
91. *Gangarampur (R)*: Lakshan Chandra Hasda (Con.)
92. *Garden Reach*: Shaikh Abdulla Farooqui (CPI)
93. *Garhbeta*: Saroj Roy (CPI)
94. *Garhbeta (R)*: Smt. Tusar Tudu (Con.)
95. *Ghatal (R)*: Harendra Nath Dolui (Con.)
96. *Ghatal*: Lakshman Chandra Sarkar (Con.)
97. *Golapokher*: Mazaffar Hussain (Con.)
98. *Gopiballavpur*: Surendra Nath Mahata (Con.)
99. *Gopiballavpur (R)*: Jagatpati Hansda (Con.)
100. *Habra*: Tarun Kanti Ghosh (Con.)
101. *Harischandrapur*: Razi Elias (Ind.)
102. *Hariharpara*: Hazi A. Hameed (Con.)
103. *Haringhata (R)*: Pramatha Ranjan Thakur (Con.)
104. *Haringhata*: Samarajit Bandyopadhyay (Con.)
105. *Haroa*: Jahangir Kabir (Con.)
106. *Hasnabad*: Hemanta Kumar Ghosal (CPI)
107. *Hasnabad (R)*: Rajkrishna Mondal (Con.)
108. *Hirapur*: Taher Hossain (Ind.)
109. *Howrah North*: Samar Mukhopadhyay (CPI)
110. *Howrah West*: Bankim Chandra Kar (Con.)
111. *Howrah East*: Beni Chandra Dutta (Con.)
112. *Howrah South*: Kanailal Bhattacharjee (Ind.)
113. *Itahar*: Basanta Lal Chatterjee (CPI)
114. *Jagatballavpur*: Brindabon Behari Basu (Ind.)
115. *Jalangi*: Golam Soleman (Con.)
116. *Jalpaiguri*: Khagendra Nath Das Gupta (Con.)
117. *Jalpaiguri* (R): Sarojendra Deb Raikut (Con.)
118. *Jamuria*: Amarendra Mondal (PSP)
119. *Jamuria (R)*: Baidyanath Mondal (Con.)
120. *Jangipur*: Shyampada Bhattacharjee (Con.)
121. *Jangipur (R)*: Kuber Chand Haldar (Con.)
122. *Jangipdra*: Kanai Lall Dey (Con.)
123. *Jangipara (R)*: Biswanath Saha (Con.)
124. *Jorabagan*: Nepal Ray (Con.)
125. *Jhalda*: Debendra Nath Mahato (Con.)
126. *Jhargram*: Mahendra Mahata (Con.)
127. *Jorebungalow*: Bhadra Bahadur Hamal (CPI)
128. *Jorasanko*: Anandilall Poddar (Con.)
129. *Joyanagar*: Subodh Banerjee (Ind.)
130. *Joyanagar (R)*: Renupada Halder (Ind.)
131. *Kakdwip*: Smt. Maya Banerjee (Con.)
132. *Kalighat*: Smt. Manikuntala Sen (CPI)
133. *Kalna*: Haro Krishna Konar (CPI)
134. *Kalna (R)*: Jamadar Majhi (CPI)
135. *Kalimpong*: Narbahadur Gurung (Ind.)
136. *Kalchini (R)*: Devendra Nath Brahmamandal (Con.)
137. *Kalchini*: Smt. Anima Hoare (Con.)
138. *Kaliachak*: Mihibur Rahman Choudhury (Con.)
139. *Kandi (R)*: Sudhir Mandal (Con.)
140. *Kandi*: Bimal Ch. Sinha (Con.)
141. *Karimpur*: Bijoylal Chattopadhyaya (Con.)
142. *Karandighi*: Phanis Chandra Sinha (Con.)
143. *Kashipur*: Ledu Majhi (Ind.)
144. *Kashipur (R)*: Budhan Majhi (Con.)

145. *Katwa*: Tarapada Chaudhury (Con.)
146. *Kharba*: Golam Yazdani (Ind.)
147. *Khanakul (R)*: Panchanan Digpati (Con.)
148. *Khanakul*: Prafulla Chandra Sen (Con.)
149. *Kharagpur*: Narayan Chobey (CPI)
150. *Kharagpur Local*: Mrityunjoy Jana (Con.)
151. *Kharagpur Local (R)*: Krishna Prasad Mandal (Con.)
152. *Khardah*: Satkari Mitra (PSP)
153. *Kotugram*: Abdus Sattar (Con.)
154. *Kotugram (R)*: Sankar Das (Con.)
155. *Kotulpur*: Jagannath Kolay (Con.)
156. *Krishnagar*: Jagannath Majumdar (Con.)
157. *Kulti*: Banarshi Prosad Jha (PSP)
158. *Kulpi*: Hansadhwaj Dhara (Con.)
159. *Labpur*: Radhanath Chattoraj (CPI)
160. *Lalgola*: Kazem Ali Meerza (Con.)
161. *Magrahat (R)*: Ardhendu Shekhar Naskar (Con.)
162. *Magrahat*: Abul Hashem (Con.)
163. *Mahestola*: Sudhir Chandra Bhandari (CPI)
164. *Mahishadal*: Praffula Chandra Ghose (PSP)
165. *Mahishadal (R)*: Mahatab Chand Das (Con.)
166. *Mainaguri (R)*: Jajneswar Ray (Con.)
167. *Malda*: Nikunja Behari Gupta (Con.)
168. *Malda (R)*: Matla Murmu (Con.)
169. *Mal (R)*: Budhu Bhagat (Con.)
170. *Mal*: Mangru Bhagat (CPI)
171. *Monteswar*: Bhakta Chandra Roy (Ind.)
172. *Manicktola*: Ranendra Nath Sen (CPI)
173. *Manbazar (R)*: Chaitan Majhi (Ind.)
174. *Manbazar*: Satya Kinkar Mahato (Ind.)
175. *Mathurapur (R)*: Brindaban Gayan (Con.)
176. *Mathurapur*: Bhushan Chandra Das (Con.)
177. *Mathabhanga (R)*: Sarada Prasad Pramanik (Con.)
178. *Mayna*: Ananga Mohan Das (Con.)
179. *Mekliganj*: Satyendra Prasanna Chattyopadhya (Con.)
180. *Midnapur*: Smt. Anjali Khan (Con.)
181. *Muchipara*: Jatindra Chandra Chakrovorty (Ind.)
182. *Murshidabad*: Durgapada Sinha (Con.)
183. *Nabadwip*: Niranjan Modak (Con.)
184. *Naihati*: Gopal Basu (CPI)
185. *Nakashipara*: S.M. Fazlur Rahman (Con.)
186. *Nakashipara (R)*: Mahananda Haldar (Con.)
187. *Nalhati*: Mohammad Yakub Hossain (Con.)
188. *Nalhati (R)*: Sisir Kumar Saha (Con.)
189. *Nandigram South*: Bhupal Chandra Panda (CPI)
190. *Nandigram North*: Subodh Chandra Maiti (Con.)
191. *Naoda*: Mohammed Israil (Con.)
192. *Naopara*: Panchanan Bhattacharjee (PSP)
193. *Ondal (R)*: Dhawajadhari Mondal (Con.)
194. *Ondal*: Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyaya (Con.)
195. *Onda*: Gokul Behari Das (Con.)
196. *Onda (R)*: Ashutosh Mallick (Con.)
197. *Panskura East*: Rajani Kanta Pramanik (Con.)
198. *Panskura West*: Syamdas Bhattacharyya (Con.)
199. *Patrasayer (R)*: Gurupada Khan (Con.)
200. *Patrasayer*: Bhabataran Chakravarty (Con.)
201. *Patashpore*: Sisir Kumar Das (PSP)
202. *Purbasthali*: Bimlananda Tarkatirtha (Con.)
203. *Purulia*: Smt. Labanya Prova Ghosh (Ind.)
204. *Purulia (R)*: Nakul Chandra Sahis (Ind.)
205. *Raghunathpur (R)*: Nepal Bouri (Con.)
206. *Raghunathpur*: Shankar Narayan Singha Deo (Con.)
207. *Rajnagar*: Khagendra Nath Bandyopadhyay (Con.)
208. *Rajnagar (R)*: Nishapati Majhi (Con.)
209. *Raiganj*: Badiruddin Ahmed (Con.)
210. *Raiganj (R)*: Syama Prasad Barman (Con.)
211. *Raipur*: Smt. Sudharani Dutta (Con.)
212. *Raipur (R)*: Jadu Nath Murmu (Con.)
213. *Raina*: Dasarathi Tah (PSP)
214. *Raina (R)*: Gobardhan Pakray (PSP)
215. *Rampurhat (R)*: Gobardhan Das (CPI)
216. *Rampurhat*: Durgapada Das (Ind.)
217. *Ramnagar*: Trailokyanath Prodhan (Con.)
218. *Raninagar*: Badrudduja Syed (Ind.)
219. *Ranaghat*: Binoy Kumar Chatterjee (Con.)
220. *Rashbehari Avenue*: Sunil Das (PSP)
221. *Ratua*: Sourindra Mohan Misra (Con.)
222. *Ratua (R)*: Dhaneswar Saha (Con.)
223. *Sabong*: Gopal Chandra Das Adhikari (Con.)
224. *Sankrail*: Shyama Prasanna Bhattarcharjee (CPI)
225. *Sankrail (R)*: Apurba Lal Majumdar (Ind.)
226. *Santipur*: Haridas Dey (Con.)
227. *Sondesh-Khali (R)*: Haran Chandra Mondal (Ind.)
228. *Serampore*: Panchugopal Bhaduri (CPI)
229. *Siliguri (R)*: T. Wangdi (Con.)
230. *Siliguri*: Satyendra Narayan Mazumdar (CPI)
231. *Singur*: Provakar Pal (Con.)
232. *Shampukur*: Hemanta Kumar Bose (FBM)
233. *Shyampur*: Sasabindu Bera (FBM)
234. *Sujapur*: Monoranjan Misra (Ind.)
235. *Sukeas Street*: Suhrid Mallik Chowdhury (Ind.)
236. *Suri*: Mihirlal Chatterji (PSP)
237. *Suri (R)*: Turku Hansda (CPI)

238. *Suti*: Lutfal Hoque (Con.)
239. *Swarupnagar*: Muhammad Ishaque (Con.)
240. *Toltala*: Dhirendra Nath Dhar (CPI)
241. *Tamluk*: Ajoy Kumar Mukharji (Con.)
242. *Tarakeswar*: Parabati Chandra Hazra (Con.)
243. *Tehatta*: Sankardas Banerji (Con.)
244. *Titagarh*: Krishna Kumar Shukla (Con.)
245. *Tollygunge*: Haridas Mitra (PSP)
246. *Tufanganj*: Jatindra Nath Sinha Sarkar (Con.)
247. *Uliberia*: Abani Kumar Basu (Con.)
248. *Uliberia (R)*: Bijoy Bhushan Mandal (FBM)
249. *Uttarpara*: Monoranjan Hazra (CPI)
250. *Vidyasagar*: Narayan Chandra Ray (CPI)
251. *Vishnupur*: Smt. Purabi Mukerjee (Con.)
252. *Vishnupur (R)*: Kiran Chandra Digar (Con.)
253. *Nominated*: R.E. Platel
254. *Nominated*: C. Noronha
255. *Nominated*: C.L. Blanche
256. *Nominated*: Smt. O. Pemantle

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Speaker: Suniti Kumar Chatterji

Deputy Speaker: Pratap Chandra Guha Roy

No.	Name	Constituency
1.	Abdul Halim	Legislative Assembly
2.	Smt. Abha Chatterjee	
3.	Anand Prasad Choudhuri	,,
4.	Ashutosh Gosh	,,
5.	Aurobindo Bose	,,
6.	Biswanath Mukerjee	,,
7.	Hari Kumar Chakravorty	,,
8.	Jimut Bahan Sen	,,
9.	Kamada Kinkar Mukherjee	,,
10.	Kamala Charan Mukherjee	,,
11.	K.P. Chattopadhyay	,,
12.	Krishna Kumar Chatterjee	,,
13.	Lakshman Prodhan	,,
14.	Manoranjan Gupta	,,
15.	Mirza Abdul Rashid	,,
16.	Mohammad Sayeed	,,
17.	Mohitosh Rai Choudhuri	,,
18.	Monindra Mohan Chakrabarty	,,
19.	Naren Das	,,
20.	Pratap Chandra Guha	,,
21.	Raghunandan Biswas	,,
22.	Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri	,,
23.	Ram Kumar Bhuwalka	,,
24.	Ram Lagan Singh	,,
25.	Satish Chandra Pakrashi	,,
26.	Snehangshu Kanto Acharya	,,
27.	Syed Nausher Ali	,,
28.	Basanta Kumar Das	Local Authorities
29.	Bimal Behari Lall Singha	,,
30.	Birendra Nath Chowdhury	,,
31.	Devaprasad Chatterjee	,,
32.	Dhirendra Nath Moitra	,,
33.	Gajendra Nath Hazra	,,
34.	Harendra Nath Mazumdar	,,
35.	Janaki Ballabha Bhattacharjee	,,
36.	Jogindralal Saha	,,
37.	Kalicharan Ghose	,,
38.	Kali Pada Mukherjee	,,
39.	Kanailal Goswami	,,
40.	Nagendra Kumar Bhattacharyya	Local Authorities
41.	Nrisingha Prosad Sarkar	,,
42.	Pashupati Jha	,,
43.	Pashupati Nath Maliah	,,
44.	Pranabeswar Sarkar	,,
45.	Rabindralal Sinha	,,
46.	R.S. Prasad	,,
47.	Sachindra Nath Misra	,,
48.	Sarat Chandra Sawoo	,,
49.	Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal	,,
50.	Satyendra Chandra Ghosh Maulik	,,
51.	Sudhindra Nath Mukerjee	,,
52.	Surendra Kumar Roy	,,
53.	Syed Shahedullah	,,
54.	Upendra Bandopadhyay	,,
55.	Smt. Anila Devi	Teachers
56.	Bijoy Bihari Basu	,,
57.	Kamini Kumar Ghose	,,
58.	Manoranjan Sen Gupta	,,
59.	Sachindranath Banerjee	,,
60.	Santosh Kumar Bhattacharyya	,,
61.	Satya Priya Roy	,,
62.	Charu Chandra Sanyal	Graduates
63.	Chittaranjan Roy	,,
64.	Gopal Chandra Halder	,,
65.	Nirmal Chandra Bhattacharyya	,,
66.	Suniti Kumar Chatterji	,,
67.	Tripurari Chakravorti	,,
68.	Badri Prasad Poddar	Nominated
69.	Gurugobinda Basu	,,
70.	Smt. Labanyaprova Dutt	,,
71.	Musharruf Hossain	,,
72.	Pannalal Saraogi	,,
73.	Sambhu Nath Banerjee	,,
74.	Smt. Santi Das	,,
75.	Shaikh Mohammad Jan	,,
76.	Tara Sankar Banerjee	,,

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1958-59	Revised Estimates 1958-59	Budget Estimates 1959-60
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	549.34	593.74	589.08
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	848.92	837.62	861.05
Estate Duty	27.00	33.41	33.41
Taxes on Railway Fares	62.15	68.72	68.72
Land Revenue (net)	602.58	671.11	667.02
State Excise Duties	524.94	536.78	536.25
Stamps	289.79	310.18	313.68
Forest	132.29	137.28	140.61
Registration	59.32	59.54	59.54
Taxes on Vehicles	147.95	158.63	163.60
Sales Tax	930.00	1,370.02	1,370.02
Other Taxes and Duties	764.25	771.75	777.15
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	(—).80	6.28	31.43
Debt Services	62.65	74.00	59.81
Civil Administration	864.29	947.09	1,019.66
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	125.63	101.53	151.28
Miscellaneous (net)	272.56	839.15	449.49
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State .. Governments	510.74	516.23	521.76
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	109 24	119.26	86.16
Extraordinary	3.75	5.74	4.77
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	6,886 59	8,158 06	7,904.49
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	638.89	653.75	696 90
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	130.07	142 40	174 75
Debt Services (net)	477 80	441 53	561 09
General Administration	330 80	337 45	334 68
Administration of Justice	118.48	120.79	120 69
Jails	93 75	107.71	103 02
Police	782.82	787.00	793.72
Ports and Pilotage	12.11	13.68	11.07
Scientific Departments	.73	.74	.74
Education	1,238 48	1,274.01	1,347.95
Medical	476 56	514 22	584.54
Public Health	231.59	204.58	267.46
Agriculture and Fisheries	459.59	470.76	500.76
Animal Husbandry	38 43	36.17	46.50
Co-operation	35.69	95.05	139.27
Industries and Supplies	213 66	225.84	258.82
Miscellaneous Departments	145.46	180.76	184.41
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	471.38	491.09	554.18
Miscellaneous	816.23	1,448.29	1,106.94
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	556.68	531.24	479.61
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	7,269.16	8,077.06	8,267.10
SURPLUS(+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)382.57	(+) 81.00	(—)362.61

DELHI

Area: 573 sq. miles *Population*: 17,44,072 *Capital*: Delhi
Principal languages: Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi

Chief Commissioner: A. D. Pandit

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF DELHI

(On Revenue Account)

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

	Budget Estimates 1958-59	Revised Estimates 1958-59	Budget Estimates 1959-60
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	5.85	5 96	6.29
State Excise Duties	149 85	147.58	143 88
Stamps	66 81	70 54	78.21
Forests	.04	.04	.04
Registration	5 93	8.70	8.70
Taxes on Vehicles	29 00	32.98	34 98
Sales Tax	179 35	310 00	329 35
Other Taxes and Duties	37.49	159.50	165.98
Irrigation Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept (net)	.01	.02	—
Delhi Services	100 40	107 57	105.08
Civil Administration	44.84	44 66	48.45
Miscellaneous (net)	.27	2.03	2.61
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	619.84	889.58	923.53
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	86.44	226.44	235.77
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works ..	.99	4 15	4 00
General Administration	34.21	35 82	37 62
Administration of Justice	14 62	16.56	15.67
Jails	7 75	7 54	7 89
Police	178 22	178 68	185 69
Education	259 98	227 02	243 24
Medical	100 70	60 30	65 58
Public Health	18 74	17 04	22 78
Agriculture	17 95	15 22	14 11
Animal Husbandry	3 51	2 84	3.15
Co-operation	4 41	4 29	4.97
Industries and Supplies	4 73	3.75	6.32
Miscellaneous Departments	13 86	7.50	9.93
Miscellaneous	20.78	155.57	226.50
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development works	6.89	6.06	6.96
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	773.78	968.78	1,090.14

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Area: 10,922 sq. miles *Population*: 11,09,466 *Capital*: Simla

Principal languages: Hindi and Pahari

Lt. Governor: Bajrang Bahadur Singh

HIMACHAL PRADESH TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

Chairman: Karam Singh

1. *Bhattiyat*: Bhagat Ram (Ind.)
2. *Bilaspur*: Sant Ram Sant (Ind.)
3. *Bharmaur*: Gurditta Mal (Ind.)
4. *Chachiot*: Karam Singh (Con.)
5. *Chachiot* (*R*): Piru Ram (Con.)
6. *Chamba*: Chattar Singh (Con.)
7. *Chamba* (*R*): Vidyadhar (Con.)
8. *Chauntra*: Ram Nath (Con.)
9. *Chini*: Gyan Singh (Con.)
10. *Chopal*: Bhagmal (Ind.)
11. *Churah*: Chuni Lal (Ind.)
12. *Churah* (*R*): Chatroo Ram (Con.)
13. *Dharampur*: Sant Ram (Con.)
14. *Gehrwin*: Har Govind Singh (Ind.)
15. *Gehrwin* (*R*): Santoo (Ind.)
16. *Ghumarwin*: Narottam Dutt (Ind.)
17. *Ghumarwin* (*R*): Sardaroo (Ind.)
18. *Jogindernagar*: Fateh Singh (Ind.)
19. *Karsog*: Paras Ram (Ind.)
20. *Kasumpti*: Sadh Ram (Con.)
21. *Kasumpti* (*R*): Puran Chand (SCF)
22. *Kotkhai*: Ram Lal (Ind.)
23. *Mandi Sadar*: Krishna Nand Swami (Con.)
24. *Mandi Sadar* (*R*): Gopi Ram (Con.)
25. *Nahan*: Hitendra Singh (Con.)
26. *Pachhad*: Jeet Singh (Con.)
27. *Pachhad* (*R*): Manga (Con.)
28. *Pangi*: Gurcharan Singh Ghuman (Con.)
29. *Paonta*: Kalyan Singh (Con.)
30. *Rajgarh*: Nehar Singh (Ind.)
31. *Rampur*: Jai Bihari Lal (Ind.)
32. *Rampur* (*R*): Nalu Ram (SCF)
33. *Rainka*: Guman Singh (Con.)
34. *Rainka* (*R*): Pratap Singh (Con.)
35. *Rohru*: Bhagat Chand (Ind.)
36. *Sarkhaghat*: Om Chand (Ind.)
37. *Solan*: Nagin Chandra Pal (PSP)
38. *Solan* (*R*): Keshav Ram (Con.)
39. *Sundernagar*: Tikka Lalit Sen (Con.)
40. *Sundernagar* (*R*): Nakbinhoo (Con.)
41. *Suni*: Rajendra Singh (Con.)
42. *Nominated*: Smt. Satya Dang
43. *Nominated*: Sant Ram Kanga

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1958-59	Revised Estimates 1958-59	Budget Estimates 1959-60
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	19.08	21.43	18.90
State Excise Duties	14.40	12.85	10.52
Stamps	4.77	4.79	4.89
Forest	133.91	125.80	139.26
Registration	.30	.31	.32
Taxes on Vehicles	.82	1.30	1.80
Sales Tax	.41	.96	1.46
Other Taxes and Duties	5.07	5.42	5.72
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	.50	..	..
Debt Services	.34	.50	.48
Civil Administration	27.61	30.46	36.58
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	2.20	2.26	2.36
Electricity Schemes	4.10	4.00	4.75
Miscellaneous (net)	49.42	63.42	61.92
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	.25	.31	.31
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS	263.18	273.81	289.27
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	64.40	66.25	85.89
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	8.05	6.15	5.76
General Administration	33.48	35.70	35.67
Administration of Justice	6.13	5.85	5.85
Jails	2.61	2.50	2.52
Police	37.76	37.76	39.73
Scientific Departments	.06	.05	.06
Education	35.63	26.76	39.81
Medical	10.77	7.38	7.77
Public Health	27.76	13.55	14.09
Agriculture	23.31	22.18	41.58
Animal Husbandry	14.35	7.24	8.63
Co-operation	5.61	8.19	9.03
Industries and Supplies	22.88	32.57	39.73
Miscellaneous Departments	3.46	2.95	4.87
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	59.75	63.54	66.94
Miscellaneous	73.04	89.15	129.96
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	35.19	36.47	47.19
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	464.24	464.24	585.08

MANIPUR

Area: 8,629 sq. miles *Population*: 5,77,635 *Capital*: Imphal

Chief Commissioner: J. M. N. Raina

MANIPUR TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

Chairman: Sibo Larho

1. *Aimol*: Athuibo (Ind.)
2. *Bishenpur-Moirang*: Hemam Nilamani Singh (Con.)
3. *Charangpat-Khomjam*: Sorokkhaibam Chourajit Singh (Con.)
4. *Churachandpur*: Paolen (Ind.)
5. *Hiyanglam Soognu*: Elangbam Nodi Singh (Con.)
6. *Irinbung-Yairipak-Top Chingtha*: Mahammad Amjad Ali (Con.)
7. *Jiri*: Sinam Bijoy Singh (Con.)
8. *Kakching-Wangjing*: Khundongbam Itocha Singh (CPI)
9. *Keisamthong*: Laisram Kulachandra Singh (Ind.)
10. *Khurai*: Kongrailatpam Borthakur Sharma (Ind.)
11. *Kumbi Thanga*: Mairenbam Keireng Singh (Con.)
12. *Lamlai-Keirao*: Tongbram Kunda Singh (CPI)
13. *Lilong*: Alimuddin (Con.)
14. *Mao East*: Ngaono Thoiso (Ind.)
15. *Mao East*: Sibo Larho (Con.)
16. *Nambol Kienou*: Yumnam Yaima Singh (Con.)
17. *Phaisat*: Rishang Keishing (Ind.)
18. *Sogolband*: Nongthombam Ibomcha Singh (Ind.)
19. *Sagolmang*: Athokpam Thabi Singh (CPI)
20. *Salam-Khumbong Konthaujam*: Khoisnam Heitombi Singh (CPI)
21. *Sekmai-Lamsang*: Khwairakpam Chaoba Singh (Con.)
22. *Singjamei*: Thokchom Chandra Sekhar Singh (Ind.)
23. *Tamenglong*: Kabipu Kabui (Ind.)
24. *Tengnoupal*: Paokhohang (Ind.)
25. *Thanlon*: Vungkhom (Ind.)
26. *Thoubal-Chandra-Khong*: Waikhom Nimaichand Singh (Ind.)
27. *Ukhrul*: Nagalangzar (Con.)
28. *Uripok-Lalambung*: Hidangmayum Dwijamani Sharma (Con.)
29. *Wangkhoi Kongba*: Vacant
30. *Wangoi-Mayang Imphal*: Ningthonjam Tomchou Singh (Ind.)
31. *Nominated*: Smt. Angnal Akim
32. *Nominated*: Smt. Mukhara Devi

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF MANIPUR

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1958—59	Revised Estimates 1958—59	Budget Estimates 1959—60
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	14.37	14.35	14.50
State Excise Duties	.50	.15	.15
Stamps	1.55	1.49	1.50
Forest	3.50	3.50	3.85
Registration	25	.25	.25
Taxes on Vehicles	3.00	3.60	3.60
Other Taxes and Duties	4.40	3.00	3.00
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	.15	.12	.15
Civil Administration	3.10	2.09	2.18
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	.61	.80	.80
Electricity Schemes	2 15	(—).84	1.11
Miscellaneous (net)	12.50	(—)1.85	(—) 1.51
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS	46.08	26.66	29.58
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	9.98	10.53	11.47
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	2.00	3.25	3.25
General Administration	10.13	10.28	11.40
Administration of Justice	1 67	1.65	1.67
Jails	1.14	1.14	1.23
Police	52.90	53.66	54 74
Education	32.14	16.50	31.37
Medical	12 00	8.93	12.26
Public Health	7.69	8.13	10.90
Agriculture	2.84	2.53	4.10
Animal Husbandry	2.22	1.56	1.91
Co-operation	1.24	1.79	2.20
Industries and Supplies	4.80	1.62	4.14
Miscellaneous Departments	1.19	.71	.84
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	14.35	15.45	18.25
Miscellaneous	53.72	48.69	53.97
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	6.71	9.19	10.19
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	216.72	195.61	233.89

TRIPURA

Area: 4,022 sq. miles | *Population*: 6,39,029 | *Capital*: Agartala

Chief Commissioner: N.M. Patnaik

TRIPURA TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

Chairman: Sachindra Lal Singha

1. *Agartala Sadar-I*: Sachindra Lal Singha (Con.)
2. *Agartala Sadar-II*: Sanatan Sarkar (Con.)
3. *Agartala Sadar-III*: Sudan Chandra Deb Barma (CPI)
4. *Agartala Town-I*: Krishnadas Bhattacharjee (Con.)
5. *Agartala Town-II*: Tarit Mohan Das Gupta (Con.)
6. *Belonia*: Upendra Kumar Roy (Con.)
7. *Birganj*: Mahendra Deb Barma (CPI)
8. *Bishalgarh*: Sirajul Haque Choudury (Ind.)
9. *Charilam*: Aghore Deb Barma (CPI)
10. *Dharmanagar North*: Karunamoy Nath Choudhury (Con.)
11. *Dharmanagar South*: Gaya Prasad Tribedi (Con.)
12. *Dumbarnagar*: Padma Kumar Rangkhal (Ind.)
13. *Fatikroy*: Gokul Chan Sinha (CPI)
14. *Kailasahar*: Manindra Lal Bhowmick (Con.)
15. *Kalyanpur*: Rabindra Chandra Deb Barma (CPI)
16. *Kamalpur*: Sunil Chandra Dutta (Con.)
17. *Kanchanpur*: Raj Prasad Choudhury (Con.)
18. *Khowai*: Nripendra Kumar Charkraborty (CPI)
19. *Kulaihour*: Dharma Roy Deb Barma (CPI)
20. *Kurti*: Mahammed Abul Wazid (Con.)
21. *Mohanpur*: Promodĕ Ranjan Das Gupta (CPI)
22. *Mahuripur*: Hlura Aung Mag (CPI)
23. *Old Agartala*: Hemanta Deb (CPI)
24. *Radhakishorepur*: Kumud Bandhu Bhattacharya (Con.)
25. *Sabroom*: Kalipada Banerjee (Con.)
26. *Salgarh*: Ershad Ali Choudhury (Con.)
27. *Sonamura North*: Atikul Islam (CPI)
28. *Sonamura South*: Monchar Ali (Con.)
29. *Takarjala*: Bir Chandra Deb Barma (GS)
30. *Teliamura*: Ram Charan Deb Barma (CPI)
31. *Nominated*: Smt. Basana Chakaraborty
32. *Nominated*: Ghanashyam Dewan

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRIPURA

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1958-59	Revised Estimates 1958-59	Budget Estimates 1959-60
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1.00	—	—
Land Revenue (net)	10.10	12.00	12.00
State Excise Duties	1.50	1.50	1.50
Stamps	3.50	4.00	4.00
Forest	8.00	8.50	7.05
Registration	2.00	2.00	2.00
Taxes on Vehicles	1.00	3.60	3 60
Other Taxes and Duties	1.40	1.50	1.50
Civil Administration	4.35	3.70	2.86
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	4.95	(—) 0 07	—
Miscellaneous (net)	1.20	1.00	1.00
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS	39.00	37.73	35.51
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	30 91	30.63	38.43
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	2 00	2.00	2.00
General Administration	16.27	15.88	16.28
Administration of Justice	2.66	2.62	2.57
Jails	2.53	2.53	2.72
Police	52.66	50 09	53.68
Education	90 26	43.21	49.56
Medical	15 88	6.82	7.07
Public Health	11.98	11.42	11.95
Agriculture	11.00	11.55	15.68
Animal Husbandry	2.89	.53	2.13
Co-operation	.44	.88	1.17
Industries and Supplies	9.09	11.85	10.81
Miscellaneous Departments	4.68	5.91	5.33
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	4.12	5.52	4.65
Miscellaneous	61.64	119.67	138.48
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	10.22	8.12	10.61
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	329.23	329.23	373.12

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Area: 3,215 sq. miles *Population*: 30,971 *Capital*: *Port Blair*

Chief Commissioner: M.V. Rajwade

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

(On Revenue Account)

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

	Budget Estimates 1958-59	Revised Estimates 1958-59	Budget Estimates 1959-60
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	2.69	2.79	2.78
State Excise Duties	.15	.15	.05
Stamps	.24	.27	.24
Forest	98.57	106.86	109.14
Registration	.01	.01	.01
Taxes on Vehicles	.12	.12	.12
Other Taxes and Duties	.65	.70	.20
Debt Services	.05	.05	.06
Civil Administration	43.36	42.75	33.58
Miscellaneous (net)	3.74	3.54	4.43
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS	149.58	157.24	150.61
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	125.31	131.50	153.52
General Administration	11.27	11.04	11.44
Jails	.53	.51	.52
Police	17.02	16.00	17.11
Ports and Pilotage	65.88	58.28	62.65
Education	8.27	7.86	9.23
Medical	8.49	7.46	9.26
Public Health	4.10	2.64	2.67
Agriculture	8.71	7.26	8.91
Animal Husbandry	3.20	2.43	3.22
Co-operation	.30	.25	.72
Industries and Supplies	2.00	.46	2.25
Miscellaneous Departments	13.89	12.94	17.10
Miscellaneous	6.93	7.99	9.32
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	2.01	2.01	3.47
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	277.91	268.63	311.39

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Area: 11 sq. miles | *Population*: 21,035 | *Headquarters*: Kozhikode

Administrator: C. K. Balakrishna Nair

The Budget estimates of revenue expenditure for 1959-60 are Rs. 7.04 lakhs.

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY

Area: 32,969 sq. miles | *Headquarters*: Shillong

The North-East Frontier Agency is administered by the Governor of Assam, acting as the agent of the President. The Governor is assisted by an Adviser in Shillong and the ultimate responsibility for the area vests in the Government of India. The Agency consists of the following five administrative divisions, each under a Political Officer: Kameng Frontier Division previously known as Se La Sub-Agency (headquarters: Bomdilla); Subansiri Frontier Division (Ziro); Siang Frontier Division, previously known as Abor Hills District (Along); Lohit Frontier Division (Tezu); and Tirap Frontier Division previously known as Tirap Frontier Tract (Margherita).

NAGA HILLS—TUENSANG AREA

Area: 6,236 sq. miles | *Headquarters*: Kohima

The Naga Hills-Tuensang Area was constituted as a Centrally Administered Area under the Ministry of External Affairs with effect from December 1957. It has a population of about 3,69,000 people of Naga groups, living in 718 villages. It has been divided into three districts with headquarters at Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuensang and covers the former Naga Hills District of Assam and the Tuensang Frontier Division formerly under the N.E.F. Agency. The new area is administered by the President through the Governor of Assam acting as his Agent, while the Commissioner is the immediate administrative head of the area.

PONDICHERRY

Area: 186 sq. miles | *Population*: 3,17,163 | *Capital*: Pondicherry

Principal languages: French and Tamil

Following an agreement with the Government of France, the Government of India took over on November 1, 1954, the administration of the territories formerly known as the "French Establishments in India". The territories comprise Pondicherry and Karaikal on the Coromandal Coast; Yanam, on the Andhra Coast; and Mahe, on the Coast of Kerala. A Treaty ceding these territories to India was signed at New Delhi on May 28, 1956, between the representatives of the Governments of India and France. This Treaty is yet to be ratified formally by the French Parliament. Meanwhile, the administration of the State is being carried on by the Government of India through a Chief Commissioner. Normally there is an advisory body of six elected Councillors. The previous Council as also the State Representative Assembly have been dissolved and fresh elections are expected to be held shortly.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PONDICHERRY

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1958-59	Revised Estimates 1958-59	Budget Estimates 1959-60
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income	7.20	7.45	7.20
Land Revenue (net)	4.90	4.65	4.70
State Excise	26.80	33.06	33.02
Stamps	1.45	1.25	1.25
Registration	8.30	5.20	5.20
Other Taxes	14.10	15.08	12.43
Miscellaneous Departments	2.75	3 00	3 00
Customs and Central Excise	105.00	71.29	59.38
Civil Works	2.40	2.50	2.50
Electricity	18.50	18.50	21 60
Miscellaneous	8.60	8.02	9.72
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS	200.00	170.00	160.00
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Customs and Central Excise	3.37	3.15	3.18
Revenue Department	8 37	8.27	8.37
Interest on Debt and Other Obligations ..	0.40	0 40	0 01
General Administration	11.09	10 19	11.07
Pay and Accounts Office	2.65	2.17	2.25
Administration of Justice	4.48	4.41	4 24
Jails	1.55	1.27	1.28
Police	17 35	15.65	16.73
Ports	0 44	0.36	0 36
Education	23.61	19 66	19.30
Medical and Public Health	41.12	35.94	46.95
Agriculture and Fisheries	1.82	1.46	1.48
Co-operation	1.99	1.65	1 67
Industries and Supply	3.86	1.68	2.52
Miscellaneous Departments	2 56	2.27	2.43
Civil Works	21 88	19.30	18.50
Electricity	43.61	32.61	34.58
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions..	14.45	30.11	20 37
Stationery and Printing	2.77	1.54	1.55
Miscellaneous	4.32	2.79	3.01
Community Development Projects and N.E.S.	7.85	5.10	8.81
Development Schemes	60 73	50.70	52.80
Construction of a new Pier	18 88	13.87	13.73
Lumpsum Provision for additional D.A. ..	0.13	..	..
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	299.28	264.55	275.19

CHAPTER XXX

INDIA AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

The activities of the Government of India in the international sphere have been guided since Independence by the ideals of conduct embodied in one of the directive principles of the Constitution. This directive requires the State to endeavour to promote international peace and security, to maintain just and honourable relations between nations, to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations and to encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

A founder-member of the United Nations Organisation, India is a firm adherent of the principles enshrined in the UN Charter. Her association with the United Nations has been marked by a number of significant events, the most notable being the spontaneous tribute paid in 1948 by the world organisation to Mahatma Gandhi and through him to the great traditions of the country which gave birth to him. Among others worth recalling have been India's membership of the Security Council for a two-year term during 1950-52; India's plan for the solution of problems concerning the prisoners of war and the cease-fire in Korea; her Chairmanship of the Neutral Nations' Repatriation Commission for Korea in 1953-54; the election of Vijayalakshmi Pandit as the President of the eighth session of the UN General Assembly in 1953; India's Chairmanship of the UN-sponsored International Conference on Atoms for Peace in Geneva in 1955; and her contribution towards stabilisation of the situation in Lebanon in 1958.

The Indian delegation to the thirteenth session of the UN General Assembly in 1958 was composed as follows:

Representatives: V.K. Krishna Menon (Chairman). R. Venkataraman, G.S. Pathak, Arthur S. Lall, M. Chalapathi Rau.

Alternate Representatives: N.C. Kasliwal, Akbar Ali Khan, George Thomas Kottukapally, M. Gopala Menon, J.N. Sahni.

Advisers: Labanyaprova Dutt, Maimoona Sultan, J. Rameshwar Rao, P. Chakravarti, M.A. Vellodi, R. Jaipal, A.K. Mitra, M. Rasgotra, R. Bhandari, N. Krishnan.

Secretary-General: T.J. Natarajan.

POLITICAL

A brief review of the part played by India in the deliberations of the UN and its specialised agencies during 1958 is given in the following pages.

Algeria

There has been no appreciable change in the position. Algerian leaders have constituted a provisional government in Cairo. India feels that, as her own experience proved, once independence is gained, co-operation

with the former rulers, on a basis of equality and mutual respect, is possible; but it is possible only if that co-operation comes by free will from both sides.

Cyprus

The Indian delegation adhered to the position that it is a colonial question and that Cyprus belongs to the Cypriot people. It opposed the proposal to partition the island.

Lebanon

At the request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with the concurrence of the Lebanese Government, India participated in the work of the United Nations Observer Group in Lebanon. A contingent was sent to work with the group. Rajeshwar Dayal was deputed as India's Representative. The group has completed its assigned task.

Atomic Energy Agency

At the General Conference held in Vienna in September 1958, the need for close contact between the Atomic Energy Agency and the UN was stressed by Indian delegates. An Indian scientist is serving on a Committee of Experts convened by the Agency to frame a draft Manual of Practices for the safe handling of radioactive isotopes.

Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories

India has been elected a member of the UN Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories for a three-year term till 1961. An Indian representative was elected as Chairman of the visiting mission to Western Samoa and another as a member on the visiting mission to West Africa in 1958.

At the eighth special session of the Trusteeship Council the question of the future of Togoland under French Administration was considered and resolutions moved by India and other nations were adopted. Along with certain other countries India moved a resolution inviting the Secretary-General, the Special Fund, the Technical Assistance Board and other specialised Agencies to give urgent and sympathetic consideration to any requests of assistance from the Togoland Government.

People of Indian Origin in South Africa

In 1958 the General Assembly endorsed by an overwhelming majority of votes its Special Political Committee's resolution appealing to the Government of South Africa to negotiate with India and Pakistan on the treatment of people of Indian and Pakistani origin in the Union of South Africa with a view to solving the problem in accordance with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The parties are to report jointly or separately to the UN Assembly on the progress of the negotiations.

Kashmir

In accordance with a resolution of the Security Council, Frank Graham visited India early in 1958 and has submitted a report to the Security Council.

Co-existence

The Special Political Committee adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution sponsored by India along with Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Ireland and Yugoslavia calling upon all States to live together within the letter and the spirit of the Charter

and to take effective steps towards the implementation of the principles of peaceful and neighbourly relations.

Disarmament

During the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, India sponsored resolutions (i) for immediate discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests until agreement is reached and (ii) welcoming the ensuing conference on the possibility of preventing surprise attacks. The enlargement of the Disarmament Commission to include all members of the United Nations, moved by India to break the deadlock of the previous year, was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Election to UN Bodies

The Indian delegate was elected Rapporteur to the UN Sub-Commission on prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities.

UN Conference on the Law of the Sea

An Indian delegation led by A.K. Sen, the Union Law Minister, participated in the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea which met in Geneva in 1958. The Conference adopted four conventions and also an Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes.

International Law Commission

The Commission is charged with promoting the progressive development of International Law and its codification. Its 21 members, elected by the Assembly for a three-year term, do not serve as representatives of the Governments but in their individual capacity as experts. Radha Binode Pal of India was elected Chairman of the tenth session of the Commission held in Geneva in April 1958.

The second session of the Asian African Legal Consultative Committee, which met in Cairo, considered several subjects which were referred to it for its opinion by the Governments of the participating countries. These included diplomatic immunities, principles of extradition, immunity of States in respect of commercial transactions, dual citizenship, status of aliens, recognition of foreign decrees in matrimonial cases and free legal aid. The Committee had also before it for consideration the reports of the International Law Commission of its ninth and tenth sessions.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL

India has served on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations since its inception, except for two spells in 1948 and 1952. She continued to be a member of several functional Commissions of the Council. She was elected to the Technical Assistance Committee on May 1, 1957, and is represented on the following other functional Commissions of the Council: Commission on International Trade; Commission on Human Rights; Commission on Narcotic Drugs; Population Commission; Social Commission; Statistical Commission and Transport and Communications Commission. India attended as an observer the Council meeting held in Geneva in July 1958 which gave general approval for the establishment of a Special UN Fund for the economic development of under-developed countries. A draft report prepared by India on discrimination in religious rights was approved by the UN Sub-Commission on prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

The Inland Transport Committee of ECAFE in its report to the UN recommended that India should have a separate railway inspectorate organisation for controlling safety on the railways.

During the fourteenth session of the Commission held in Kuala Lumpur in March 1958, India was elected to a drafting committee to examine a Japanese suggestion for trade talks between regional members of the Commission. The Union Minister of State for Industry led the Indian delegation.

The FAO-ECAFE Centre on policies to support and stabilise agricultural prices and incomes in Asia and the Far East met in New Delhi in March 1958. Over 100 oil experts from 29 countries met in New Delhi in December 1958, in a symposium on 'Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and Far East' organised by ECAFE.

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

The need for developing Assam's internal waterway system was emphasised by an FAO study team in a report submitted to the Indian Government in March 1958. The FAO report on wood production in India was published in April 1958. A Fisheries Training Centre specialist of the FAO arrived in India to open fishermen's training centres in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. Under the International Co-operative Action Programme in India, FAO agreed to provide technical experts and equipment for the Calcutta Milk Scheme and the services of two experts were made available. A cash grant of $14,000 has been received from FAO for the scheme of nutrition survey for feeding school children in Madras.

India was represented at the fifth session of the FAO Desert Locust Control Committee held at Rome in June 1958. The Indian delegation to the fourth FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East held in Tokyo in October 1958, was led by the Union Minister for Agriculture.

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

India has already ratified 25 ILO Conventions. Apart from formal ratifications, the provisions of a large number of other Conventions have also been applied in law and practice. The Conventions ratified so far relate to such subjects as regulation of hours of work and weekly rest in industry, prohibition of night work for women and young persons, abolition of forced labour and of underground work for women, regulation of minimum age for employment in industry and as trimmers and stokers on ships, payment of workmen's compensation, regulation of minimum wages, equal pay for equal work, protection against accidents in docks, proper marking of weight on packages transported by sea, medical examination of young persons employed on ships, labour inspection and inspection of emigrants, protection of tribal populations, maintenance of a national employment service, etc.

Besides attending the forty-first (Maritime) and the forty-second sessions of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in April-June 1958, and the meetings of the Governing Body, Indian representatives participated in several ILO Committee meetings *viz*., the fifth session of the Chemical Industries Committee, the sixth session of the Textile Committee and the Tripartite Technical Meeting on Timber Industry held at Geneva during 1958.

The services of six experts in the fields of productivity, employment information and occupational analysis, vocational training for the blind, teaching technique, under-employment and industrial relations, were availed of by India in 1958 under the ILO's Expanded Programme of

Technical Assistance. Twenty-two Indian trainees were sent to different foreign countries for receiving training in trade unionism, labour administration, labour management and mines inspection. Four ILO fellowship holders, one each from Indonesia, Thailand, Ceylon and Peru, received training in India during 1958 in the fields of labour legislation and labour management ; handicrafts, industrial arts and village industries ; industrial placement of the disabled and co-operative housing, respectively.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

A founder-member of UNESCO, India has a permanent National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO. The Commission has been implementing UNESCO programmes in India by organising seminars and conferences on various subjects.

A regional seminar on Educational Reform in South and South-East Asia was held in New Delhi in August 1958. The leader of the Indian delegation was elected Chairman of the seminar. The seminar recommended that UNESCO adopt a major project on free, universal and compulsory education in the region on the lines of the project in Latin America. Delegates from ten South and East Asian countries participated in a regional seminar on Visual Aids in Fundamental Education and Community Development held in New Delhi in September 1958. The seminar suggested a three-phased expansion plan for organisation of visual media production centres. The newly constructed permanent headquarters of the UNESCO at Paris was inaugurated by the Vice-President of India, S. Radhakrishnan, who was the temporary President of the General Council as well the leader of the Indian delegation to the tenth session of the General Conference of the UNESCO held in Paris in November 1958. An Indian resolution proposing better geographical distribution of posts in UNESCO Secretariat, co-sponsored with five other delegations, was adopted with minor amendments at a meeting of the Administrative Commission of the UNESCO in Paris in November 1958.

A seminar on Traditional Values in Indian Life was organised jointly by the Indian National Commission for UNESCO and Delhi University in Delhi in December 1958.

World Health Organisation (WHO)

India has been a member of the World Health Organisation (WHO) since its inception in 1948. The Indian delegation was led by A.L. Mudaliar to the eleventh session of the WHO held in Minneapolis, USA, in June 1958.

The South-East Asia Regional Committee of WHO held its eleventh session in New Delhi in September 1958 and approved a proposal to set up a South-East Asia centre for the classification and study of diseases. It decided to accord top priority to a project designed to eradicate cholera from the industrial belt of Greater Calcutta. The leader of the Indian delegation was elected Chairman of the session.

A seminar on health statistics attended by eighteen statisticians from eight countries was inaugurated in New Delhi in October 1958. A filariasis study tour at the Malaria Institute in Delhi was inaugurated in the same month. Nursing leaders of 12 South-East Asian countries met in New Delhi in November 1958 at a conference organised by the WHO.

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

The UNICEF contributed $ 1,435,000 for the mass BCG vaccination campaign and $ 778,000 to the three milk plants at Anand, Ahmedabad and Rajkot till April 1958. The total aid to India by the UNICEF

Executive Board from 1948 to July 1958 amounted to nearly $ 21,500,000. India's contribution to UNICEF in 1958 was Rs. 18 lakhs. India has two UNICEF area offices situated at New Delhi and Calcutta. The New Delhi office covers Afghanistan, Ceylon and India.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

The Indian delegate presided over the inter-sessional committee of GATT held in Geneva in May 1958. The Committee reviewed the provisions of the Rome treaty which established the Common Market or the European Economic Community. India's Minister for Commerce, who attended the Ministerial meeting convened by GATT in Geneva in October 1958, announced that India would give Japanese exports the full privileges of the GATT with immediate effect. The leader of the Indian delegation to the thirteenth session of GATT held in Geneva in November 1958 presided over the session.

United Nations Technical Assistance Programme

Up to December 1958, the programme provided India with 359 specialised experts and awarded fellowships and scholarships to 679 Indian nationals for study abroad. India contributed Rs. 25 lakhs to the Special Account and Rs. 10.7 lakhs towards the living expenses of experts. More than 80 Indian experts are working in 23 different countries.

Under the United Nations Expanded Technical Assistance Programme, the services of 339 experts and training facilities for 686 Indian nationals were provided upto June 30, 1958. The Indian Institute of Technology at Bombay was inaugurated on July 25, 1958, with the technical assistance of the UNESCO.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

Loans granted by the Bank up to September 30, 1958, amounted to Rs. 150.39 crores for the public sector and Rs. 91.08 crores for the private sector, totalling Rs. 241.47 crores. An amount of Rs. 28.97 crores was drawn during the First Plan period ; of the balance of Rs. 121.42 crores left for the Second Plan, an amount of Rs. 43.25 crores was drawn up to September 30, 1958. The schemes for which the Bank has advanced loans include: (*i*) purchase of locomotives for the Indian Railways, (*ii*) purchase of agricultural machinery such as tractors and bulldozers required for reclamation of weed-infested and jungle lands, (*iii*) the Bokaro-Konar Project of DVC which has now been completed, (*iv*) the second phase of DVC Project, (*v*) purchase of planes by Air-India International, (*vi*) purchase of equipment and materials for railways, (*vii*) expansion and modernisation of the Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., (*viii*) installation of thermal plants at Trombay, (*ix*) assistance to Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to enable it to advance loans to private companies, (*x*) the expansion programme of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, (*xi*) development of Calcutta Port, and (*xii*) development of Madras Port.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the IBRD was inaugurated in New Delhi in October 1958. The Union Finance Minister led the Indian delegation.

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

The International Finance Corporation (Status, Immunities and Privileges) Act, 1958, gives the IFC certain immunities and privileges in India. The annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Corporation was held in New Delhi in October 1958. India was represented on a panel to report on the role of private enterprise in economic development.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Fund was inaugurated in New Delhi in October 1958. The Indian delegation to the meeting was led by the Union Finance Minister. The Assistant Director of the Fund's Asian Department led a mission to India in December 1958 to assess the general economic situation, with special reference to fiscal and monetary policies.

From the inception of the Fund up to December 1958, India has purchased 300 million dollars from the Fund out of which 99.9 million dollars have been repurchased. Under the articles of agreement of the IMF, India is entitled to purchase back for rupees foreign currency equivalent to 400 million dollars deposited by it with the Fund.

UN Special Fund

The discussions in the UN on the SUNFED idea resulted in the adoption of a resolution by the UN General Assembly on October 15, 1958 formally establishing a Special Fund from January 1, 1959. The Fund will be a separate fund and will provide systematic and sustained assistance in fields essential to the integrated technical, economic and social development of the less developed countries. The immediate inter-governmental control of the policies and operations of the Fund will be exercised by a Governing Council consisting of representatives of eighteen States. India has been elected to the Governing Council.

Other Specialised Agencies of the UN

Among other specialised agencies of the UN with which India is actively associated are the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) ; the International Tele-Communication Union (ITU); the Universal Postal Union (IPU) ; and the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO).

The Union Minister for Agriculture led the Indian delegation to the sixth session of the International Rice Commission held in Tokyo in October 1958. India was elected to the executive committee of the International Wheat Council for the year 1958-59. India announced its accession to the new international agreement arrived at by the UN Sugar Conference held in Geneva in 1958.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Commonwealth

A Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference was held at Montreal, Canada, in September 1958. The Indian delegation was led by the Union Finance Minister. Important matters relating to the economy and trade of Commonwealth countries were discussed at this conference.

Colombo Plan

India continued to give technical and economic assistance to Nepal during 1957-58 amounting to Rs. 75 lakhs. India has agreed to assist in the construction of the Rs. 37.5 crore Trisuli hydro-electric project. Indian assistance will include the construction of a bridge over the Trisuli river.

Since the start of the Colombo Plan, India has provided training facilities under the technical co-operation scheme for 886 persons in various subjects. Of these, 220 trainees were received during the year. These trainees came from Australia 1, Burma 31, Ceylon 117, Indonesia 16, Japan 5, Malaya 8, Nepal 587, New Zealand 1, North Borneo 2, Pakistan 39, Philippines 48, Singapore 9, Thailand 16, and Viet Nam 6. Of these, 129 candidates received training at the International Statistical Education

Centre at Calcutta. Services of experts were provided in the fields of potato growing, tractor engineering, timber research, small savings, sugar technology and use and maintenance of HT 2 aircraft.

India obtained the services of 16 Japanese experts in the fields of machinery industry, agriculture and fisheries. The total contribution to India under the economic development programme amounted to £10 million from Australia, $101 million from Canada and £2 million from New Zealand. India was represented by the Union Deputy Finance Minister at the tenth meeting of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee held at Seattle, USA, in November 1958.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

The meeting of the Executive Council of the Association was held in Bermuda, in January 1959, under the Chairmanship of Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Speaker of the Lok Sahba. The Executive Council discussed ways and means of implementing the decisions reached at the Delhi conference of the Association on defence, external affairs and economic relations of the Commonwealth nations.

International Conference of Agricultural Economists

The tenth session of the International Conference of Agricultural Economists was inaugurated in Mysore on August 24, 1958. About 300 delegates from 59 countries participated in the eleven-day session which discussed 'agriculture and its terms of trade'.

International Commission of Jurists

The International Commission of Jurists, established in 1952 and incorporated on June 16, 1955, under the laws of the Netherlands enjoying consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, held a conference on the 'Rule of Law' in New Delhi on January 5, 1959.

International Air Transport Association

A voluntary and non-political association of carriers, IATA is the means whereby the airlines link their individual routes into a single, integrated public service network. The fourteenth annual general meeting of the International Air Transport Association was inaugurated in New Delhi on October 27, 1958, which was attended by nearly 250 delegates and observers representing 86 airlines from 50 countries. The Chairman of Air-India International was elected President of IATA.

CHAPTER XXXI

LAWS OF PARLIAMENT DURING 1958

Act No.	Act	When introduced	When passed by the initiating Chamber	When passed by the other Chamber	Date of assent by the President	Remarks
1.	The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Act, 1958	December 13, 1957 (L.S.)*	February 11, 1958	February 18, 1958	February 27, 1958	
2.	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1958	December 6, 1957 (L.S.)	February 12, 1958	February 19, 1958	February 27, 1958	
3.	The Indian Reserve Forces (Amendment) Act, 1958	November 25, 1957 (R.S.)†	December 5, 1957 February 27, 1958	February 18, 1958	March 8, 1958	Amendments made by Lok Sabha on February 18, 1958 were considered and agreed to by Rajya Sabha on February 27, 1958
4.	The Appropriation Act, 1958	February 25, 1958 (L.S.)	February 26, 1958	February 27, 1958	March 13, 1958	Money Bill
5.	The Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1958	February 14, 1958 (L.S.)	February 25, 1958	February 27, 1958	March 13, 1958	Money Bill
6.	The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1958	March 7, 1958 (L.S.)	March 8, 1958	March 12, 1958	March 18, 1958	Money Bill

* Lok Sabha

† Rajya Sabha

Act No.	Act	When introduced	When passed by the initiating Chamber	When passed by the other Chamber	Date of assent by the President	Remarks
7.	The Indian Post Office (Amendment) Act, 1958	December 9, 1957 (R.S.)	February 11, 1958	March 10, 1958	March 18, 1958	
8.	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1958	March 10, 1958 (L.S.)	March 11, 1958	March 13, 1958	March 19, 1958	Money Bill
9.	The Control of Shipping (Continuance) Act, 1958	February 25, 1958 (L.S.)	March 10, 1958	March 13, 1958	March 19, 1958	
10.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act, 1958	March 11, 1958 (L.S.)	March 12, 1958	March 14, 1958	March 20, 1958	Money Bill
11.	The Finance Act, 1958	February 28, 1958 (L.S.)	April 23, 1958	April 28, 1958	April 28, 1958	Money Bill
12.	The Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1958	April 18, 1958 (L.S.)	April 22, 1958	April 30, 1958	April 30, 1958	Money Bill
13.	The Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Port Trusts (Amendment) Act, 1958	April 25, 1958 (L.S.)	April 29, 1958	May 5, 1958	May 8, 1958	
14.	The Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1958	May 1, 1958 (L.S.)	May 2, 1958	May 6, 1958	May 12, 1958	Money Bill
15.	The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Act, 1958	March 28, 1958 (L.S.)	April 30, 1958	May 6, 1958	May 15, 1958	
16.	The Indian Oaths (Amendment) Act, 1958	March 24, 1958 (L.S.)	April 26, 1958	May 6, 1958	May 15, 1958	
17.	The Hyderabad Securities Contracts Regulation (Repeal) Act, 1958	April 25, 1958 (L.S.)	April 29, 1958	May 6, 1958	May 15, 1958	
18.	The Gift-tax Act, 1958	February 28, 1958 (L.S.)	May 6, 1958	May 9, 1958	May 15, 1958	Money Bill
19.	The Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1958	*May 2, 1958 (L.S.)	May 7, 1958	May 10, 1958	May 15, 1958	Money Bill *The Bill originally introduced on 26-4-58, was withdrawn and reintroduced
20.	The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958	November 11, 1957 (L.S.)	April 29, 1958	May 5, 1958	May 16, 1958	

Act No.	Act	When introduced	When passed by the initiating Chamber	When passed by the other Chamber	Date of assent by the President	Remarks
21.	The Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958	March 3, 1958 (L.S.)	May 2, 1958	May 7, 1958	May 18, 1958	
22.	The Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Act, 1958	April 14, 1958 (L.S.)	May 5, 1958	May 8, 1958	May 18, 1958	
23.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Act, 1958	August 14, 1958 (L.S.)	August 16, 1958	August 21, 1958	August 28, 1958	Money Bill
24.	The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958	December 16, 1957 (L.S.)	February 17, 1958	August 12, 1958	August 28, 1958	
25.	The All-India Services (Amendment) Act, 1958	May 9, 1958 (L.S.)	August 12, 1958	August 25, 1958	September 3, 1958	
26.	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1958	August 11, 1958 (L.S.)	August 18, 1958	August 25, 1958	September 3, 1958	
27.	The Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958	August 11, 1958	August 13, 1958	August 21, 1958	September 4, 1958	Money Bill
28.	The Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Act, 1958	August 11, 1958 (L.S.)	August 18, 1958	September 1, 1958	September 16, 1958	
29.	The Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act, 1958	August 11, 1958 (L.S.)	August 25, 1958	September 4, 1958	September 16, 1958	
30.	The Sugar Export Promotion Act, 1958	August 13, 1958 (L.S.)	August 26, 1958	September 8, 1958	September 16, 1958	
31.	The Central Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1958	April 26, 1958 (L.S.)	August 28, 1958	September 9, 1958	September 16, 1958	Money Bill
32.	The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958	March 10, 1958 (L.S.)	August 21, 1958	September 9, 1958	September 16, 1958	
33.	The Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1958	February 28, 1958	September 1, 1958	September 9, 1958	September 19, 1958	Money Bill
34.	The Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Act, 1958	August 11, 1958 (L.S.)	September 2, 1958	September 11, 1958	September 20, 1958	
35.	The Manipur and Tripura (Repeal of Laws) Act, 1958	August 22, 1958 (L.S.)	September 3, 1958	September 19, 1958	October 6, 1958	

Act No.	Act	When introduced	When passed by the initiating Chamber	When passed by the other Chamber	Date of assent by the President	Remarks
36.	The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 1958	August 25, 1958 (L.S.)	September 10, 1958	September 19, 1958	October 6, 1958	
37.	The Rajghat Samadhi (Amendment) Act, 1958	August 11, 1958 (L.S.)	September 4, 1958	September 19, 1958	October 6, 1958	
38.	The Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Amendment Act, 1958	August 11, 1958 (L.S.)	August 28, 1958	September 18, 1958	October 6, 1958	
39.	The Sea Customs (Amendment) Act, 1958	August 25, 1958 (L.S.)	September 2, 1958	September 18, 1958	October 6, 1958	
40.	The Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1958	September 25, 1958 (L.S.)	September 25, 1958	September 27, 1958	October 6, 1958	Money Bill
41.	The Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958	September 8, 1958 (L.S.)	September 25, 1958	September 27, 1958	October 17, 1958	
42.	The International Finance Corporation (Status, Immunities and Privileges) Act, 1958	September 8, 1958 (L.S.)	September 24, 1958	September 27, 1958	October 17, 1958	
43.	The Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958	March 28, 1958 (L.S.)	August 27, 1958	September 17, 1958	October 17, 1958	
44.	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958	February 14, 1958 (L.S.)	September 17, 1958	September 25, 1958	October 30, 1958	
45.	The Tea (Alteration in Duties of Customs and Excise) Act, 1958	September 27, 1958 (L.S.)	November 18, 1958	November 25, 1958	November 25, 1958	Money Bill
46.	The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1958	September 12, 1958 (L.S.)	November 17, 1958	December 2, 1958	December 17, 1958	
47.	The Prisons (Amendment) Act, 1958	September 17, 1958 (L.S.)	November 19, 1958	December 2, 1958	December 17, 1958	
48.	The Assam Rifles (Amendment) Act, 1958.	November 19, 1958 (L.S.)	December 5, 1958	December 18, 1958	December 26, 1958	
49.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Act, 1958	December 15, 1958 (L.S.)	December 16, 1958	December 22, 1958	December 26, 1958	Money Bill
50.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Act, 1958	December 15, 1958 (L.S.)	December 16, 1958	December 22, 1958	December 26, 1958	Money Bill
51.	The Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 1958	December 16, 1958 (L.S.)	December 17, 1958	December 22, 1958	December 26, 1958	Money Bill

13 A four-member Cultural Delegation from the U.S.S.R. arrives in Madras.
— An Indo-Ceylon trade agreement is signed in New Delhi.
14 Government of India and the Burmah Oil and Assam Oil Companies sign an agreement for the formation of a rupee company to explore and exploit oil resources in upper Assam.
16 The U.S. Government's offer of a loan of 225 million dollars to India is announced.
— Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, U.S. Chief of Staff (Army), arrives in Agra.
17 The Katampally multi-purpose project in Kerala is inaugurated.
18 The sixty-third session of the Indian National Congress meets at Pragjyotishpur.
20 The Asian Theatre Institute is inaugurated in New Delhi.
— The Sangeet Natak Akademi awards for 1957-58 are announced.
— India lodges a protest with the Security Council against the construction of the Mangla Dam by Pakistan.
21 The Small-scale Industries Board meets in Calcutta.
22 A state of emergency is declared at the strike-bound Calcutta port.
23 The Eastern Zonal Council meets in Patna.
— Governments of India and France sign an agreement in New Delhi for economic and technical co-operation.
— The Chinese armed forces delegation arrives in New Delhi.
24 Bishnuram Medhi is sworn in as Governor of Madras.
— The Swiss Minister for Posts, Telegraphs and Broadcasting, Giuseppe Lepori, arrives in New Delhi.
25 The third annual national symposium of poets organised by All India Radio is inaugurated.
28 Government of India approve an integrated three-year scheme for an All-India soil and land-use survey.
29 The fourteenth session of the All-India Tuberculosis Workers' Conference meets in Madras.
30 A delegation of Soviet radio experts arrives in Bangalore.
31 A labour-management co-operation seminar is inaugurated in New Delhi.
— Shripatrao M. Palnitkar, former Chief Justice of the Hyderabad High Court, passes away in Bombay.

FEBRUARY

1 The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly's Regional Committee for Telangana is constituted.
— The Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation meets in New Delhi.
2 B. Sambamurthi, former Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, passes away in Madras.
— M.N. Krishna Rao, a former Dewan of Mysore, passes away in Bangalore.
3 The Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Indian Merchants Chamber are inaugurated in Bombay.
4 An Indo-Japanese trade agreement is signed in Tokyo.
5 The President of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, Ho Chi Minh, arrives in New Delhi.
— The Sharavathi hydro-electric project near the Jog Falls in Mysore State is inaugurated.
6 The Central Advisory Board of Education meets in New Delhi.
— The eighteenth National Games are inaugurated in Cuttack.
— Radio Telegraph service with Italy is inaugurated.

— Per Jacobsson, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, arrives in New Delhi.
8 The Import Advisory Council meets in New Delhi.
— Instruments of ratification of the Cultural Agreement between India and Indonesia are exchanged.
— The All-India Primary Teachers' Conference meets in Jadavpur.
9 The Export Advisory Council meets in New Delhi.
— A judicial inquiry into the Jullundur disturbances, which occurred on February 8, is instituted by Punjab Government.
10 Parliament's budget session begins.
— The Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Council of Industries meets in New Delhi.
11 King Zahir Shah of Afghanistan arrives in New Delhi.
12 Henry Cabot Lodge, head of the US delegation to the UN, arrives in New Delhi.
13 The Prime Minister of India and the President of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam issue a joint statement.
— The report of the Chagla Commission is placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.
— The resignation of the Union Finance Minister, T.T. Krishnamachari, is accepted.
14 The Prime Minister takes over the Finance portfolio.
— The Prime Minister of India and King Zahir Shah of Afghanistan issue a joint communique.
— The General Assembly of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations meets in New Delhi.
— A trade agreement with Greece is signed in New Delhi.
15 The All-India Urdu Conference is inaugurated in New Delhi.
— A Conference of State Ministers in charge of welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes is inaugurated in New Delhi.
— The Soviet Parliamentary Delegation arrives in New Delhi.
— The All-India Nutrition Conference is inaugurated in Ambala.
16 Malcolm Darling, Colombo Plan consultant to the Planning Commission, submits his report on certain aspects of the Co-operative Movement in India.
— Gen. Francis Festing, Commander-in-Chief, British Far East Land Forces, arrives in New Delhi.
17 The Railway Budget for 1958-59 is presented to Parliament.
— The Uttar Pradesh budget for 1958-59 is presented to the State Legislature.
18 T.T. Krishnamachari makes a statement before the Lok Sabha explaining his resignation as Finance Minister.
— The West Bengal budget for 1958-59 is presented to the State Legislature.
— Hyderabad retains the National Football Championship for the Santosh Trophy.
19 Government's acceptance of the Chagla Commission's findings is anounced.
— An explosion occurs in the Chinakuri Coal mine, near Asansol.
20 The Sanskrit Commission's Report is placed on the table of the Rajya Sabha.
— A radio-telephone service between India and West Germany is inaugurated in New Delhi.
— An agreement providing for a loan of 25 million dollars by Canada to India is signed in Ottawa.
21 The decision of the Government of India to set up two separate All-India cadres—the Service of Economists and the Service of Statisticians—is announced.

— The Indian Central Cotton Committee meets in Bombay.
— V.M. Obeidullah, Member of the Rajya Sabha passes away in Vellore.
22 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Union Minister for Education, passes away in New Delhi.
— The President conveys to the UAR President India's recognition of the new State.
23 The annual conference of the Indian Mine Workers' Federation opens at Bhaga, near Jharia.
— Bhuvananda Das, Member of the Rajya Sabha, passes away in New Delhi.
— S.K. Banerji, Member of the Lok Sabha, passes away at Calcutta.
25 A court of enquiry into the ammunition explosion near Pathankot is ordered.
— The Bombay budget for 1958-59 is presented to the State Legislature.
26 The Andhra Pradesh budget for 1958-59 is presented to the State Legislature.
— India and West Germany sign an agreement at Bonn for deferred payments for the Rourkela Steel Plant.
— The Jammu and Kashmir budget for 1958-59 is presented to the State Legislature.
27 The Punjab budget for 1958-59 is presented to the State Legislature.
28 Government of India budget for 1958-59 is presented to the Lok Sabha.

MARCH

1 The fiftieth anniversary of the Steel Industry in India is celebrated at Jamshedpur.
— The Madras budget for 1958-59 is presented to the State Legislature.
2 A Mongolian Cultural Delegation arrives in New Delhi.
— The Northern Zonal Council meets in Chandigarh.
— A Trade and Industrial Delegation from Belgium arrives in New Delhi.
3 The first report of the University Grants Commission is presented to the Lok Sabha.
— The Madhya Pradesh budget for 1958-59 is presented to the State Legislature.
4 The Foreign Minister of Austria, Leopold Figl, arrives in New Delhi.
— An inquiry into the Central Bhowrah Colliery is instituted.
5 A Trade Delegation from Saudi Arabia arrives in New Delhi.
— The All-India Shia conference meets in Hyderabad.
6 An Instrument of ratification of a Rs. 20 crore Indo-Burma Loan Agreement is exchanged between the representatives of the two Governments in Rangoon.
7 The Rumanian Prime Minister, Chivu Stoica, arrives in New Delhi.
— Government of India decide to establish a Tourist Development Council.
— The Kerala budget for 1958-59 is presented to the State Legislature.
8 A Mission from U.S. Export-Import Bank arrives in New Delhi.
— The Inter-State Transport Commission is set up.
— Governments of East Pakistan and West Bengal agree to a joint scheme of seasonal demarcation of the rivers in areas on the Indo-Pakistan border.
9 The annual session of the Bharatiya Depressed Classes League meets in Gwalior.
10 The annual session of the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry is inaugurated in New Delhi.

— The Prime Ministers of India and Rumania issue a joint communique.
— The Rajasthan budget for 1958-59 is presented to the State Legislature.
11 Siddartha Sankar Ray resigns from the West Bengal Ministry.
12 The Mysore budget for 1958-59 is presented to the State Legislature.
13 The setting up of a Board of Inquiry to investigate the conduct of officials in connection with certain LIC investments is announced.
— A resolution defining Government's policy with regard to science and scientists is placed before the Lok Sabha.
— Vallathol Narayana Menon, eminent poet of Kerala, passes away at Ernakulam.
14 The Vice-President leaves New Delhi on a four-week tour of the United States.
— The Union Government's conclusions on the recommendations of the Second Finance Commission are placed before Parliament.
— The setting up of a new Atomic Energy Commission is announced.
— The Assam budget for 1958-59 is presented to the State Legislature.
15 The sixth session of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists meets in Jaipur.
16 Baroda wins the Ranji Trophy beating the Services in the final.
— The All-India Shia Convention opens in New Delhi.
18 The Prime Minister of New Zealand, Walter Nash, arrives in New Delhi.
19 The Supreme Court holds that the Working Journalists' Act is valid except for section 5.
— An all-Party convention of Muslim Legislators in India opens in Lucknow.
20 The Orissa budget for 1958-59 is presented to the State Legislature.
21 The Bihar Budget for 1958-59 is presented to the State Legislature.
— A FAO seminar on 'policy to support and stabilise agricultural prices and incomes in Asia and the Far East' is inaugurated in New Delhi.
— Agreement is reached between India and Pakistan for the enforcement of a cease-fire along the Surma Valley frontier of Cachar in Assam.
22 Morarji Desai takes over as Union Finance Minister.
23 The Indian Historical Records Commission meets in Bhubaneshwar.
— The Central Advisory Board of Archaeology meets in Calcutta.
— The Family Planning Board meets in Bombay.
24 The All-India Council for Technical Education meets in New Delhi.
— The results of the elections to vacant seats in the Rajya Sabha are announced.
25 Morarji Desai is appointed a Member of the Planning Commission.
— The National Tribunal's award on the dispute between the Indian Airlines Corporation and its employees is announced.
26 A conference convened by the University Grants Commission to consider problems in regard to the teaching of English meets in New Delhi.
— S.R. Tendolkar, judge of the Bombay High Court, passes away in Bombay.
27 Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Plantation Inquiry Commission about the coffee and rubber industries are announced.
28 The jurisdiction of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India is extended to Jammu and Kashmir.
— Lal Bahadur Shastri takes over as Union Minister for Commerce and Industry.
29 S.K. Patil takes over as Union Minister for Transport and Communications.

30 Excavation work on the Rajasthan canal is inaugurated.
31 The Japanese Government decide to extend to India Yen credit of eight million US dollars to help India develop iron ore deposits in the Rourkela area.

APRIL

1 The Indian Air Force celebrates its twenty-fifth birthday.
— The Kerala Legislative Assembly adopts a resolution requesting the President of India to establish a permanent Bench of the High Court of Kerala at Trivandrum.
2 Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim and B. Gopala Reddy are sworn in as Cabinet Minister and Minister of State respectively and S.V. Ramaswami, Ahmed Mohiuddin, P.S. Naskar and Tarakeshwari Sinha as Deputy Ministers.
— Government of India submit an *aide memoire* to the Ceylon Government urging the clarification of policy on the future of Indians in Ceylon.
3 The third Defence Science Conference opens in Delhi.
— Frank Graham's report to the Security Council is released.
— S.S. Mirajkar is elected Mayor of Bombay.
4 B.S. Murthy, Anand Chandra Joshi and Gajendra Prasad Sinha are appointed Parliamentary Secretaries.
— The annual session of the All-India Jana Sangh meets in Ambala.
6 The five-day session of the third All-India Conference of the United Trade Union Congress concludes in Quilon.
— The extraordinary Congress of the Communist Party of India meets in Amritsar.
7 The fourth annual conference of the Chairmen of State Welfare Boards begins in New Delhi.
— A joint communique on trade and economic relations between India and Saudi Arabia is signed in New Delhi.
8 The National Productivity Council sets up a Productivity Personnel Survey Committee to conduct a comprehensive survey of the available technical productivity personnel in different industrial fields.
— State awards for films are announced.
— The Communist Party of India adopts its new constitution in Amritsar.
10 The recommendations of the Committee on qualifications for recruitment to Public Services are released.
12 The third session of the All-India Co-operative Congress meets in New Delhi.
— A Corporation is set up to organise handicrafts production on a commercial basis.
— The All-India Panchayat Conference meets in Jasidih, Bihar.
14 Aruna Asaf Ali is elected the first Mayor of the Delhi Municipal Corporation.
15 A party of the Canadian National Defence College arrives in New Delhi.
16 The World Bank's approval of two loans totalling 43 million dollars for the improvement of the ports of Calcutta and Madras is announced.
— A seminar on national integration with reference to University education opens in New Delhi.
— A conference of Chairmen of Estimates Committees meets in New Delhi.
17 The Hindustan Salt Company (Private) Limited is set up.
— The Bombay Legislative Assembly passes a Bill to establish and incorporate a separate University for the Marathwada region.
— Awadhesh Kumar Singh, Member of the Lok Sabha, passes away in Patna.

18 D.K. Karve, eminent social reformer and educationist, is honoured in Bombay on the occasion of his 101st birthday.
— The Land Reforms Committee appointed by the Government of Orissa releases its report.
— Triguna Sen is elected Mayor of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation.
— A trade agreement between India and Ethiopia is signed.
20 The ferro-manganese plant at Joda in Orissa is inaugurated.
— The third Radio Literary Forum (Sahitya Samaroh) is inaugurated in New Delhi.
22 Vice-Admiral Katari becomes the first Indian Chief of the Naval Staff.
23 Government of India accept the Rumanian Government's offer to collaborate in the setting up of an oil refinery in Assam.
26 Anup Singh Deo, a Deputy Minister in the Orissa Cabinet, resigns.
— The All-India Socialist Party meets at Sherghati (Gaya).
— The Pay Revision Committee, appointed by the Kerala Government, submits its report.
— Government of Mysore appoint a University Education Integrating Committee with A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar as Chairman.
27 The University Grants Commission accept the Report of the Conference on Problems of Teaching English.
28 The Union Government's decision to locate India's second shipyard on the West Coast is announced.
— Radha Binode Pal is elected Chairman of the tenth session of the International Law Commission in Geneva.
29 Sheikh Abdullah is taken into custody.
30 A delegation of fifteen eminent Indian scientists leaves New Delhi for Moscow.
— A court of inquiry is constituted to inquire into the food poisoning tragedy on April 29 at the Lok Sahayak Sena Camp at Sasthamkotta, Quilon.

MAY

1 The Prime Minister of Turkey, Adnan Menderes, arrives in New Delhi.
— The Scientific Policy resolution of the Government is moved in the Lok Sabha.
— G.B. Pant is elected Deputy Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party.
2 India protests to the UN against Pakistan's attempts at subversion and sabotage in Kashmir.
— A decision that the Pataskar Award in regard to Madras-Andhra Pradesh border be implemented without modification is reached at a conference in Madras between the two States' Ministers.
3 The National Development Council meets in New Delhi.
4 The foundation-stone of the Neera Dam in Bombay is laid.
— The Indian Council of Foreign Trade meets in New Delhi.
5 A Committee to conduct a comprehensive enquiry into the Transport administrative set up is appointed.
6 The All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers meets in New Delhi.
7 Acharya Kripalani is elected the leader of a new opposition group in the Lok Sabha.
8 S. Nijalingappa, Chief Minister of Mysore, and his Cabinet colleagues resign.

— An I.A.F. Vampire jet fighter crashes at Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi.
— A Commission of Inquiry, to inquire into the food poisoning cases in Kerala, is appointed.
— Mohan Bagan win the Beighton Cup Hockey Tournament in Calcutta.
9 Representatives of India and Burma reach provisional agreement on measures to promote trade.
— Harekrushna Mahtab, Chief Minister of Orissa, tenders the resignation of his Ministry to the Governor of Orissa.
10 A new railway link between Kandla Port and the States of Rajasthan and Punjab is opened.
— The All-India Congress Committee meets in New Delhi.
12 The Central Flood Control Board meets in New Delhi.
— A.K. Sen, Minister of State for Law, is appointed a Cabinet Minister in the Union Government.
— A revised radio tele-communications agreement is signed between India and Afghanistan.
13 A Nepalese military delegation arrives in New Delhi.
— The discovery of natural gas at Jwalamukhi is announced.
15 The fifteenth session of the Labour Ministers' Conference meets in Nainital.
— A Pakistani civil airliner crashes near the Palam Airport, New Delhi.
17 The Central Advisory Council of the Export Risks Insurance Corporation meets in Bombay.
18 Members of the Indian Expedition to Cho Oyu are reported to have reached the summit.
— An Export Promotion Council for chemical and allied products is set up.
19 A broad gauge railway line between Ujjain, Dewas and Indore is inaugurated.
— Jadunath Sarkar, the famous historian, passes away in Calcutta.
20 The National Conference on Community Development begins in Mount Abu.
21 A new Ministry headed by B.D. Jatti is sworn in Mysore.
— The UK Shipyard Mission recommends a site near Ernakulam as the best suited for the location of the second shipyard.
22 The Supreme Court gives its opinion on the constitutional validity of certain provisions of the Kerala State Education Bill.
— The Central Board of Fisheries is set up.
23 The Naga Peoples' Convention concludes its session at Ungma.
24 Harekrushna Mahtab withdraws the resignation of his Ministry.
25 A new 20 k.w. transmitter of All India Radio is inaugurated at Cuttack.
27 The Bihar Legislative Assembly rejects a no-confidence motion against the State Ministry.
— Eight Indo-American technical programme agreements are signed in New Delhi.
28 The Hotel Standards and Rate Structure Committee presents its report to the Union Government.
29 The Indian delegation to the forty-second session of the ILO to be held at Geneva is announced.
30 The All-India Sarvodaya Sammelan meets in Pandharpur.
— The National Committee on Women's Education meets in New Delhi.
— The high-level Committee on Floods appointed by the Union Ministry of Irrigation and Power submits an interim report.
31 The Allahabad Express derails near Dulahpur Station on the North-Eastern Railway.

JUNE

1 The Southern Zonal Council meets in Ootacamund.
2 The King and Queen of Nepal arrive in New Delhi on their way to the Soviet Union.
— An Indo-Soviet Agreement for the operation of a weekly air-service between New Delhi and Moscow is signed.
3 Seven Indian policemen are killed near Fazilka in an unprovoked firing by the Pakistan police.
— Siddiqa Kidwai, Member of the Rajya Sabha, passes away in Lucknow.
4 A three-man Indian mountaineering team climbs the 23,000 ft. Mount Trisul in Garhwal range.
5 The Re-Finance Corporation is formed to help medium-sized industries in the private sector.
— Government of India set up a Committee to inquire into the administration and procedure of the Income-tax Department.
7 The decision to set up a Central Advisory Board of Biology is announced.
8 India reiterates to the World Bank that her Rajasthan and Upper Sirhind Canal systems would be ready for operation by 1962 and that Pakistan must make her own arrangements by then.
— The All-India Mayors' Conference concludes at Hyderabad.
9 A technical collaboration agreement is signed in Bangalore between West German manufacturers and the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory.
10 The Norwegian Storting (Parliament) votes a five million Kroner (£250,000 sterling) grant for 1958-59 for the Kerala fishing industry project.
— The Executive Council of the Children's Film Society is reconstituted.
11 A new organisation in Calcutta to deal with the problems of the jute industry is created.
13 Governments of India and Pakistan agree to close down their respective diplomatic missions in Lahore and Bombay.
14 India and West Germany agree on the draft of a convention to avoid double taxation of income.
— The Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958, is promulgated.
— The Working Journalists' (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Ordinance, 1958, is promulgated.
— V. Chakkarai Chettiar, well-known labour leader, passes away in Madras.
15 The nation-wide port and dock workers' strike begins.
16 A state of emergency is declared in the Bombay port area.
18 The Dock workers' strike in Cochin is called off.
— A tripartite committee is set up at the centre to evaluate the implementation of awards, agreements and settlements.
19 India and the United States sign ten project agreements under which India will get technical assistance funds for development.
— Indian Military observers leave New Delhi for Beirut to join the U.N. Group in Lebanon.
— The Indian Airlines Corporation is admitted to membership of the International Air Transport Association.
20 Representatives of India and Pakistan, who held a joint enquiry into the border incident at Fazilka, submit reports to their respective Governments.
21 An official delegation leaves New Delhi for Rumania to negotiate the establishment of an oil refinery in Assam, the first in the public sector.

— A seven-member newspaper publishers' delegation from West Germany arrives in Calcutta.
22 The Central Zonal Council meets in Nainital.
23 Two agreements covering a loan of 75 million dollars by the United States to India are signed.
— India and Switzerland initial an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation in respect of air enterprises of one country operating in the other.
— The Government of Kerala announce revised pay-scales to their employees.
24 Eleven teams are appointed for surveying land in four States for the rehabilitation of displaced persons living in West Bengal camps.
— The results of the elections to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council are announced.
25 The All-India strike of port and dock workers is called off.
— An agreement is signed between India and the United States under which India will get a loan of 20 million dollars from the U.S. for developing iron-ore mines in Orissa.
— A conference of Chief Secretaries of Assam and East Pakistan is held in Dacca to discuss matters relating to disturbances on the Indo-Pakistan border near Sylhet.
— The first stage of the work on the Bhakra dam is completed.
26 Introduction of the Metric System of weights from July 1 for the jute industry is announced.
27 The Employees' Provident Fund Scheme is extended to establishments owned by Government or local authorities.
— The Orissa Gram Panchayats Enquiry Committee publishes its report.
29 The foundation-stone of the Bangalore Industrial Estate is laid.
30 A three-man World Bank team investigating canal water supplies to Pakistan arrives in New Delhi.
— The joint management council of the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory, Bangalore, is inaugurated.

JULY

1 The Sirhind Feeder Canal is opened.
4 The Southern Regional Conference on Minor Irrigation meets in Hyderabad.
— The Jammu and Kashmir National Conference meets in Srinagar.
5 The Rajasthan Government accept the recommendations of the Rajasthan Capital Enquiry Committee.
7 The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council is inaugurated in Hyderabad.
— An agreement is reached between India and Sweden for the avoidance of double taxation.
8 The Chief Ministers of Bombay and Mysore agree to refer the question of border readjustments between the two States to the Western Zonal Council.
— The Indian film—Do Ankhen Barah Haath—is awarded a prize by the International Catholic Film Bureau.
9 The report of the Kerala Food Poisoning Cases Enquiry Commission is released.
10 The office of the Deputy High Commissioner for India in Lahore is formally closed.
— A seminar on examinations, organised by the University Grants Commission, is inaugurated in Hyderabad.
11 The Hindi Shiksha Samiti meets in New Delhi.
12 The Gandhi Smarak Nidhi decides to establish an international centre to promote study and research in Gandhian ideology and teachings.

13 The Avadh-Tirhut Mail derails near Samastipur, resulting in three deaths.
— Sriman Narayan is appointed a Member of the Planning Commission.
14 A statement clarifying Government of India's policy on Urdu is issued.
15 The Jaipur Bench of the Rajasthan High Court ceases to sit.
— A Development Council for Food Processing Industries is inaugurated in New Delhi.
18 A Conference of scientists, vice-chancellors and educationists to consider the Scientific Policy Resolution of the Government of India begins in New Delhi.
20 The pay scales recommended in the Chaudhuri report for port and dock workers are accepted by Government.
— R.V. Dhulekar is elected Chairman of the U.P. Vidhan Sabha.
22 India's first milk sterilisation plant is inaugurated at the Aarey Milk Colony, Bombay.
23 India recognises the new regime in Iraq.
24 Government of India decide to set up the Dandakaranya Development Authority.
25 The Indian Institute of Technology is inaugurated in Bombay.
26 The report of the Cotton Textile Enquiry Committee is released.
— Bira Kishore Ray, first Chief Justice of the Orissa High Court, passes away in Cuttack.
28 The Kerala Administrative Reforms Committee submits its report.
29 India and the United States sign an agreement in New Delhi for the expansion of medium-sized industries in India.
30 An All-India Conference of Newspaper Publishers meets in New Delhi.

AUGUST

1 The National Committee on Women's Education meets in Madras.
2 India protests to Pakistan on the border incidents at the Hussainiwala headworks.
— The Eastern Zonal Council meets in Shillong.
— India and Italy sign a Civil Air Transport Agreement in New Delhi.
3 The third general conference of the World Assembly of Youth is inaugurated in New Delhi.
4 The fourth International Convention of Pen Friends is inaugurated in New Delhi.
6 Sangita Kalanidhi Sambasiva Aiyar, the well-known Veena player and principal of Kalakshetra, Madras, passes away.
7 The Central Advisory Council of Industries meets in New Delhi.
— Japan and India sign an iron ore agreement in Tokyo.
— Acharya Vinoba Bhave is awarded the Ramon Magsaysay Award for 'community leadership.'
8 The Eastern Regional Conference on Minor Irrigation is inaugurated in Calcutta.
9 A committee to inquire into the question of introduction of basic education in Indian Public Schools is appointed.
10 The Southern Regional Post-graduate Institute of Agricultural Research is inaugurated in Coimbatore.
11 Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister of Cambodia, arrives in New Delhi.
— A Committee to evaluate and assess the work done in the field of Ayurvedic system of medicine is appointed.

12 Anasuyabai Kale, Member of the Lok Sabha, passes away in Bangalore.
— The Lok Sabha passes a Bill extending the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service Cadres to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
— Disturbances break out in Ahmedabad over the removal of 'martyrs' memorials.
— The Central Advisory Boards for Harijan and Tribal Welfare are reconstituted.
14 Direct air service between Delhi and Moscow is inaugurated.
15 Four eminent scholars in Sanskrit and one in Arabic are awarded Certificates of Honour.
— Satyendranath Bose and K.S. Krishnan are appointed National Professors.
— The first issue of the Indian National Bibliography is released.
16 The Kerala Official Language Committee recommends the adoption of Malayalam as the official language at all levels of administration by 1965.
18 Government of India's decisions on the recommendations of the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee are announced.
— The Maithon hydel power station of D.V.C. is inaugurated.
19 The first meeting of the Indology Committee is inaugurated in New Delhi.
20 Government of India's food policy is outlined in the Lok Sabha.
— B.P. Wadia, pioneer labour leader, passes away in Bangalore.
21 The setting up of a factory for the manufacture of cinematographic and X-ray films in India in collaboration with an East German firm is approved.
22 The Indian Refineries (Private) Limited is registered in New Delhi.
23 The Marathwada University is inaugurated in Aurangabad.
24 The tenth session of the International Agricultural Economists' Conference is inaugurated in Mysore.
25 The new investment policy of the Life Insurance Corporation is announced in the Lok Sabha.
— A two-week UNESCO Regional Seminar on Educational Reform for South and South East Asia opens in New Delhi.
26 The Union Finance Minister leaves New Delhi by air on his way to the UK, the USA and Canada.
27 Paramatma Nand Singh, Deputy Minister for Revenue in U.P., passes away in Lucknow.
28 Tribhuan Narayan Singh, Member of the Lok Sabha, is appointed a Member of the Planning Commission.
— An Indo-Swiss Agreement for avoidance of double taxation is signed in New Delhi.
— The United States, Britain, Canada, West Germany, Japan and the World Bank jointly decide in Washington to underwrite India's foreign currency deficit for the successful implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan.
30 An Indo-Pakistan Conference on border disputes begins in Karachi.
— The Import Advisory Council meets in New Delhi.
31 The Export Promotion Advisory Council meets in New Delhi.

SEPTEMBER

1 The Kaddam Project in Adilabad district in Andhra Pradesh is breached owing to unprecedented floods in the Kaddam river.
— A statement on Indo-Pakistan canal water dispute is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

4 A motion of no-confidence against the Ministry is rejected by the U.P. Vidhan Sabha.
— The U.K. Government announce a £40 million loan to India.
5 Wilber M. Brucker, U.S. Secretary of Army, arrives in New Delhi.
6 The Defence Production Exhibition is inaugurated in New Delhi.
7 The report of the Expert Committee on Coal Consumption by Indian Railways is released.
8 A UNESCO Regional Seminar on Visual Aids in Fundamental Education and Community Development is inaugurated in New Delhi.
9 Feroze Khan Noon, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, arrives in New Delhi.
11 A joint communique by the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan is released in New Delhi.
— A Conference of the members of all parties from both Houses of Parliament is held in New Delhi for discussing the food situation.
— The Indian delegation to the thirteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly headed by V.K. Krishna Menon leaves New Delhi.
— P.V. Cherian is re-elected Chairman of the Madras Legislative Council.
12 The discovery of oil in the Cambay region is announced.
— N.G. Ranga, Member of the Lok Sabha, is appointed Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.
13 The constitution of a Copyright Board under the Copyright Act, 1957, is announced.
15 N.V. Gadgil is sworn in as Governor of the Punjab.
— The Union Finance Minister addresses the Commonwealth Economic and Trade Conference in Montreal.
16 The Prime Minister leaves for Bhutan.
— Government of India ratify the I.L.O. convention on equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value.
17 An 85 million dollar loan agreement is signed by India with the World Bank for development of Indian Railways.
18 Bhagwan Das, eminent philosopher and scholar, passes away in Banaras.
19 The National Railway Users' Consultative Council meets in New Delhi.
— A team sponsored by the National Productivity Council leaves New Delhi on a six-week study tour of West Germany, UK and USA to study productive techniques and processes.
20 An International Students' Hostel is opened in Delhi.
22 The signing of a contract with the Soviet Union for the import of steel on rupee account is announced.
23 The President leaves New Delhi on an official visit to Japan.
24 The eleventh session of the World Health Organisation's Regional Committee for South East Asia is inaugrated in New Delhi.
25 India signs a cultural agreement with the United Arab Republic in Cairo.
26 Eugene Black, the World Bank President, arrives in New Delhi.
— India accedes to the Brussels text of the convention of the International Union for the protection of literary and artistic works, known as the Berne Convention.
28 The Central Advisory Boards for Harijan Welfare and Tribal Welfare meet in New Delhi.
30 Per Jacobsson, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, arrives in New Delhi.

OCTOBER

1 The Institute of Tibetology is inaugurated in Gangtok.
— The annual conference of the Housing Ministers of the States meets in Darjeeling.
— The Metric System of weights is introduced.
2 The First Lord of the Admiralty of the United Kingdom, the Earl of Selkirk, arrives in New Delhi.
— A Cotton Textiles Consultative Board is set up.
3 A substantial agreement on the division of assets and property of the undivided Punjab is reached at the Punjab Partition Council meeting in Simla.
— A Committee to ensure maximum co-ordination between road and inland water transport is appointed.
5 Sripad Balwant Tambe, a former Acting Governor of C.P. and Berar in 1929, passes away in Nagpur.
6 The thirteenth annual session of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation is inaugurated in New Delhi.
8 The 'India 1958' Exhibition is inaugurated in New Delhi.
— The annual conference of the Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India meets in Darjeeling.
9 A Canadian loan of 8·8 million dollars for the purchase of wheat is announced.
— The Central Advisory Board of Archaeology meets in Hyderabad.
12 The Periyar hydro-electric project is inaugurated.
13 The West German Government's offer of a 60 million dollar loan to India is announced.
14 Direct radio-telegraph and radio-photo services are opened between India and West Germany.
17 The establishment of a Rehabilitation Industries Corporation for rehabilitating displaced persons in West Bengal is announced.
— Arthur Lall, India's permanent representative at the UN, is appointed Chairman of the UN Mission to Western Samoa administered by New Zealand.
20 An agreement is signed between India and Rumania in Bucharest for the building of an oil refinery in Assam.
21 An ordinance to validate the constitution and proceedings of the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly is promulgated.
— Bombay wins the All-India Women's Hockey Championship.
22 The constitution of a ministerial committee for the purpose of working out various safeguards for linguistic minorities living in the Southern Zone is announced.
— R. Venkataraman is re-elected to serve on the United Nations Administrative Tribunal.
23 An official trade delegation leaves New Delhi for Moscow for trade discussions with representatives of the Government of the USSR.
— The Earl and Countess of Harewood arrive in New Delhi.
24 The All-India Congress Committee meets in Hyderabad.
25 Vepa Ramesam, former judge of the Madras High Court, passes away in Madras.
— A Commission to inquire into the Munnar police firings is appointed by the Government of Kerala.
26 A Trade Delegation from the United States arrives in India.
27 The fourteenth annual meeting of the International Air Transport Association meets in New Delhi.
— The Southern Zonal Council meets in Trivandrum.
— The Central Council of Local-Self Government meets in New Delhi.

— The fifth Inter-University Youth Festival opens in New Delhi.
29 A five-member Good-will Mission from Uganda arrives in Bombay.
30 The annual conference of State Governors meets in New Delhi.
— Government of India's acceptance, in principle, of the World Bank's recommendation that a second major port be established in the Calcutta region is announced.

NOVEMBER

1 The fifth Radio Sangeet Sammelan is inaugurated in New Delhi.
— The Union Government announce their decisions on the recommendations of the Textile Inquiry Committee.
2 The report of the Agricultural Administration Committee is released.
3 A WHO regional conference of the auxiliary nursing services meets in Delhi.
— The Mahi right bank canal in Bombay is inaugurated.
4 The resignation of Acharya Jugal Kishore, UP Labour Minister, is accepted.
— The US Trade Development Mission arrives in Madras to study the possibilities of importing Indian handicrafts.
— The All-India Small-scale Industries Board meets in Shillong.
5 The Indian Explosives Factory at Gomia in Bihar is inaugurated.
— Three Ministers of State and four Deputy Ministers in the UP Cabinet tender joint resignations to the Chief Minister.
— A delegation of Indian lawyers leaves for Moscow.
— The reconstituted National Advisory Committee on Public Co-operation of the Planning Commission meets in New Delhi.
— A trade agreement with East Germany is signed in New Delhi.
— V. Venkatappa is elected Chairman of the Mysore Legislative Council.
— The Gauhati Industrial Estate is inaugurated.
6 The first All-India Convention of Hoteliers meets in New Delhi.
— The thirteenth All-India Veterinary Conference is inaugurated in Bangalore.
8 The National Development Council meets in New Delhi.
— The main recommendations of the Hotel Standards and Rate Structure Committee are accepted by Government of India.
10 Oil is struck at one of the experimental drilling sites at Vadser, near Baroda.
— The Afghan Minister of Trade and Commerce arrives in New Delhi.
— An agreement is arrived at between the Governments of Madras and Kerala on the sharing of waters of the Chalakudy basin.
11 An All-India Conference of Indian Christians meets in Bombay.
12 Satyajit Roy wins the award for direction for his picture 'Aparajito' at the San Francisco International Film Festival.
13 The existence of additional gold reserves in the Kolar area of Mysore State is announced.
14 Government of India decide to locate the proposed synthetic rubber plant at Bareilly.
15 The National Mineral Development Corporation (Private) Limited is set up.
— A trade protocol with Poland is signed in Warsaw.
— Government of India announce their decision to set up a thermal lignite project in the South in collaboration with the Soviet Union.
16 The Soviet Union and India conclude a new five-year trade agreement.
— A Central Board for Workers' Education is set up.
17 The Central Board of Irrigation and Power meets in New Delhi.
18 The Prime Minister of Canada, John G. Diefenbaker, arrives in New Delhi.

— The Caltex Sports Club of Bombay wins the Rovers Football Cup Tournament in Bombay.
20 An agreement is signed between Nepal and India on the execution of a hydro-electric project near Trisuli Bazar.
21 The Asian Regional Conference of Rotary International is inaugurated in New Delhi.
22 The Cotton Textile Consultative Board meets in Bombay.
25 India is elected a member of the UN 18-member preparatory group to study international co-operation in outer space.
27 The Prime Minister of Norway, Einar Gerhardsen, arrives in New Delhi.
28 Andre-Maltraux, French Minister without portfolio and personal envoy of General De Gaulle, arrives in New Delhi.
29 Ceylon's Minister for Commerce and Trade, R.G. Senanayake, arrives in New Delhi.
— The Madras Regimental Centre wins the Durand Football Trophy in New Delhi.

DECEMBER

1 C.V. Narasimhan is appointed Under Secretary for Special Political Affairs in the UNO.
2 Harekrishna Das, a noted physician and social worker of Assam, passes away in Gauhati.
3 An UNESCO seminar on arid zone ecology is inaugurated in Jaipur.
— The President leaves New Delhi on a two-week tour of Malaya and Indonesia.
— A symposium on the development of petroleum resources of Asia and Far East is inaugurated in New Delhi.
4 The fourth conference of flying clubs in India is inaugurated in New Delhi.
5 An Indo-Pakistan cease-fire agreement on the Sylhet border is reached.
10 India is re-elected as member of the Committee on Information from self-governing territories of the UN Trusteeship Council.
11 Wilson Jones wins the World Amateur Billiards Title for India in Calcutta.
14 The All-India Kisan Convention meets in New Delhi.
17 The Prime Minister and Acharya Vinoba Bhave meet at Gangad near Ahmedabad and discuss the land problem.
— V.K. John, Member and formerly Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Madras Legislative Council, passes away in Madras.
19 The seventieth anniversary of Allahabad University is celebrated.
20 An All-India Conference of Planning Forums meets in New Delhi.
— The centenary celebrations of the Central College, Bangalore, are held.
— The report of the Chief Election Commissioner on the Second General Elections is released.
22 Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, arrives in Bombay.
— The Indian film 'Pather Panchali' is named as the best foreign film of 1958 by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures in New York.
24 An agreement is signed in Washington for a 100 million dollar loan to India.
25 The twenty-first session of the Indian History Congress meets in Trivandrum.
26 The annual conference of the Institute of Tele-communication Engineers meets in New Delhi.

— The thirty-fifth All-India Medical Conference meets in Cuttack.
— The annual session of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh meets in Bangalore.
27 The thirty-ninth session of the Indian Philosophical Congress is inaugurated in Ahmedabad.
— The Indian Academy of Sciences meets in Baroda.
— The thirty-third session of the All-India Educational Conference meets in Chandigarh.
— The forty-first session of the Indian Economic Conference meets in Lucknow.
— The twentieth annual conference of the Association of Surgeons of India and the tenth annual conference of the Indian Society of Anaesthetists meet in Visakhapatnam.
28 The Western Zonal Council meets in Bombay.
— The All-India Women's Conference meets in Kanpur.
— The Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Calcutta Mathematical Society begin.
29 A trade agreement between India and Iraq is signed in Baghdad.
— The proposals of the Working Journalists' Wage Committee are released.
— The 20-mile Rohtak-Gohana railway line is opened for traffic.
— The National Youth Hostels Conference meets in Jaipur.
30 The setting up of the Gandhi Peace Foundation is announced.
— The twelfth All-India Commerce Conference meets in Hubli.
31 The twenty-first Indian Political Science Conference meets in Ujjain.
— The second All-India Labour Economic Conference meets in Agra.
— The Indian Historical Records Commission meets in Trivandrum.
— The Indian Mathematical Conference Golden Jubilee session begins in Poona.
— The Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., is set upby the Government of India.

CHAPTER XXXIII

GENERAL INFORMATION

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE

(February 15, 1958)*

1. President
2. Vice-President
3. Prime Minister
4. Governors and Sadar-i-Riyasat, Jammu and Kashmir, within their respective charges
5. Ex-Presidents and ex-Governors-General
6. Lieutenant-Governors within their respective charges
7. Chief Justice of India
   Speaker of the Lok Sabha
8. Cabinet Ministers of the Union
9. Holders of Bharat Ratna Decorations
10. Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary accredited to India
    High Commissioners of Commonwealth Governments in India
11. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above within their States
12. Governors and Sadar-i-Riyasat, Jammu and Kashmir, outside their respective charges
13. Lieutenant-Governors outside their respective charges
14. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above outside their States
15. Chief Ministers of States
16. Ministers of State of the Union
    Members of the Planning Commission
17. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 15 guns or 13 guns
18. Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to India
19. Judges of the Supreme Court
20. Visiting Class I Ambassadors of India
    Foreign Ambassadors visiting India
    Visiting High Commissioners of India and High Commissioners of other Commonwealth countries visiting India
21. Chargé d' Affaires and acting High Commissioners *a pied* and *ad interim*
22. Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank
23. Chief Justices of High Courts
    Chairmen of Legislative Councils in States
    Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in States
24. Cabinet Ministers in States
    Deputy Ministers of the Union
    Attorney-General
    Comptroller and Auditor-General
    Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
    Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
25. Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank
26. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 11 guns or 9 guns
27. Chairman, Union Public Service Commission
    Chief Election Commissioner
    Ministers of State in States
28. Puisne Judges of High Courts
29. Deputy Ministers in States
    Deputy Chairmen and Deputy Speakers of State Legislatures
    Chief Commissioners of Union Territories within their respective charges
30. Members of Parliament

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*As amended on August 20, 1958 and December 2, 1958.

31. Officers of the rank of full General or equivalent rank
    Secretary to the President
    Secretaries to the Government of India and Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister
    Visiting Class II and Class III Ambassadors of India
    Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
    Officiating Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank
    Visiting Ministers Plenipotentiary of India and Foreign Ministers Plenipotentiary visiting India
    Chairman of the Railway Board
    Financial Commissioner for Railways
    Solicitor-General
    Political Officer in Sikkim
    Members of the Railway Board
32. Ministers of Foreign and Commonwealth Missions other than Ministers Plenipotentiary
    Officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank
33. Additional Secretaries to the Government of India
    Chairman, Tariff Commission
    Chairman, Central Water & Power Commission
    Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research
    Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance (Defence)
    P.S.Os.* of the Armed Forces of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank.
34. Chairman of the Public Service Commission of a State
    Chief Secretaries to State Governments
    Financial Commissioners
    Members of the Union Public Service Commission
    Flag Officer Commanding, Indian Fleet
    Members of a Board of Revenue
35. Director General, Health Services
    Director General, Posts and Telegraphs
    Director, Intelligence Bureau
    General Managers of Railways
    Establishment Officer to the Government of India
    Joint Secretaries to the Government of India (including Joint Secretary to the Cabinet,
    Visiting Class IV Ambassadors of India
    Officers of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank
    Surveyor-General
    Members of the Tariff Commission
    Inspectors-General of Police in States
    Commissioners of Divisions
    Director-General of Civil Aviation
    Director-General of Supplies and Disposals
    Director-General of Ordnance Factories
    Indian Navy Commodores-in-Charge, Naval Ports or Areas
    Commanders of Indian Air Force Commands of the rank of Air Commodore
    P.S.Os* of Naval and Air Headquarters of the ranks of Commodore and Air Commodore
    Chief Commissioners of Union Territories outside their respective charges
    Director-General, All India Radio
    Military Secretary to the President
    Counsellors of Foreign and Commonwealth Missions in India
    Deputy Comptroller and Auditor-General

REPUBLIC DAY AWARDS

BHARAT RATNA

The award is made for exceptional work for the advancement of art, literature and science and in recognition of public service of the highest order.

The decoration is in the form of a *peepal* leaf, $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches long, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide and $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch thick. It is of toned bronze. On its obverse is embossed a replica of the Sun, $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, below which the words "Bharat Ratna" are embossed in Hindi. On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto, also in Hindi. The Emblem, the Sun and the rim are of platinum. The inscriptions are in burnished bronze.

No award was made in 1959.

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*Should a P.S.O. hold the rank of Lieutenant-General, his seniority in the Table of Precedence will continue to remain the same as laid down for officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank in Article 32 of the Table.

PADMA VIBHUSHAN

The award is made for exceptional and distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

The decoration is circular in design, with a geometrical pattern superimposed on the circle. The diameter of the circular portion is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches and the thickness $\frac{1}{8}$th of an inch. On the obverse, there is a lotus flower embossed on the circular space. The word "Padma" is embossed in Hindi above and the word "Vibhushan" below the lotus flower. On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto in Hindi. It is of toned bronze. The inscription "Padma Vibhushan" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in white gold.

Recipients of the Award in 1959:

1. John Matthai
2. Radha Binode Pal
3. Gaganvihari Lallubhai Mehta.

PADMA BHUSHAN

The award is made for distinguished service of a high order in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

It has the same design as the "Padma Vibhushan" ; on its obverse the word "Padma" appears above and the word "Bhushan" below the lotus flower. This inscription "Padma Bhushan" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in standard gold.

Recipients of the Award in 1959:

1. Ali Yavar Jung, Ambassador of India, Belgrade.
2. Bhargavram Vithal Warerkar, Author and Playwright in Marathi, Bombay.
3. Bhaurao Payagounda Patil, Educationist and Social Worker, Bombay.
4. Shrimati Dhanvanthi Rama Rau, Social Worker, Bombay.
5. Ghulam Yazdani, Archaeologist, Hyderabad.
6. Shrimati Hansa Manubhai Mehta, Social Worker, formerly Vice-Chancellor, Baroda University.
7. Jal Cawasha Paymaster, Chief Surgeon and Superintendent, Tata Cancer Institute, Bombay.
8. Kankanhalli Vasudevacharya, Musician and Composer of Karnatic Music, Madras.
9. Nirmal Kumar Siddhanta, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University.
10. Pammal Sambanda Mudaliar, Playwright in Tamil, Madras.
11. Ramdhari Sinha Dinkar, Hindi Poet and Author, Monghyr, Bihar.
12. Sisir Kumar Bhaduri, Stage Director and Artiste, Calcutta.
13. Tenzing Norkay, Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling.
14. Tiruppattur Ramaseshaiyar Venkatachala Murthi, Professor of Indian Civilisation and Culture, Banaras Hindu University.

PADMA SHRI

The award is made for distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

The name of the decoration is embossed in Hindi with the word "Padma" above and the word "Shri" below the lotus flower on the obverse. The inscription "Padma Shri" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in stainless steel.

Recipients of the Award in 1959:

1. Atma Ram, Director, Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Jadavpur, Calcutta.
2. Badri Nath Uppal, Agricultural Commissioner, Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
3. Balwant Singh Nag, Chief, Natural Resources Division, Planning Commission.
4. Ganesh Govind Karkhanis, Vice-President, Harijan Sewak Sangh, Mysore.

5. Homi Nusserwanji Sethna, Chief Chemical Engineer, Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay.
6. Komaravolu Chandrasekharan, Professor, School of Mathematics, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.
7. Lakshman Singh Jangpangi, Indian Trade Agent in Western Tibet.
8. Manohar Balwant Diwan, Dattapur, Kushta Dham, Wardha.
9. Mathew Kandakhil Mathulla, Managing Director, Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore.
10. Mihir Sen, Channel Swimmer, Calcutta.
11. Milkha Singh, Athlete, Southern Command, Secunderabad.
12. Om Parkash Mathur, Executive Engineer, Central Public Works Department, Gangtok, Sikkim.
13. Onkar Srinivasa Murthy, Director (Planning), Railway Board.
14. Parameshwari Kuttappa Panikkar, Director of Exhibitions, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
15. Parixitlal Majumdar, President, Gujarat Harijan Sewak Sangh, Ahmedabad.
16. Prataprai Girdharilal Mehta, Chairman, Lalit Kala Academy, Jaipur.
17. Shrimati Ratnamma Issac, Social Worker, Bangalore.
18. Shrimati Shailabala Das, Social Worker, Cuttack.
19. Shivajirao Patwardhan, Leprosy Worker, Bombay.
20. Surendra Nath Kar, formerly Principal, Kala Bhavan, Shantiniketan.

GALLANTRY AWARDS

PARAM VIR CHAKRA

The highest decoration for valour is the Param Vir Chakra, which is awarded for most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

This decoration is made of bronze and is circular in shape. It has, on the obverse, four replicas of "Indra's Vajra" embossed round the State emblem in the centre. On the reverse, the words "Param Vir Chakra" are embossed, both in Hindi and in English, with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The decoration is worn on the left breast with a plain purple-coloured riband, an inch and a quarter in width.

No award was made in 1959.

MAHA VIR CHAKRA

The Maha Vir Chakra is the second highest decoration and is awarded for acts of conspicuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

It is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a five-pointed star with a domed centre-piece bearing the gilded State emblem in the centre. The words "Maha Vir Chakra" are embossed, both in Hindi and in English, on the reverse with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The decoration is worn on the left breast with a half-white and half-orange riband, an inch and a quarter in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder.

No award was made in 1959.

VIR CHAKRA

The Vir Chakra is third in the order of awards given for acts of gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

The decoration is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a five-pointed star which has an Ashoka Chakra in the centre. Within this Chakra is a domed centre-piece bearing the gilded State emblem. On the reverse, the words "Vir Chakra" are embossed, both in Hindi and in English, with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a half-blue and half-orange riband, an inch and a quarter in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder.

No award was made in 1959.

ASHOKA CHAKRA—CLASS I

This medal is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice on land, at sea or in the air.

The Chakra is made of gilt gold and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a replica of Ashoka's Chakra surrounded by a lotus wreath. Along the edge is a pattern of lotus leaves, flowers and buds. On the reverse, the words "Ashoka Chakra" are embossed, both in Hindi and in English, with lotus flowers in the intervening space.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, an inch and a quarter in width, and divided into two equal segments by an orange vertical line.

Recipient of the Award in 1958:—

Captain Eric James Tucker (Posthumous).

ASHOKA CHAKRA—CLASS II

This decoration is awarded for conspicuous gallantry. It is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. The obverse and the reverse are exactly the same as in the Ashoka Chakra, Class I.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, an inch and a quarter in width, and divided into three equal segments by two orange vertical lines.

Recipients of the Award in 1958:

1. Lieutenant Colonel Jaswant Singh.
2. Subedar Sohan Singh.
3. Naik Karnail Singh.
4. Lance Naik Pandit Mane.
5. Lance Naik Ranbahadur Gurung.
6. Sepoy Ram Deva (Posthumous).
7. Sepoy Suraj Singh
8. Rifleman Jailal Adhikari
9. Rifleman Taraprasad Gurung
10. Rifleman Dhansingh Pun.
11. Wing Commander Eddul Jahangir Dhatigara
12. Squadron Leader Nedyam Bhaskar Menon.

Recipients of the Award in 1959:

1. Major Dalchand Singh Pratap
2. Rifleman Jaman Singh Gusain
3. Rifleman Bhimbahadur Khattri
4. Craftsman Jaikaran
5. Captain Harbans Singh
6. Jemadar Indra Bahadur Gurung

ASHOKA CHAKRA—CLASS III

This decoration is awarded for an act of gallantry. It is exactly like the other two Ashoka Chakras, except that it is made of bronze.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, an inch and a quarter in width, divided into four equal segments by three orange vertical lines.

Recipients of the Award in 1958:

1. 2nd Lieutenant Jagdish Kumar Grover.
2. 2nd Lieutenant Vijay Ramchandra Dani.
3. 2nd Lieutenant Ram Labhaya.
4. Jemadar Dalip Singh.
5. Jemadar Bajirao Sakpal.
6. Havildar Ganpatrao Sardesai.
7. Naik Neki.
8. Lance Naik Hardial Singh.
9. Lance Naik Surrendar Singh Negi.
10. Lance Naik Putlaji Shinde.
11. Sepoy Dhani Ram.
12. Sepoy Gurbux Singh.
13. Sepoy Megh Singh.
14. Squadron Leader Tom Lionel Anderson.
15. Flight Lieutenant Prakashnarain Jainarain Mehra.

Recipients of the Award in 1959:

Major Nand Lall Jamwal
Lieutenant Prem Narain Kacker
Havildar Trilok Singh Kathait
Naik Gulab Singh Negi
Naik Prem Singh Negi

Rifleman Rudra Bahadur Thapa
Jemadar Balbir Singh
Havildar Dewan Singh
Naik Puran Chand
Sepoy Beg Raj
Subedar Dambar Bahadur Rana
Jemadar Manbahadur Pun
Naik Bilbahadur Thapa
Lance Naik Narbahadur Chetri
Rifleman Lok Bahadur Tamang
Rifleman Salig Ram Rana

AWARDS TO SCHOLARS

Certificates of Honour and a monetary grant of Rs. 1,500 per annum to eminent Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic Scholars have been constituted since 1958.

Recipients of the Awards in 1958:

Sanskrit:

Vidhusekhara Bhattacharya
Giridhar Sharma Chaturvedi
Pandurang Vaman Kane
Sreepada Krishnamurty Sastry

Arabic:

Mohammad Zubayr Siddiqi

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIA

(As on April 1, 1959)

Country	*Name*	*Designation*	*Address*	*Remarks*
		EMBASSIES		
Afghanistan	S.N. Haksar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Shahr-e-Arab, Kabul.	
Argentina	P.A. Menon*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Lavalle-462 (5th floor), Buenos Aires.	
Austria	M.K. Vellodi	Ambassador	Spitugasse 2, Vienna XVIII.	Ambassador resident in Berne.
Belgium	M.A. Rauf	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 585, Avenue Louise, Square du Bois, Brussels.	Concurrently Minister to Luxembourg.
Bolivia	R.S. Mani	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Santiago.
Brazil	M.K. Kripalani	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Rua Barao de Flamengo 22, Aptos 801 & 802, Rio-de-Janeiro. Brazil.	
Burma	Lalji Mehrotra	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Oriental Buildings, 545-47 Merchant Street, P.O. Box No. 751, Rangoon.	
Cambodia	V.M.M. Nair	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Cambodia, Phnom-Penh.	
Chile	R.S. Mani	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Santiago.	Concurrently Ambassador to Bolivia.
China	G. Parthasarathy	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 32 Tung Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking.	Concurrently Ambassador to Mongolia.
Czechoslovakia	B.K. Acharya*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 22, Thunovska, Prague-III.	Concurrently Ambassador to Rumania.
Denmark	Kewal Singh	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Stockholm.
Ethiopia	Naranjan Singh Gill	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Post Box No. 528, Addis Ababa.	

* Designate.

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
France	N. Raghavan*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 15, Rue Alfred Dehodeneq, Paris.	
Germany (Federal Republic of)	B.F.H.B. Tyabji	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 262, Koblenzerstrasse, Bonn.	
Greece	Ali Yavar Jung	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Belgrade
Indonesia	J.N. Khosla	Ambassador	Embassy of India, P.B. No. 118-44, Kebon Serih, Djakarta.	
Iran	T.N. Kaul	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Avenue Shah Raza, Teheran.	
Iraq	I.S. Chopra	Ambassador	22/12 Al Tabari Street, Waziriah, Baghdad.	
Ireland	Vijayalakshmi Pandit	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 60, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.	Ambassador resident in London.
Italy	Khub Chand	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Via Francesco Denze, 36, Rome.	Concurrently Minister to Albania.
Japan	C.P.N. Singh	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Naigai Building, 5th floor, No. 13-20 Chome Marunouchi, Chiyodaku, Tokyo.	
Laos	P. Ratnam*	Ambassador	Embassy of India in Laos, Vientiane.	
Mexico	M.C. Chagla	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Calle De Atenas No. 40, 5th Piso, Mexico City.	Ambassador resident in Washington.
Mongolia (Ulan Bator)	G. Parthasarathy	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Peking.
Morocco	R. Goburdhan	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 30, Avenue Allal Ben Abdellah Rabat, Morocco.	
Nepal	Bhagwan Sahay	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Kathmandu.	
Netherlands	John A. Thivy	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Buitenrustwag 2, The Hague.	

* Designate

Country	*Name*	*Designation*	*Address*	*Remarks*
Norway	Madan Sinhji	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 1, Colbjrnsens Gate, Oslo.	
Philippines	S.N. Maitra*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 1856, Nabraska Malate, Manila.	
Poland	K.P.S. Menon	Ambassador	The Embassy of India in Poland, Warsaw.	Ambassador resident in Moscow.
Rumania	B.K. Acharya*	Ambassdor	—	Ambassador resident in Prague.
Saudi Arabia	M.K. Kidwai	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Jedda.	
Spain	Vijayalakshmi Pandit	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Alfonso XII, 46 (1st floor), Madrid.	Ambassador resident in London.
Sudan	R.G. Rajwade	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Ismail Pasha Avenue, P.O. Box 707, Khartoum.	
Sweden	Kewal Singh	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Strandvagen 47, IV, Stockholm.	Concurrently Ambassador to Denmark and Minister to Finland.
Switzerland	M.K. Vellodi	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 59 Thun-strasse, Berne.	Concurrently Minister to the Vatican and Ambassador to Austria.
Thailand	A.M. Sahay	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 139, Pan Road, Bangkok.	
Turkey	J.K. Atal*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 44, Kizilirmark Sokak, Kocatepe, Ankara.	
United Arab Republic	R.K. Nehru	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 29, Sharia Hassan Pasha, Flat 7, Zamalak, Post Box No. 718, Cairo.	Concurrently Minister to the Republics of Lebanon and Libya.
United States of America	M.C. Chagla	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 2107, Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 8, D.C.	Concurrently Ambassador to Mexico and Minister to Cuba.
U.S.S.R.	K.P.S. Menon	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 6 & 8, Ulitsa Obukha, Moscow.	Concurrently Minister to Hungary and Ambassador to Poland.

* Designate.

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Yugoslavia	Ali Yavar Jung	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Proleterskeh, Brigade 9, Belgrade.	Concurrently Minister to Bulgaria and Ambassador to Greece.
		HIGH COMMISSIONS		
Australia	P.A. Menon*	High Commissioner	Civic Centre, Canberra.	Concurrently Ambassador to New Zealand.
Canada	C.S. Venkatachar	High Commissioner	200, MacLaren Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario, Canada.	
Ceylon	Y.D. Gundevia	High Commissioner	67, Tarret Road, Post Box No. 882, Colpetty, Colombo.	
Ghana	B.K. Kapur	High Commissioner	P.O. Box-3040, Accra.	Concurrently Commissioner in Nigeria.
Malaya	S.K. Banerji	High Commissioner	High Commission for India, P.O. Box-59, 4, Gin Lek Road, Off Pahang Road, Kuala Lumpur.	
New Zealand	P.A. Menon*	High Commissioner	49, Willis Street, Wellington.	High Commissioner resident in Canberra.
Pakistan	R. Dayal	High Commissioner	Valika Mahal, Jahangir Sethna Road, New Town, Karachi-5.	
United Kingdom	Vijayalakshmi Pandit	High Commissioner	India House, Aldwych, London W.C. 2.	Concurrently Ambassador to Ireland and Spain.
		LEGATIONS		
Albania	Khub Chand	Minister		Minister resident in Rome.
Bulgaria	Ali Yavar Jung	Minister		Minister resident in Belgrade.
Cuba	M.C. Chagla	Minister		Minister resident in Washington
Finland	Kewal Singh	Minister		Minister resident in Stockholm.

* Ambassador-designate to Argentina.

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Hungary	K.P.S. Menon	Minister	The Legation of India in Hungary, Budapest.	Minister resident in Moscow.
Jordan	I.S.Chopra	Minister		Minister resident in Baghdad.
Lebanon	R.K. Nehru	Minister	214, Rue Bliss, Beirut, Lebanon.	Minister resident in Cairo.
Luxembourg	M.A. Rauf	Minister		Minister resident in Brussels.
Libya	R.K. Nehru	Minister		Minister resident in Cairo.
Vatican	M.K. Vellodi	Minister		Minister resident in Berne.
		SPECIAL MISSIONS		
United Nations	C.S. Jha	Permanent Representative for India to the United Nations (with rank of Ambassador)	Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations, New India House, 3 East 64 Street, New York.	
		COMMISSIONS		
Aden	Jagat Singh	Commissioner	Office of the Commissioner for the Government of India, Aden.	
British West Indies (including British Guiana)	N.V. Rajkumar	Commissioner	78, Marine Square, Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W. 1.	Concurrently Consul-General, Surinam.
Central African Federation (British)	I.J. Bahadur Singh	Commissioner	India House, 90-A, Victoria Street, P.O. 391, Salisbury, (S. Rhodesia).	Commissioner resident in Nairobi.
East Africa (British)	I.J. Bahadur Singh	Commissioner	India House, Duke Street, P.B. No. 30074, Nairobi (Kenya).	Concurrently Commissioner to Central African Federation and Consul-General to the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi.
Fiji	K.D. Bhasin	Commissioner	Vishal Bharteeya Buildings, Waimanu Road, G.P.O. Box 405, Suva (Fiji).	

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Hong Kong	F.M. De Mello Kamath*	Commissioner (Personal rank of Minister).	Tower Court, 11th Floor, (Near Sunning House), Hysan, Hong Kong.	
Mauritius	J.N. Dhamija	Commissioner	Frere Felix de Valois Street, Port Louis, Mauritius.	
Nigeria	B.K. Kapur	Commissioner	Office of the Asst. Comm. for India. Private Mail Bag, 2322, Lagos.	Commissioner resident in Accra.
Singapore	S.K. Banerji	Commissioner	India House, 31, Grang Road, P.B. No. 836, Singapore.	Commissioner resident in Kuala Lumpur..
Uganda	I.J. Bahadur Singh	Commissioner	Office of the Commissioner for India, P.O. Box 3265, Kampala (Uganda).	Commissioner resident in Nairobi

CONSULATES-GENERAL

Country/City	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Belgian Congo	I.J. Bahadur Singh	Consul General		Consul General resident in Nairobi
Copenhagen	Victor B. Strand	Honorary Consul General	Consul General for India, C/o Legation of India, Strandvagen 47, IV, Stockholm.	
Damascus	A.H. Safrani*	Consul General	26, Chare al-Jalaa, Damascus.	
Geneva	A.S. Mehta	Consul General	Consulate-General of India, 2, Place des Eaux-Vives, Geneva.	
Lhasa	S.L. Chibber	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Lhasa, P.O. Gyantse, Tibet.	
Madagascar	J.A. Shah	Consul General	Consulate General of India 14, Rue Percambone P.O. Box No. 1108, Tananarive, Madagascar.	
New York	M. Gopala Menon	Consul General (with personal rank of Minister)	Consulate General of India, 3 East 64 Street, New York.	
Ruanda Urundi	I.J. Bahadur Singh	Consul General		Consul General resident in Nairobi.

* Designate.

Country/City	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Saigon	S. Gupta	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 213 Rue Catinat, Saigon.	
San Francisco	C.J. Stracey*	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 417 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.	
Shanghai	S. Krishnaswami*	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 810, Yenanly, Central Shanghai (9).	
Surinam	N.V. Rajkumar	Consul General		Consul General resident in Port of Spain.
Helsinki	Jubo Savio	Honorary Consul General	Consul General of India, C/o Legation of India, Strandvagen 47, IV, Stockholm.	
Viet Nam (North)	A.G. Meneses	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 34, Ngo Quyen, Hanoi.	
Hamburg	R.D. Sathe*	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 14, Burchardetrasse, Hamburg.	
		CONSULATES		
Basra	Puran Singh	Honorary Consul	Consulate of India, Basra.	
Muscat	Mangharam Bhawandas	Consul	The Consulate of India, Muscat.	
Berlin	A.R. Sethi	Consul	Consulate of India, Joachim-staler strasse, 28 (1st floor), Berlin 15.	
Medan	Mehar Singh	Consul	Consulate of India, D.J. Tjokroaminoto 19, Medan, (Indonesia).	
Kobe	P.L. Bhalla	Consul	45/1, Kitano-cho, 4, Chome, Kobe.	
Khorramshahr	R.S. Hussain	Consul	Consulate of India, Khorramshahr.	
Sourabaya	Sampuran Singh	Consul	Djalan Rajr Gubeng, 32, Sourabaya.	

* Designate.

Country/City	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
		VICE-CONSULATES		
Jalalabad	H.L. Kashap	Vice-Consul	Vice-Consulate of India, Jalalabad.	
Kandahar	A.K. Bakshi	Vice-Consul	Vice-Consulate of India, Kandahar.	
Mandalay	K.L.S. Pandit	Vice-Consul	Vice-Consulate of India, Mandalay.	
Zahidan	D. Sareen*	Vice-Consul	Vice-Consulate of India, Zahidan, (East Iran), Via Teheran.	
Antwerp	H.S. Gopal Rao	Vice-Consul	Vice-Consulate of India, 43, Rue des Tanneurs, Antwerp.	
		AGENCIES		
Gyantse	R.S. Kapoor	Trade Agent	Indian Trade Agency, Gyantse (Tibet).	
Gartok	L. S. Jangpangi	Trade Agent	Indian Trade Agency, Gartok (West Tibet).	
Yatung	K.C. Johorey	Trade Agent	Indian Trade Agency, Yatung (Tibet).	

* Designate.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA

(As on April 1, 1959)

Country	*Name*	*Designation*	*Address*
Afghanistan	H.E. Sardar Ala General Mohamad Omer	Ambassador	24, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.
Argentina	H.E. Mr. Vicente Fatone	Ambassador	658, Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.
Austria	H.E. Dr. Arno Halusa	Ambassador	37/48, Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Belgium	H.E. Count Geoffroy d'Aspremont-Lynden	Ambassador	225, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
Brazil	H.E. Dr. Jose Cochrane de Alencar	Ambassador	8, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
Burma	H.E. T.M.T.S. U Than Aung	Ambassador	2, Kitchner Road, New Delhi.
Cambodia	H.E. Mr. Var-Kamel	Ambassador	25, Golf Links, New Delhi.
Chile	H.E. Mr. Miguel Serrano Fernandez	Ambassador	23, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
China	H.E. Mr. Pan Tzu-Li	Ambassador	Jind House, Lytton Road, New Delhi.
Czechoslovakia	H.E. Mr. Ing. Jiri Nosek	Ambassador	22/39, Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Denmark	Mr. Kaj Repsdorph	Chargé d' Affaires	9-A, Nizamuddin West, Mathura Road, New Delhi.
Ethiopia	H.H. Ras Haile Selassie Imru	Ambassador	29, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
France	H.E. Count Stanislas Ostrorog	Ambassador	2, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
Germany (Federal Republic of)	H.E. Dr. Wilhelm Melchers	Ambassador	6, Block 50 G, Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Greece	H.E. Mr. Nicolas Hadji Vassiliou	Ambassador	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.
Indonesia	H.E. Mr. R.H. Abdul Kadir	Ambassador	50-A, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Iran	H.E. Mr. Mochfegh Kazemi	Ambassador	1, Hailey Lane, New Delhi.
Iraq	Mr. Nathir A. Al-Umari	Chargé d' Affaires	21, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
Italy	H.E. Dr. Justo Giusti Del Giardino	Ambassador	7, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.

Country	*Name*	*Designation*	*Address*
Japan	H.E. Dr. Shiroshi Nasu	Ambassador	Plot Nos. 4 and 5, Block 50-G, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Laos	Prince Tiao Khamhing	Chargé d' Affaires	4, South-West Extension, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Mexico	Mr. Luis Fernandez MacGregor	Chargé d' Affaires (ad interim)	Room Nos. 36, 75, 76, Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Mongolia (People's Republic of)	H.E. Mr. Mangalyn Dugersuren	Ambassador	26, Golf Links Area, New Delhi.
Morocco	Mr. Al-Arabi Benani	Chargê d' Affaires	17/48, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Nepal	H.E. Lt. General Daman Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana	Ambassador	Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.
Netherlands	H.E. Mr. H.A. Helb	Ambassador	4, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.
Norway	H.E. Mr. Hans Olav	Ambassador	21, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi.
Philippines	H.E. Mr. Manuel A. Alzate	Ambassador	3rd Floor, Thapar House, Janpath, New Delhi.
Poland	H.E. Dr. Juliusz Katz-Suchy	Ambassador	22, Golf Links Area, New Delhi.
Rumania	H.E. Mr. Nicolae Cioroiu	Ambassador	48, Golf Links Area, New Delhi.
Saudi Arabia	H.E. Shaikh Yusuf Alfozan	Ambassador	6, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.
Spain	H.E. Count de Artaza	Ambassador	12A, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
Sudan	H.E. Syed Rahmatalla Abdulla	Ambassador	147, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi.
Sweden	H.E. Mrs. Alva Myrdal	Ambassador	27, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
Switzerland	H.E. Dr. Clemente Alberto Rezzonico	Ambassador	Theatre Communication Building, Radial Road No. 1, New Delhi.
Thailand	Mr. Chuai Mekhachamrun	Chargé d' Affaires	Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Turkey	H.E. Mr. Kadri Rizan	Ambassador	27, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
UAR	H.E. Mr. Omar Abou-Richeh	Ambassador	6, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.
USA	H.E. Mr. Ellsworth Bunker	Ambassador	Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.

Country	Name	Designation	Address
USSR	H.E. Mr. Panteleymon Kondratyevich Ponomarenko	Ambassador	Travancore House, Curzon Road, New Delhi.
Yugoslavia	H.E. Mr. Dusan Kveder	Ambassador	13, Sundar Nagar, Mathura Road, New Delhi.

HIGH COMMISSIONS

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Australia	H.E. Mr. Walter Russell Crocker	High Commissioner	Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Canada	H.E. Mr. Chester A. Ronning	High Commissioner	4, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
Ceylon	H.E. Sir Richard Aluwihare	High Commissioner	224, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
Ghana	H.E. Mr. John Bogolo Erzuah	High Commissioner	2, Golf Links, New Delhi.
Malaya	H.E. Mr. S. Chelvasingam MacIntyre	High Commissioner	15, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
New Zealand	H.E. Mr. R.L.G. Challis	Acting High Commissioner	10, Janpath, New Delhi.
Pakistan	H.E. Mian Ziaud Din	High Commissioner	Sher Shah Road, New Delhi.
United Kingdom	H.E. The Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Malcolm John MacDonald	High Commissioner	6, Tees January Marg, New Delhi.

LEGATIONS

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Albania	H.E. Mr. Ulvi Lulo	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	14, Rue Maroun Dokki, Cairo.
Bulgaria	H.E Mr. Lubomir Popov	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	198, Golf Links Area, New Delhi.
Finland	H.E. Mr. Aaro Pakaslahti	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	43-A, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
Holy See	H.E. The Most Rev. James R. Knox	Apostolic Internuncio	Neeti Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Hungary	H.E. Mr. Aladar Tamas	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	10, Pusa Road, Block No. 11, N.E.A., New Delhi.
Lebanon	H.E. Mr. Halim Sa'id Abu-Izzeddin	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	303, Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.

APPENDICES

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE COMMISSION*

In pursuance of the provisions of Article 344 of the Constitution, the President appointed a 21-member Commission called the "Official Language Commission", with the late Shri B.G. Kher as Chairman, in June 1955. The report of the Commission was submitted to the President on August 6, 1956 and later placed before both Houses of Parliament on August 12, 1957. It is at present under examination by a Parliamentary Committee of both Houses.†

The main views and recommendations of the Commission can be summarised as follows: (1) In the light of the fully democratic basis of Indian polity, it is not possible to envisage English as the language of India's mass medium. "The obvious linguistic medium for pan-Indian purposes is the Hindi language". (2) It is neither necessary nor possible to pronounce now whether a general change-over from English to Hindi would be practicable by 1965. This will depend on the efforts made in that direction in the meantime. (3) In view of the elastic provisions of the Constitution, it would be possible to continue the use of English even beyond the period of 15 years and to accommodate the situation as it develops without amending the Constitution. (4) Hindi will replace English only to a limited extent as it would not wholly 'step into the shoes' of English, the regional languages having been yielded their appropriate places. (5) For the present, no restriction should be placed on the use of English for any of the purposes of the Union. English should continue as an alternative medium as long as it is necessary and its discontinuance should be effected after sufficiently long notice. (6) The Devanagari script should be adopted, optionally, for the writing of other Indian languages besides the Union language. (7) The Central Government would be justified in prescribing a reasonable measure of knowledge of Hindi as a qualification for entry into the services by new entrants, provided a sufficiently long notice is given and the measure of linguistic ability is moderate. (8) When the time comes for the changeover, the Supreme Court will have to function only in the Hindi language. The lower levels of judiciary will function through the regional languages. This multiple linguistic pattern should be broken and integrated at the High Court level. (9) In the non-Hindi speaking areas, instruction in Hindi should be compulsory at the secondary stage, English to be taught hereafter in secondary schools principally as a "literary language" except where it is taken voluntarily. (10) The Commission do not accept the suggestion that there should be compensatory compulsion to Hindi-speaking students to learn another regional language other than Hindi. (11) The Commission suggest the establishment of a National Academy of Languages for the development of the Union and regional languages.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS††

Levy of Sales-tax on Building Contracts

The question for determination in this appeal** was whether the provisions of the Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1947, were *ultra vires* insofar as they sought to impose a tax on the value of materials used in the execution of a works contract treating the same as sale of goods by the contractor.

The Court held that the expression 'sale of goods' in Entry 48 of List II in the Government of India Act, 1935, is a *nomen juris*, its ingredients being an agreement to sell movables for a price and property passing therein pursuant to that agreement. In a building contract, which is one and indivisible, there is no sale of goods as such and it is not within the competence of the Provincial Legislature under Entry 48 to impose a tax on the supply of the materials used in such a contract treating it as a sale. But where the contract was divisible into two parts, one for work done and the other for the value of materials supplied in the execution of the work, the imposition of the sales-tax on the value of the materials so supplied or used will be legal.

Levy of Income-tax under a Discriminatory Procedure

In this case††† the liability of the appellant to pay income-tax was determined under the Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act, 1947 (a special Act designed to bring into light concealed incomes) and not the regular Income-Tax Act. After having taken advantage of certain concessions under the former Act and having entered into a settlement with the Government, the appellant subsequently repudiated his liability on the

*Appendix to Chapter III.

†The Committee's report has since been presented to Parliament on April 22,1959.

††Appendix to Chapter VI.

**The State of Madras v. Messrs. Ganon Dunkerly and Co.

†††Basheshar Nath v. the Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi and Rajasthan.

plea that his fundamental right under Article 14 (equality before the law and equal protection of the laws) of the Constitution was violated, insofar as he was subjected to a procedure which was more drastic than the one prescribed by ordinary law. The Supreme Court upheld the appellants' contention and quashed the order of the Government for the recovery of amounts still due under the settlement.

The Court also gave an important ruling on the question of waiver of fundamental rights. The Government's contention in the appeal was that even if there had been breach of a fundamental right, the appellant by voluntarily entering into a settlement must be taken to have waived his fundamental right and could not be permitted to set it up at a later stage. The Supreme Court held that the nature of the fundamental right flowing from Article 14 is such that it is not for a citizen or any other person entitled to its protection to waive any breach of the obligations on the part of the State.

Double Jeopardy Cases

These cases* involved two foreigners who were trying to cross the Indian border to Pakistan with huge undisclosed sums of Indian, Pakistani and American currency hidden in a secret chamber of their car and were apprehended by the Customs Authorities. They were found guilty under the Sea Customs Act; their currency and other things were confiscated and they were punished with personal penalty of Rs. 25 lakhs each by the Customs Collector. Subsequently they were also prosecuted under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act and the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

These two persons ultimately moved the Supreme Court by appeal and writ application contending that since they were already prosecuted and punished by the Customs Authorities, their subsequent conviction was illegal. They pleaded that under Article 20 (no person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once) their fundamental right has been infringed and their conviction should be set aside. The Supreme Court dismissed the appeal as also the writ application holding that the proceedings before the Sea Customs Authorities were in the nature of revenue proceedings and did not amount to a prosecution as understood under the Indian Penal Code or within the meaning of Article 20(2) of the Constitution and that the Order of the Customs Authorities could not be treated as a Judgment or Order of a Court or Judicial Tribunal for the purpose of sustaining a plea of double jeopardy.

Journalists' Wage Board Cases

A Wage Board constituted under the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, fixed the rates of wages in respect of working journalists employed in the various newspaper establishments in India. In this batch of cases** filed by the proprietors of certain newspapers in the Supreme Court, the vires of the said Act and the decisions of the Wage Board were challenged on the ground that they violated their fundamental rights guaranteed under Articles 19(1) (a) and 19 (1) (g) and 14 of the Constitution. The Supreme Court, while refusing to accept the said contention, held as follows:

(1) Article 19(1) (a) guarantees to all citizens freedom of speech and expression, which no doubt includes freedom of propagation of ideas. But as the enactment of the measure was intended to ameliorate the conditions of workmen in the newspaper industry, neither the intention nor the effect of the impugned Act was to take away the right of freedom of speech of the petitioners.

(2) Article 19(1) (g) which guarantees the right to carry on any trade or business is also not infringed, since the restrictions imposed by the different provisions of the impugned Act, except Section 5(1)(a)(iii) thereof, cannot be said to be unreasonable within the meaning of Article 19(6) of the Constitution. But Section 5(1)(a)(iii) of the Act, which provided for the award of gratuity to an employee who resigns from service of a newspaper establishment after a service of only three years, was considered to be an unreasonable restriction and that provision was struck down as violative of Article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution.

(3) Regarding the challenge under Article 14 of the Constitution which guarantees equality before the laws, it was held that, as reasonable classification for purposes of legislation was permissible and as the classification was based on an intelligible differential which distinguished the working journalists from other employees of newspaper establishments and as the differential had a rational relation to the object sought to be attained, i.e., the amelioration of the conditions of service of working journalists, the impugned Act cannot be said to subject the Press Industry employers to discriminatory treatment *vis-a-vis* other industrial employers governed by the ordinary law under the Industrial Disputes Act.

The decision of the Wage Board was, however, set aside by the Supreme Court as being illegal and void on the ground that it was *ultra vires* the impugned Act itself. Section 9 of the impugned Act laid down the circumstances which the Wage Board was to have regard

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* (1) Leo Roy Frey v. the State of Punjab, and (2) Thomas Dana v. the State of Punjab.

** Express Newspapers Private Ltd. and Others v. The Union of India and Others.

to in fixing the rates of wages. As the capacity of the newspaper establishments to pay was not properly considered, the Court held that the mandatory requirement of the said Section was not complied with and that the award of the Wage Board was, in the circumstances, illegal and void.

Privileges of Legislatures and Freedom of the Press

In this case* the Supreme Court considered the question whether under Articles 194(1 and (3)—conferring freedom of speech and certain powers, privileges and immunities on State Legislatures (analogous to those of the House of Commons in U.K.)—a State Legislature can claim a privilege in such a manner as to infringe an individual citizen's right to freedom of speech guaranteed under Article 19.

The first question for decision by the Court in this case was whether the British Parliament had, at the relevant time (January 26, 1950), the power and privilege of prohibiting the publication of even a true and faithful report of the debates or proceedings that take place in the House. The Court came to the conclusion that the British Parliament has not abandoned the said power, though it might not have had the necessity or occasion to exercise it for some considerable period and that the Bihar Legislative Assembly should be deemed to have such a power.

The Court had then to consider the further question as to whether the right of the Legislature under Article 194(3) to prohibit the publication of any reports of its debates or proceedings would prevail over the fundamental right of the petitioner under Article 19 (I) (a) to publish reports of Assembly proceedings. The Court was of the opinion that as Article 19 (I)(a) and Article 194 (3) formed part of the Constitution which was one organic whole, they have to be reconciled by applying the principle of harmonious construction. So construed, the provisions of Article 19(I)(a) which are general must yield and must give way to Article 194(I) and the latter part of its clause (3) which are special. The Court also held that as the petitioner was being asked to appear before the Committee of Privileges in accordance with procedure established by law, he cannot complain of the breach, actual or threatened, of his fundamental right to personal liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution.

*Presidential Reference***

The Kerala Legislative Assembly passed the Kerala Education Bill in 1957 with a view to provide for the better organisation and development of educational institutions in the State in exercise of the legislative powers conferred upon it by Articles 245 and 246 of the Constitution read with Entry 11 of List II in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. After the said Bill was passed, it was reserved by the Governor of Kerala for the consideration of the President of India under Article 200. The said Bill contained many provisions imposing considerable State control over the management of the educational institutions in the State of Kerala, aided or recognised. The provisions in so far as they affected the aided institutions were much more stringent than those which applied only to the recognised institutions. The width of the power of control thus sought to be assumed by the State appeared to the President to be calculated to raise doubts as to the constitutional validity of some of the clauses of the said Bill on the ground of apprehended infringement of the fundamental rights guaranteed to the minority communities by the Constitution and accordingly in exercise of the powers vested in him by Article 143(1) the President formulated four questions and referred them to the Supreme Court for consideration and report.

Article 14 of the Constitution, which guarantees the fundamental right of equality before the law, was the subject matter of questions 1 and 3 so referred. The doubt was whether the power conferred under certain provisions of the impugned Bill was not capable of being exercised in an arbitrary and discriminatory manner so as to strike at the Catholic Church, to eliminate their religion and to expropriate the properties of their schools. The Court was of the opinion that as the impugned provisions of the Bill contained the necessary safeguards against unfettered executive action and as the Legislature exercised sufficient control over executive action under the said provisions, the said provisions of the Bill cannot be said to be violative of Article 14 of the Constitution.

The subject matter of question 2 of the Reference was Article 30 (I) which guaranteed to all minorities whether based on religion or language, the right to administer educational institutions of their choice. It was doubted whether certain provisions of the Bill, which prescribed for the excercise of control by the State, interfered with the said fundamental right. The Supreme Court was of the opinion that some of the provisions of the Bill were violative of Article 30(I).

Question No. 4 pertained to the constitutionality of clause 33 of the Bill which excluded the jurisdiction of courts to interfere by temporary injunction or order restraining any proceeding taken under the Bill when it becomes an Act. The doubt was whether the said clause was opposed to Article 226 which conferred extensive jurisdiction on the High Courts to issue writs. The Supreme Court answered the question in the negative and observed that clause 33 was subject to the over-riding provisions of Article 226 of the Constitution.

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*M.S.M. Sharma v. Sri Krishna Sinha and Others.

**Special Reference No. 1 of 1958 regarding the Kerala Education Bill.

The ambit and scope of the jurisdiction to be exercised by the Supreme Court under Article 143 of the Constitution also came in for consideration in this matter. The Court was of the opinion that it is not incumbent on it to express an opinion in every case placed before it and that it will be quite open to it to decline to answer the questions referred in certain circumstances. It was also contended by counsel that the reference should not be entertained by the Court, as it pertained to the provisions of a Bill and not of an Act in its actual application to specific cases, and as the reference was incomplete in that all possible doubts and objections to provisions of the Bill on the ground that they infringe certain other provisions of the Constitution have not been referred to the Court for opinion. The Court was, however, of the view that these cannot be good or cogent reasons for declining to entertain the reference.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE LAW COMMISSION*

A brief summary of the important recommendations of the Law Commission on the reform of judicial administration is given below:

1. The working of the existing judicial system is not unsatisfactory and its abandonment is not desirable, though defects noticed therein can and should be removed. Greater use can be made of simpler procedures, such as Nyaya Panchayats.
2. Only the most suitable persons from the Bar or the High Courts should be appointed judges of the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice of India should have a tenure of at least five to seven years in order to familiarise himself with and discharge properly the mainfold duties of his high office.
3. Article 217 of the Constitution should be amended to provide that a judge of a High Court should be appointed only on the recommendation of the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned and with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of India. Consultation with the State Executive is necessary, but it should be limited only to an expression of opinion on the suitability of the person proposed by the Chief Justice ; it should not be open to the Executive to propose a nominee of its own and forward it to the Centre.
4. The senior-most puisne judge of a High Court should not automatically be appointed its Chief Justice unless he possesses ability and experience and is a competent administrator capable of handling complex matters. The appointment should be with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of India.
5. Merit should be the sole criterion in appointing High Court judges, and for the purpose of recruitment the entire country should be treated as one unit. An *ad hoc* body presided over by the Chief Justice of India should be created to draw up a panel of persons suitable for such appointments.
6. In order to maintain the efficiency of the administration of justice the setting up of Benches of the High Court at different centres in a State should be stopped.
7. In order to attract to the subordinate judiciary capable young graduates, an All-India Judicial Service, selected by means of a competitive examination on the lines of the I.A.S., should be created. Officers of this service should, as a rule, be allotted to States other than their own and should man 40 per cent of the posts in the State Judicial Service-Class I. Promotions should be only on grounds of merit and ability and not mere seniority.
8. Administration of justice being one of the primary functions of the State, it is not proper, on principle, to charge any fees from suitors in courts. Steps should be taken to reduce court fees so that the revenue from it is sufficient to cover the cost of the civil judicial establishment. The salaries of judicial officers should be a charge on the general tax-payer.
9. Legal aid to poor persons and persons of limited means is an obligation of a Welfare State. The State should provide the requisite funds to meet the purpose.
10. The system of legal education has been defective. Only graduates, selected after strict tests, should be allowed to take the degree course in law. The principal method of teaching law should continue to be by lectures, supplemented by seminars or group discussions. Those wishing to practise law should complete a professional course conducted by the Bar Council in procedural and practical subjects including professional ethics.
11. The recommendations of the All-India Bar Committee for the creation of a unified All-India Bar for the country and the establishment, composition and functions of the State and All India Bar Councils should be implemented. There should be a common roll of advocates who should have the right to practise in all the High Courts in India. There is no need for a separate Bar Council for the Supreme Court. The employment of touts by lawyers should be made a criminal offence.

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* Appendix to Chapter VI.

12. The system of treating judicial precedents as binding and citing them in courts makes for uniformity and certainty in the administration of laws. The system should, therefore, be continued.
13. A Law Reporting Council, consisting of the Advocate-General as the ex-officio member, an academic lawyer, a representative of the Bar Council, and two or three eminent lawyers representing the Bar Association of the High Court and the mofussil Bar should be constituted in every State, on the same lines as the Council of Law Reporting in England. A similar Council may be established for the publication of the reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court.
14. The inter-lacing of legislative powers of the Union and the States in the concurrent field and the establishment of a single hierarchy of courts administering both Central and State laws make it necessary that the Central and State laws should be expressed in one language. The establishment of a unified Bar and the all-India judicial service cannot be implemented in the absence of a uniform language. At some convenient date in the future, therefore, Hindi should replace English as the language of our statutes and law reports and the proceedings of the Supreme Court, High Courts and the subordinate Courts at the district level. In the interim period both Hindi and English should be used. The medium of instruction in all law-teaching institutions should also be Hindi.
15. There should be a permanent body or Commission, consisting of full-time members, at the Centre charged with the duty of periodically revising the enactments in the light of developments in law and for consolidating, co-ordinating and re-modelling them in the context of changed conditions, modern legal concepts and fresh legislation. New legislative proposals, unless of an emergent nature, should also be submitted to this Commission for detailed examination before enactment.
16. The time is not yet ripe for making confessional statements made to police officers generally admissible in evidence as in England. As an experimental measure, a beginning may, however, be made by making a confession made to a superior police officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent in presidency towns admissible in evidence, provided the case is investigated by such officer himself.
17. The presumption of innocence of the accused is a salutary principle and is fundamental to our system of criminal jurisprudence. The prosecution of an accused person should be conducted with utmost fairness without any eagerness on the part of the prosecutor to obtain a conviction. To ensure fair and efficient prosecutions, the prosecuting agency should, therefore, be separate from the police department, and all prosecutors should be legally qualified men recruited from the Bar.
18. The Jury system is time-consuming and expensive. It is difficult to find jurors of the right type, and such jurors as are generally available are easily approachable and can be moved by extra-judicial considerations. The system, which has had a long trial in India, has been a failure and, therefore, should be abolished.
19. Panchayat courts are capable of doing very useful work in simple civil and criminal cases. A determined effort should be made to establish and popularise panchayat courts in States where they are not firmly established. To avoid factional and partisan influences, a panchayat court may be constituted for a group of villages. The nyaya panchas should be given proper training before exercising judicial functions. To make panchayat courts live and effective institutions, special officers may be appointed to supervise their work and collect and publish all useful information in regard to the work done by them.
20. In view of the need for a co-ordinated policy, a properly equipped Central Ministry, which could act not only as a storehouse of information but also lay down standards in the matter of judicial administration for all States, should be created. Pending the creation of such a Ministry, a Special Officer should be appointed to take up the task of speedy implementation of the Report.

SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES*

FOR STUDIES ABROAD

Government of India Schemes

1. Agatha Harrison Fellowship for research work in modern or contemporary Indian history at the St. Anthony's College, Oxford.
2. Central Overseas Scholarships' Scheme for teachers of universities, colleges and comparable institutions of higher education.

*Appendix to Chapter VIII.

3. Union Territories Overseas Scholarships' Scheme for candidates who by birth or domicile are natives of the Union Territories.
4. Foreign Languages Scholarships' Scheme for specialisation in Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Persian, Russian, Spanish and Turkish.
5. Overseas Scholarships' Scheme for young and brilliant persons in the age group 20-25 and who are not in employment.
6. Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme of scholarships for post-graduate study at West German universities/institutions and practical training in industries.
7. Overseas Scholarships' Scheme for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.
8. Passage grants to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes candidates.
9. Programme for exchange of scholars between India and China.
10. Programme for exchange of scholars between India and Czechoslovakia.
11. Programme for exchange of scholars between India and Iraq.

Colombo Plan and Point Four Programme Scholarships and Fellowships

12. Colombo Plan Scholarships and Fellowships, for employees of the Union Ministry of Education including its attached and subordinate offices and also those who are employed in all-India integrated schemes which are co-ordinated in the Ministry, for training/study in the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Japan.
13. Point Four Programme Scholarships and Fellowships, for the employees of the Union Ministry of Education including its attached and subordinate offices and also those who are employed in all-India integrated schemes, for specialised training in the U.S.A.

UN and UNESCO Scholarships and Fellowships

14. U.N. Social Welfare Fellowships and Scholarships for suitably qualified social welfare personnel to gain additional knowledge and experience in their particular subjects of specialisation.
15. United Nations Technical Assistance Administration Programme of Scholarships and Fellowships for the employees of the Union Ministry of Education and its attached and subordinate offices for training/study in the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Japan.
16. Unesco Fellowships in the field of production of reading material for neo-literates.
17. Unesco grants for regional cultural studies—one Fellowship to an Indian national.

Foreign Governments' Scholarships and Apprenticeships

18. Austrian Government Scholarships for post-graduate research in any branch of engineering or medicine.
19. Belgian Government Scholarships for post-graduate research in mining, metallurgy, chemical engineering or naval architecture.
20. Czech Government Scholarships for post-graduate work and practical training in botany, zoology, geology, physics, atomic science, mathematics, public health and medicine.
21. East German Government Scholarships for post-graduate study for engineering/technical teachers.
22. French Government Scholarships for post-graduate study in engineering/technology/fine arts.
23. French Government Scholarships for specialised training in agriculture, applied scientific research, social subjects, public health, administration, architecture and town planning.
24. French Government Scholarships for post-graduate study/research in economics, history and French language and literature.
25. Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) Scholarships for post-graduate study/training of engineering/technical teachers and teachers of humanities and basic sciences.
26. Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) and the German Academic Exchange Service Scholarships for post graduate study/research in science, engineering and technology.
27. Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) Government Scholarships for technical training in industries.
28. Hungarian Government Scholarships for post-graduate research/training in manufacture of thermo-electric power plants, manufacture of railway rolling stock, manufacture of aluminium and manufacture of scientific instruments.
29. Italian Government Scholarships for post-graduate study in art, science, technology, museology, restoration of paintings and film technique.
30. Israeli Government Scholarships for post-graduate work in arid zone farming.
31. Japanese Government Scholarships for post-graduate research in any branch of agriculture, science, engineering or technology.

32. Netherlands Government Scholarships for post-graduate research in hydraulic engineering/fine arts.
33. Norwegian Government Scholarship for post-graduate study/research in statistics.
34. Norwegian Government Scholarships for post-graduate study in humanities.
35. Rumanian Government Scholarships for post-graduate research in oil technology, petroleum mining, geology and mining.
36. Spanish Government Scholarships for study of sculpture, restoration of paintings and museology.
37. Swiss Government Scholarships for post-graduate study/research in any branch of science, technology or engineering.
38. Swedish Government Scholarships for post-graduate study/research in any branch of science, technology or engineering.
39. Swedish Government Scholarship for post-graduate study/research in political science.
40. United Arab Republic Government Scholarships for training and research in irrigation engineering and cotton growth and research.
41. U.S.S.R. Government Scholarships for post-graduate study/research in any basic science, agriculture, medicine or technology.
42. Yugoslav Government Scholarships for higher study/research in agriculture, medicine, painting or technology.

Foreign Institutions'/Organisations' Scholarships/Fellowships for Study/Training

43. British Council Scholarships for research in Commonwealth studies, social studies, public administration and English phonetics.
44. Brush Aboe Group Commonwealth Scholarships for training in mechanical and electrical engineering in U.K.
45. Federation of British Industries Scholarships for practical training in different branches of engineering in British Industries in U.K.
46. Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg (West Germany) Scholarships for post-graduate study and research at the University of Hamburg.
47. German Academic Exchange Service Scholarships for post-graduate study/research in Indology.
48. Hamburg Chamber of Commerce Scholarships for technical training in industries.
49. Hamburg University Students' Union Scholarships for post-graduate study for engineering/technical teachers.
50. International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience Scholarships for practical training in the member countries.
51. London University Institute of Education Fellowships for investigation in some line of educational problem at the London Institute of Education.
52. London Transport Executive Scholarships for practical training in traffic operation and engineering.
53. Philippines University Scholarships for post-graduate study in history and political science.
54. Ridgefield Foundation (U.S.A.) Scholarships for post-graduate study/research in U.S.A.
55. Royal Commission for the London Exhibition of 1851 and Rutherford Scholarships of the Royal Society, London, for research in pure or applied sciences.

FOR STUDIES IN INDIA

For Foreign Nationals

1. Colombo Plan Fellowships and Scholarships for scholars from South and South-East Asian countries.
2. French Fellowships' Scheme for French nationals for post-graduate study and research.
3. General Cultural Scholarships' Scheme for Indian students and students from certain Asian, African and Commonwealth countries.
4. Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme for Fellowships for German nationals for post-graduate study and research.
5. Programme for Exchange of Scholars between China and India.
6. Programme for Exchange of Scholars between Czechoslovakia and India.
7. Programme for Exchange of Scholars between Poland and India.
8. Reciprocal Scholarships' Scheme for students from Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia and Austria.
9. Scholarships to Bhutanese students for school and college studies.
10. Scholarships to Sikkimese students for school and college studies.
11. UNESCO Fellowships and Scholarships for nationals of other member-countries for study/training in educational institutions.
12. Merit Scholarships in public schools to meritorious students.
13. Merit Scholarships for post-matriculation studies.

For Indian Nationals

14. Research Scholarships in humanities for students who have already taken a master's degree or its equivalent and wish to pursue advanced research in any branch of humanities.
15. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes Scholarships' Scheme for post-matriculation studies.
16. Scholarships for higher studies for candidates from non-Hindi speaking areas where facilities for higher studies in Hindi do not exist.
17. Scholarships for Young Workers in different cultural fields for training at recognised institutions or under approved instructors in any field of cultural activity, e.g., music (Hindustani and Karnatak, both vocal and instrumental, etc.), dancing, drawing, painting and sculpture.
18. Scholarships for blind persons over 16 years of age for higher academic education, vocational or professional training.
19. Scholarships for deaf persons over 16 years of age for education higher than of primary or middle standard, vocational or technical training.
20. Scholarships/other educational facilities to children of political sufferers.

ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTIONS*

(Awarding Degrees)

ANDHRA PRADESH

College of Engineering, Anantapur.
College of Engineering, Kakinada.
Department of Chemical Technology, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
J.V.D. College of Science and Technology, Waltair.
University College of Engineering, Andhra University, Waltair.
University College of Engineering, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

ASSAM

Assam Engineering College, Gauhati.

BIHAR

Bihar College of Engineering, Patna University, Patna.
Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri.
Birla Institute of Technology, P.O. Mesra, Ranchi.
Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad.
Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology, Muzaffarpur.

BOMBAY

Birla Viswakarma Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Vallabhvidyanagar, (via) Anand.
College of Engineering, Shivajinagar, Poona.
Department of Chemical Engineering, Bombay University, Bomoay.
Faculty of Technology and Engineering, M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda.
Government Engineering College, Nagpur.
J.J. School of Art, Bombay.
Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur University, Nagpur.
L.D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad.
L.M. College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad.
Lukhdhiraji Engineering College, Morvi.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.
Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli.
Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay.

KERALA

College of Engineering, Trivandrum.
Engineering College, Quilon.
Engineering College, Trichur.

MADHYA PRADESH

Government Engineering College, Jabalpur.
Government College of Mining and Mettalurgy, Raipur.
Madhav Engineering College, Gwalior.
Govindram Sakseria Technical Institute, Indore.

MADRAS

A.C. College of Engineering & Technology, P.O. Karaikudi.
A.C. College of Technology, Madras.

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*Appendix to Chapter VIII.

College of Engineering, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
College of Engineering, Madras.
Coimbatore Institute of Technology, P.O. Peelamedu, Coimbatore.
Department of Pharmaceuticals, Medical College, Madras.
Engineering College, Madurai.
Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.
Madras Institute of Technology, P.O. Chromepet, Madras.
P.S.G. & Sons Charities College of Technology, P.O. Peelamedu, Coimbatore.

MYSORE

B.D.T. Engineering College, Davangere.
B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bangalore.
B.V. Boomareddi College of Engineering & Technology, Hubli.
Engineering College, Gulburga.
Engineering College, Manipal, Mangalore.
Government College of Engineering, Bangalore.
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technical Institute, Bangalore.
National Institute of Engineering, Mysore.

ORISSA

University College of Engineering, Burla, P.O. Hirakud Colony, Sambalpur.

PUNJAB

Gurunanak Engineering College, Ludhiana.
Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh.
Punjab University Department of Pharmaceutics, Medical College, Amritsar.
Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala.
Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani.

RAJASTHAN

Birla College of Engineering, Pilani.
Birla College, Pilani.
M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur.

UTTAR PRADESH

College of Engineering & Technology, Muslim University, Aligarh.
College of Mining & Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
College of Technology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
Engineering College, Dayalbagh, Agra.
Engineering College, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur.
National Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.
University of Roorkee, Roorkee.

WEST BENGAL

Bengal Engineering College, Sibpore.
Bengal Tanning Institute, Calcutta.
College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur University, Calcutta.
Department of Applied Physics, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
Department of Applied Chemistry, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
Department of Radio Physics & Electronics, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.
Institute of Jute Technology, Calcutta.
Sericultural Training Institute, Berhampore.

DELHI

Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi.

ORGANISATIONS RECOGNISED BY THE SAHITYA AKADEMI*

Assamese

1. Assam Sahitya Parishad, Jorhat.

Bengali

1. Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, 243-1, Upper Circular Rd., Calcutta-6.
2. Rabindra Bharati, 5-Dwarkanath Tagore Lane, Calcutta-7.
3. Sahitya Sabha, Grand Trunk Road, Burdwan.
4. Ravi Vasar, C/o Shri Narendra Deb, 72, Hindustan Park, Calcutta.
5. Nikhil Bharat Bang Sahitya Sammelan, Delhi.

* Appendix to Chapter IX.

Gujarati

1. Gujarati Sahitya Parishad, Bombay.
2. Gujarat Sahitya Sabha, Ahmedabad.
3. Gujarat Vidya Sabha, Ahmedabad.
4. Lekhak-Milan, Bombay.
5. Premanand Sahitya Sabha, Baroda.
6. Rajkot Sahitya Sabha, Rajkot.
7. Narmad Sahitya Sabha, Surat.

Hindi

1. Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad.
2. Bharatiya Hindi Parishad, Allahabad.
3. Bihar Rashtrabhasha Parishad, Patna.
4. Biraj Sahitya Mandal, Mathura.
5. Kashi Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Varanasi.
6. Madhya Bharat Hindi Sahitya Samiti, Indore.
7. Sahityakar Sansad, Allahabad.

Kannada

1. Kannada Sahitya Parishad, Bangalore.
2. Karnataka Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Dharwar.
3. Karnatak Sahitya Prakashan, Lingampalli, Hyderabad-Dn.

Kashmiri

1. Bazme Kong Posh, c/o Jammu and Kashmir Cultural Conference, Srinagar.

Malayalam

1. Kerala Sahitya Akademi, Trivandrum.
2. Samastha Kerala Sahitya Parishad, Ernakulam.

Marathi

1. Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad, Poona.
2. Vidarbha Sahitya Sangh, Nagpur.
3. Marathwada Sahitya Parishad, Aurangabad.
4. Maharashtra Sahitya Sabha, Indore.

Oriya

1. Utkal Sahitya Samaj, Cuttack.
2. Visuva-Milan, Cuttack.

Punjabi

1. Punjabi Sahit Akademi, Ludhiana.
2. All-India Punjabi Likhari Sabha, Jullundur City.
3. Punjabi Sahitya Sabha, Amritsar.

Sanskrit

1. The Madras Samskrita Academy, c/o Madras Sanskrit College, Mylapore, Madras-4.
2. The Kuppuswami Sastri Research Institute, c/o Madras Sanskrit College, Mylapore, Madras-4.
3. The Sanskrit Sahitya Parishad, Tiruchirapalli.
4. Chitrodaya Pandita Parishad, Trivandrum.
5. Akhila Kerala Samskrita Parishad, Ernakulam.
6. The Desiya Pandita Mandala, c/o Shri M.P.L. Sastri, Malleswaram, Bangalore-3.
7. The Council of Sanskrit Education, Shri Ranga Nilayam, Hyderabad.
8. Gautami Vidya Pitham, Rajahmundry.
9. Samskrita Sahitya Parishad, 168/1, Raja Dinendra Street, Shyam Bazar, Calcutta.
10. Girvana Vagvardhini, Poona.
11. Samkrita Visva Parishad, c/o Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.
12. Kamarup Samskrita Sanjivini Sabha, Nalbari.
13. Samskrita Vidvat Sabha, Dvarakadhisa Bhavan, Narasimha Road, Baroda.
14. All-India Pandita Mahaparishad, Dharma Sangha Siksha Mandala, Durga Kund, Varanasi.
15. Samskrita Sahitya Sammelan, Bhadravani, Varanasi.
16. Svadhyaya Mandal, Pardi.
17. Samskrita Bhasha Prachari Sabha, Mora Hindi Bhavan, Nagpur.
18. All-India Sanskrit Sahitya Sammelan, Delhi.
19. Bhandarkar Research Institute, Poona.
20. Ganganath Jha Institute, Allahabad.
21. Sanskrit Parishad, Bikaner.

Tamil

1. Madurai Tamil Sangam, Madurai.
2. Karantai Tamil Sangam, Tanjore.
3. Tamil Valarchi Kazhagam, University Buildings, Madras.
4. Tamil Writers Association, Crescent Society, Triplicane, Madras-5.
5. Academy of Tamil Culture, Sterling Road, Nungambakam, Madras-31.
6. Tamil Isai Sangam, Annamalai Manram, G.T., Madras.
7. Chennai Tamil Sangam, Chintadripet, Madras.
8. Chennai Mahana Tamil Sangam, Tirunelveli.

Telugu

1. Andhra Saraswata Parishat, Tilak Road, Hyderabad.
2. Telugu Bhasha Samiti, University Buildings, Madras.
3. Andhra Sahitya Parishat, Kakinada.

Urdu

1. Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Hind, Aligarh.
2. Dar-ul-musannafin (Shibli Academy), Azamgarh.
3. Idara-e-Adabiyat-e-Urdu, Hyderabad.

INSTITUTIONS RECOGNISED BY THE SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI*

Andhra Pradesh

1. Andhra Nataka Kala Parishad, Gudivada.
2. Andhra Pradesh Sangeet Natak Academy, Hyderguda, Hyderabad.
3. Ganakalabhivardhani Sangam, Hanamkonda, Warangal.
4. Hyderabad Music and Dance Academy, Hyderabad.
5. Kakatiya Kala Samiti, Ramalingeswar Temple, Warangal.
6. Kala Mandal, 854, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad.
7. Kalakshetra, Eluru.
8. Lalit Kala Sangam, Kurnool.
9. Natak Kala Niketan, 3/4/374, Bagh Lingampally, Hyderabad.
10. Nava Kala Kendra, Alwal, Bolarum.
11. Sanmithra Natya Kala Samithi, B-2, 825, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad.
12. Saraswati Gana Sabha, Kakinada.
13. Shri Sarada Nrityaniketanam, Vallabhabhai Street, Kakinada.
14. Shri Ramakrishna Gandharava Vidyalayam, Vijyawada.
15. Shri Kanaka Durga Kala Samiti, P. Box. No. 58, Vijayawada.
16. Shri Thyagaraja Gana Sabha, Eluru.
17. Shri Thyagaraja Gana Sabha, Rashtrapati Road, Secunderabad.
18. Vijaya Fine Arts Association, 414 Gandhi Bhavan Road, Hyderabad.
19. Vidyanagar Music School, Vidyanagar, Hyderabad.

Assam

20. Assam Sangeet Natak Academy, Kismet, Upland Road, Shillong.
21. Binapani Natya Samiti, Hoiborgaon, Nowgong.
22. Dibrugarh Jnanadayinee Sangitayan, P.O. Rehabari, Dibrugarh.
23. Nowgong Dramatic Club, Nowgong.
24. Prabhat Chandra Sangeet Bidyapith, Gauripur.
25. Silchar Sangeet Vidyalaya, Silchar.

Bihar

26. Bharatiya Nritya Kala Mandir, Chhaju Baugh, Patna.
27. Bihar Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, Sinha Library Road, Patna.
28. Bihar Secretariat Dramatic Club, Patna.
29. Department of Music, Patna University, Patna.
30. Friends' Union Dramatic Club, Sultanganj.
31. Mahila Kala Mandir, Yarpur, Patna.
32. Patna Music Club, Patna.
33. Rabindra Parishad, Station Road, Patna.
34. Sangeet Mandal, Kadamkuan, Patna.
35. Shri Marutnandan Shahbad Sangeet Sangh, Arrah.
36. Vindhya Kala Mandir, Kazipur, Patna.

Bombay

37. Akhil Maharashtra Natya Vidya Mandir Samiti, Sangli.
38. Amateur Dramatic Party, Terrace Hall, Shantinath Bhawan, 2, Sion Road, Matunga.
39. Ballet Unit, Lila Cottage, Besant Street, Santa Cruz (West), Bombay-23.

*Appendix to Chapter IX.

40. Bharat Natya Sanshodhan Mandir, 312, Sadashiv Peth, Poona-2.
41. Bharatiya Sangeet Shikshapith, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.
42. Bombay Natya Sangh, Theatre Centre, 113-115, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1.
43. Chatur Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Mahal, Nagpur.
44. College of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics, M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda.
45. Darpana, Chidambaram, Osmanpur, Ahmedabad.
46. Friends' Circle, Kalyan.
47. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Dalmia Building, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
48. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Mandal, Poona.
49. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Mandal, C/o School of Indian Music, near Royal Opera House, Bombay.
50. Gayan Samaj and Deval Club, Khasbagh, Kolhapur.
51. Gujarati Natya Mandal, Devkaran Nanji Building, 24, Horniman Circle, Fort, Bombay.
52. Indian National Theatre, 9, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
53. Kala Kendra, Ambajogai, Mominabad.
54. Kalakshetra, Gopipura, Surat.
55. Kalyan Gayan Samaj, Kalyan.
56. Kala Nilayam, 6, Suresh Sadan, Brahmanwada Road, Bombay.
57. Lalit Kala Mandal, Rajpipla.
58. Little Ballet Troupe, Pereira Hill Road, Andheri, Bombay.
59. Maharashtriya Kalopasak Mandal, 658, Narayan Peth, Poona.
60. Natya Niketan Ltd. Model House, Proctor Road, Bombay.
61. Nadiad Kala Mandir, Station Road, Nadiad.
62. Poona Bharat Gayan Samaj, 861, Sadashiv Peth, Poona.
63. Rang Bhoomi, Modi Chambers, opposite Opera House, Bombay-7.
64. Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Rajkot.
65. Sangeet Nivedak Mandal, 377/12, Chinubhai Road, Khadia, Ahmedabad-1.
66. Sangeet Vidyalaya, Subhash Road, Ratnagiri.
67. Saraswati Gayan Samaj, Pandharpur.
68. Saurashtra Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, Rajkot.
69. School of Indian Music, Modi Chambers, opp. Opera House, Bombay-4.
70. Shree Srayasadhak Mitra Mandal, Ratan Kunj, Karalia Pole, Baroda.
71. Shri Vishnu Sangeet Vidyalaya, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Nasik.
72. Sur Singar Samsad, 198, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay-1.
73. Theatre Group, 7, Walton Road, Bombay.
74. Theatre Unit, 89, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay.
75. Union High School Music Circle, Malji Road, Broach.
76. Vyas Academy of Music, Ranade Road Extension, Dadar, Bombay.

Kerala

77. Ananda Nritya Kalayalam, Thevally, Quilon.
78. Gandhi Seva Sadan Kathakali Vidyalaya, P.O. Gandhi Seva Sadan, via Mankara.
79. Kerala Co-operative Cine Society Ltd., 3555, Thottummukhom, Alwaye.
80. Kerala Fine Arts Society, Darbar Hall Road, Ernakulam.
81. Kerala Kala Mandalam, Cheruthuruthi.

Madhya Pradesh

82. Artists Combine, Dr. Khitwadkar Wada, Lohia Bazar, Gwalior.
83. Bhatkhande Lalit Kala Samiti, Raipur.
84. Madhya Bharati Kala Parishad, Gwalior.
85. Malav Lok Sahitya Parishad, Ujjain.
86. Shankar Gandharva Vidyalaya, Lashkar, Gwalior.

Madras

87. Arts Academy, 42, Vellala St., Pursawalkam, Madras.
88. Bharat Fine Arts Club, 31, Kuppiah Chetty Street, West Mambalalm, Madras.
89. Classical Bharatanatyam School, 4, Varadarajulu Naidu Road, Egmore, Madras.
90. Department of Music, Madras University, Madras.
91. Department of Music, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
92. Egmore Dramatic Society, 43, Gengu Reddi Street, Egmore, Madras.
93. Indian Fine Arts Society, 34, South Mada Street, Mylapore, Madras.
94. Kalai Kazhagam, Devakottai.
95. Kalakshetra, Adyar, Madras.
96. Madras Sectt. Party, Fort St. George, Madras.
97. Madras State Sangeetha Nataka Sangam, C/o Central College of Karnatak Music, Brodie Castle, Madras.
98. Mangala Gana Sabha Bommalattam, 11. Vagasalai Street, Kumbakonam.
99. Music Academy, 115 E, Mowbray's Road, Madras.
100. Nataka Kazhagam, Thandavarayan Street, Royapettah, Madras.

101. Perambur Sangeet Sabha, Perambur, Madras.
102. Sai Gana Sabha, 37, Alamelumangapuram, Mylapore, Madras-4.
103. Sarda Gana, Sabha, 37, South Street, Karur.
104. Shri Parthasarathi Swami Sabha, Triplicane, Madras.
105. Shri Thyagaraja Sangeetha Vidwat Samajam, 5, Thyagarajapuram, Madras-4.
106. Thyaga Brahma Gana Sabha, Thyagarayanagar, Madras.

Mysore

107. Anand Prasaraka Karnatic Natya Sangh, Hulyal.
108. Arts Circle, Gondhali Galli, Belgaum.
109. Ayyanar College of Music, Bangalore.
110. Ayyanar College of Music, Narayana Shastri Road, Mysore.
111. Bala Bharathiya Sangh, Agrahara Street, Hassan.
112. Bangalore Sangeeth Sabha, 1st Main Road, Seshadripuram, Bangalore-3.
113. Bharatha Natya Kalashala, R.B.A.N.M's High School Buildings, Civil Area, Bangalore.
114. Chaya Artists, Chamarajapet, Bangalore.
115. Dharmarth Sangeet Pathshala, Mangalwar Peth, Dharwar.
116. Ganamandiram, 78, Basavanagudi, Bangalore-4.
117. K.K.A.S.N. Mandali, Kaginelli.
118. Kaniyara Seva Samaja, 49, Sirsi Road, Chamarajapet, Bangalore-2.
119. Karnataka Sangeet Vidyalaya, Shankarpur, Bangalore.
120. Karnatak Sangh and Wachanalaya, Anantashayan Galli, Belgaum.
121. Keshava Nrityashala, Malleswaram, Bangalore-3.
122. Lalitha Kala Mandal, 271, Kadri Road, Mangalore-3.
123. Malleswaram Sangeetha Sabha, Bangalore-3.
124. Mitra Vrunda, Hassan.
125. Mysore State Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, New Public Office Buildings, Bangalore.
126. North Kanara District Kala Mandal, Sirsi.
127. Nrishimha Kala Kunj, Karwar.
128. Oriental Dummy Horse Dance Institute, Tasker Town, Bangalore.
129. Prabhatha Kala Vidaru, 61, Jain Temple Street, Visveswarapuram, Bangalore-4.
130. Sai Ram Mandir, 47, Veera Pillai Street, Bangalore.
131. Sangeetha Kalabhivardhini Sabha, 1670, Mosakeri, K.R. Mohalla, Mysore.
132. School of Culture, Theosophical Society, Belgaum.
133. Shri Krishna Sangeet Vidyalaya, Bijapur.
134. Shri Mallikarjun Natya Amateurs, Jamkhandi.
135. Shree Ramseva Mandali, Chamrajpet, Bangalore.
136. Shri Varalakshmi Academy of Fine Arts, 668, Chamaraja Road, Mysore.
137. Shri Bharath Seva Mandali, Cubbonpet, Bangalore-2.
138. Shri Purandhara Thyagaraja Sangeeta Pathashala, Mandi Mohalla, Mysore.
139. Sri Sadguru Sangeeta Pathashala, P.O. Mandya, Mysore.
140. Sri Saraswathi Ganakala Mandiram, 2638, Chamundipuram, Mysore.
141. Vani Institute of Music, 5th Main Road, Chamrajapet, Bangalore-2.
142. Varadachar Memorial Art Association, 141, Balepet, Bangalore-2.
143. Vijaya College of Music, Basavanagudi, Bangalore.
144. Vijaya Dramatic Association, Gadag.

Orissa

145. Kala Vikash Kendra, Banka Bazar, Cuttack.
146. Mahavir Natya Sangh, Baramba, Cuttack.
147. Mayurbhanj Chhow Dance Organisation, Baripada.
148. National Music Association, Baxi Bazar, Cuttack.
149. Orissa Sangeet Parishad, Puri.
150. Orissa Sangeet Natak Academy, P.B. No. 56, Bhubaneswar.
151. Utakal Sangeet Samaj, Cuttack.

Punjab

152. Bharatiya Sangeet Sabha, Yadavindra Stadium, Patiala.
153. Pracheen Kala Kendra, 40/22-A, Chandigarh.
154. Shri Harivallabh Sangeet Maha Sabha, Devi Talao, Jullundur.

Rajasthan

155. Ajmer Music College, Ajmer.
156. Ajmer Sangeet Natak Academy, Ajmer.
157. Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur.
158. Rajasthan Sangeet Natak Akademi, Jodhpur.

Uttar Pradesh

159. Bharatiya Kala Niketan, Chandausi.
160. Bharatiya Sangeet Vidyalaya, Lakhimpur-Kheri.

161. Bharatiya Sangeet and Lalit Kala Vidyapeeth, Mall Road, Kanpur.
162. Bhatkhande College of Hindustani Music, Lucknow.
163. Bhatkhande Sangeet Vidyapith, Kaiserbagh, Lucknow.
164. Braj Mandal Sahkari Samaj, Mathura.
165. College of Music and Fine Arts, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
166. Department of Music, Allahabad University, Allahabad.
167. Hari Samkirtan Sabha, Nainital.
168. Kambhoj Saptakala Niketan, Meerut.
169. Lok Kalakar Sangh, Almora.
170. Nagari Natak Mandali, Kabir Chaura, Varanasi.
171. Sangeet Parishad, D-50/143, Suryakund, Varanasi.
172. Sangeet Samaj College, Tilak Road, Meerut.
173. Sangeet Samaj (Jattiwara), Meerut.
174. Vishwa Sewa Sadan, Meerut.

West Bengal

175. Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, 5, Dwarakanath Tagore Road, Calcutta-7.
176. Banga Vani, Nabadvip.
177. Bohurupee, 11 A, Nasiruddin Road, Calcutta-17.
178. Children's Little Theatre, 2, Tilak Road, Calcutta-29.
179. Dakshinee, 1, Deshapriya Park Road, Calcutta-29.
180. Gitabitan, 155, Russa Road, Calcutta.
181. Hrishikesh Sangeet Vidyalaya, Nabadwip.
182. Indian People's Theatre Association, 46, Dharamtulla Street, Calcutta.
183. Sangita Bhawan, Viswa-Bharati, Santiniketan.
184. Shankar Mitter Kirtan Shikshalaya, P/512, Lake Road Extension, Calcutta-26.
185. Sri Sri Ramkrishna Sura Bharati, Suri-Birbhum.

Delhi

186. Bharatiya Kala Kendra, 5-B Pusa Road, New Delhi.
187. Bharatiya Sangeet Vidyalaya, 165-D, Kamla Nagar, Delhi.
188. Bharatiya Natya Sangh, Flat No. 34, Shanker Market, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
189. Bharatiya Sangeet Sadan, 5, Bazar Lane, Babar Road, New Delhi.
190. Children's Little Theatre, 1, Sonehri Bagh Road, New Delhi.
191. Delhi Karnataka Sangh, 10, Akbar Road, New Delhi.
192. Delhi Natya Sangh, 7A, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.
193. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, 42-C, Prem House, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
194. Hindustani Theatre, 1 Dupliex Road, New Delhi.
195. Indian National Theatre, 7, Prem House, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
196. Kala Vihar, 16A/18 Ajmal Khan Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
197. Little Theatre Group, Post Box 204, New Delhi.
198. Sangeet Bharati, near Mandi House, New Delhi.
199. Sangeet Niketan, Billimaran, Delhi.
200. Sri Shanmukhananda Sangeetha Sabha, Reading Road, New Delhi.
201. Saraswati Samaj, 42-C Prem House, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
202. Theatre Arts Society, 83, Man Nagar, New Delhi.
203. Three Arts Club, 1 D, School Lane, New Delhi.
204. Triveni Kala Sangam, M. Block, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

INSTITUTIONS/ORGANISATIONS RECOGNISED BY THE LALIT KALA AKADEMI*

ANDHRA PRADESH

Hyderabad Art Society, c/o Government School of Arts, Hyderguda, Hyderabad.

BIHAR

Shilpa Kala Parishad, c/o Government School of Art, Patna.

BOMBAY

Art Society of India, Sandhurst House, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
Bharatiya Kala Prasarini Sabha, 947-A, Sadashiv Peth, Laxmi Road, Poona—2.
Bombay Art Society, Jehangir Art Gallery, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.
Indian Institute of Architects, Prospect Chambers Annexe, Fort, Bombay.
Indian Sculptors' Association, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay—26.
Kala Niketan, 117-B, Mahadwar, Kolhapur.
Model Art Institute, Noor Building, Opp. Western Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay—28.
Saurashtra Kala Mandal, Rajkot.

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*Appendix to Chapter IX.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Jammu and Kashmir Akademi of Art and Culture, Srinagar.

MADHYA PRADESH

Madhya Bharat Kala Parishad, Gwalior.

MADRAS

National Art Gallery, Government Museum, Madras.
Progressive Painters' Association, 2, Casa Major Road, Madras.
South Indian Society of Painters, Museum House, Madras—8.

MYSORE

Vijaya Art Institute, Gadag.

PUNJAB

Indian Academy of Fine Arts, Cooper Road, Amritsar.

RAJASTHAN

Rajasthan Lalit Kala Akademi, Krishna Niwas, Mahbir Road, Jaipur.

UTTAR PRADESH

Kala Kendra, 1, Patel Road, Dehra Dun.
U.P. Artists' Association, 37, Hazratgunj, Lucknow.

WEST BENGAL

Academy of Fine Arts, Indian Museum House, 27, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
The Calcutta Art Society, 7, Lindsay Street, Calcutta—16.

DELHI

All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, Old Mill Road, New Delhi.
Delhi Silpi Chakra, 19, Shankar Market, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
Sarada Ukil School of Art, 66, Janpath, New Delhi.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Panchal Lalit Kala Akademi, c/o Government School of Art, Moryn, Simla.

OUTSTANDING BOOKS SELECTED FOR A CASH AWARD OF Rs. 5000 EACH
1958*

Bengali	*Anandibai Ityadi Galpa (short stories)*	Rajasekhara Bose
Gujarati	*Darshan ane Chintan (philosophical essays)*	Pandit Shukhlalji
Hindi	*Madhya Asia Ka Itihas (History of Central Asia)*	Rahul Sankrityayan
Kannada	*Aralu-Maralu (poems)*	D.R. Bendre
Kashmiri	*Sat Sangar (short stories)*	Akhtar Mohiuddin
Malayalam	*Kazhinja Kalam (autobiography)*	K.P. Kesava Menon
Marathi	*Bahurupi (autobiography)*	Chintamanrao Kolhatkar
Oriya	*Ka (novel)*	Kanhucharan Mohanty
Tamil	*Chakravarti Tirumagan (Ramayana retold in prose)*	C. Rajagopalachari
Urdu	*Atishe Gul (poems)*	Jigar Moradabadi

AWARDS FOR MUSIC, DANCE AND DRAMA
1958-59*

Hindustani Music

Vocal	.. Krishnarao Shankar Pandit
Instrumental	.. Ustad Jehangir Khan

*Appendix to Chapter IX.

Karnatak Music

Vocal	.. G.N. Balasubramaniam
Instrumental	.. Rajamanickam Pillai

Dance

Bharata Natyam	.. Gauri Amma
Kathak	.. Sundar Prasad

Drama

Acting	.. P. Sambanda Mudaliar
Direction	.. Shombhu Mitra

Film

Acting	.. Ashok Kumar
Direction	.. Satyajit Roy

LALIT KALA AKADEMI AWARDS 1959*

Modern Art

Raghav R. Kaneria.
A.S. Jagannathan.
Mohammed Yasin

Academic—Realistic Art

Ratan Wadke.
Sunil Kumar Das
Dipak Prasad Banerjee

Oriental Art

P. Khemraj
Bhagwan Kapoor
Bihari Barbhaiya

Best Exhibit of the year

Mohammed Yasin.

MEDICAL COLLEGES**

ANDHRA PRADESH:	Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam; Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad; Medical College, Guntur ; Medical College, Kurnool ; Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad ; Medical College, Kakinada.
ASSAM:	Medical College, Dibrugarh.
BIHAR:	Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna; Darbhanga Medical College, Laheriasarai ; Medical College, Ranchi.
BOMBAY:	Grant Medical College, Bombay ; Seth G.S. Medical College, Bombay ; T.N. Medical College, Bombay ; B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad ; B.J. Medical College, Poona ; Medical College, Baroda; Medical College, Aurangabad ; M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar ; Medical College, Nagpur.
KERALA:	Medical College, Trivandrum ; Medical College, Kozhikode.
MADHYA PRADESH:	Medical College, Jabalpur ; Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore ; Gajra Raja Medical College, Gwalior ; Medical College, Bhopal.
MADRAS:	Medical College, Madras ; Stanley Medical College, Madras ; Christian Medical College, Vellore ; Medical College, Madurai.
MYSORE:	Kasturba Medical College, Manipal, (Mangalore) ; Medical College, Mysore ; Medical College, Bangalore ; Karnatak Medical College, Hubli.

*Appendix to Chapter IX.

**Appendix to Chapter XI.

ORISSA: Sriram Chandra Bhanj Medical College, Cuttack.

PUNJAB: Medical College, Amritsar; Christian Medical College, Ludhiana; Medical College, Patiala.

RAJASTHAN: Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur.

UTTAR PRADESH: King George Medical College, Lucknow,; Sarojini Naidu Medical College, Agra; G.S.V. Medical College, Kanpur.

WEST BENGAL: Medical College, Calcutta; R.G. Kar Medical College, Belgachia, Calcutta; Nilratan Sircar Medical College, Calcutta; National Medical Institute, Calcutta; Bankura Sammilani Medical College, Bankura.

DELHI: Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi; All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi; Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi.

PONDICHERRY: Medical College, Pondicherry.

DENTAL COLLEGES*

ANDHRA PRADESH

Dental Wing, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad.

BOMBAY

Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay; Sir C.E.M. Dental College, Bombay.

KERALA

Dental Wing, Medical College, Trivandrum.

MADRAS

Dental Wing, Madras Medical College, Madras.

PUNJAB

Dental College, Amritsar; Government Dental College, Patiala.

UTTAR PRADESH

Dental Wing, King George Medical College, Lucknow.

WEST BENGAL

Calcutta Dental College, Calcutta.

AYURVEDIC COLLEGES*

Andhra Pradesh: Nizamia Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad.

Assam: Ayurvedic College, Gauhati.

Bihar: Government Ayurvedic College, Patna.

Bombay: Post-Graduate Training Centre in Ayurveda, Jamnagar; Podar Ayurvedic College, Bombay; Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Surat; Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Ahmednagar; Aryangla Vaidyak Mahavidyalaya, Satara; J.S.M.G. Ayurvedic Medical College, Nadiad; Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona; Gulabkunvarba Ayurved Vidyalaya, Jamnagar; Shudha Ayurvedic College, Bombay; Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur; Radhakrisan Toshniwal Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Akola; Vidarbha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Amravati; Universal Health Institute, Bombay; Shudha Ayurved Vidyalaya, Nasik; Ashtang Sudha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona.

Kerala: Ayurvedic College, Trivandrum.

Madras: Integrated College of Integrated Medicine, Madras; Mylapore Ayurvedic College, Madras.

Madhya Pradesh: Government Ayurvedic College, Raipur; Government Ayurvedic College, Gwalior; Rajkumarsingh Ayurvedic College, Indore.

Mysore: Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore.

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Orissa: Gopaboundhu Ayurveda Vidyapitha, Puri; Sadasiva Sanskrit College, Puri; Bidya Bhusan Sanskrit College, Bolangir; Sanskrit College, Parlakimedi.

Punjab: Shri Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Jullundur; Government Ayurvedic College, Patiala; Ayurvedic College, Amritsar.

Rajasthan: Government Ayurvedic College, Jaipur; Government Ayurvedic College, Udaipur.

Uttar Pradesh: B.K. Ayurvedic College, Jhansi; R.A. College, Hardwar; Gurukul Ayurvedic College, Kangri; L.H. Ayurvedic College, Pilibhit; Meerut Ayurvedic College, Meerut; Ayurvedic College, Dehra Dun; Ayurvedic College, Atarra; H.D. Ayurvedic College, Varanasi; Arjun Ayurvedic College, Varanasi; Baldeo Ayurvedic College, Baragaon; Uttarakhand Ayurvedic College, District Garhwal; K.K. Ayurvedic College, Lucknow; Gurukul Ayurvedic College, Vrindaban; Mahila Ayurvedic College, Meerut; Dwivedi Ayurvedic College, Kanpur; State Ayurvedic College, Lucknow.

West Bengal: Jamnibhushan Ashtang Ayurvedic College, Calcutta; Shyamadas Ayurvedic Vidyapith, Calcutta; Kalptaru Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya, Calcutta.

Delhi: Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi.

TIBBIYA COLLEGES*

Andhra Pradesh: Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad.

Bihar: Government Tibbi College, Patna.

Delhi: Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi; Jamia Tibbia, Delhi.

Uttar Pradesh: Takmil-Ut-Tib College, Lucknow; Unani Medical College, Allahabad; Tibbia College, Saharanpur; Tibbiya College, Muslim University, Aligarh.

FILM AWARDS**

(for films produced in 1958)

Award	*Film*	*Language*	*Producer*
President's Gold Medal and a cash prize of Rs. 25,000 for the best feature film	'Sagar Sangame'	Bengali	
Certificate of Merit and a cash prize of Rs. 12,500 for the second best feature film	'Jalsaghar'	Bengali	Aurora Film Corporation, Calcutta.
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film.	'School Master'	Kannada	Padmini Pictures, Madras.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Hindi	'Madhumati'	Hindi	Bimal Roy, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Hindi	'Lajwanti'	Hindi	De-Lux Films, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film in Hindi	'Karigar'	Hindi	Vasant Joglekar, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Marathi	'Dhakti Jaoo'	Marathi	Wamanrao Kulkarni, and Vishnupant Chavan, Poona.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Bengali	'Sagar Sangame'	Bengali	

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Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Bengali	'Jalsaghar'	Bengali	Aurora Film Corporation, Calcutta.
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film in Bengali	'Dak-Harkara'	Bengali	Agragami Productions, Calcutta.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Assamese	'Ronga Police'	Assamese	Milita Silpi Cine Production, Jorhat.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Tamil	'Thangapadumai'	Tamil	Jupiter Pictures, Madras.
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Tamil	'Annayin Anai'	Tamil	Paragon Pictures, Madras
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Telugu	'Pellinati Pramanalu'	Telugu	Jayanthi Pictures, Madras.
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Telugu	'Mangalya Balam'	Telugu	Annapurna Pictures, Madras.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Kannada	'School Master'	Kannada	Padmini Pictures, Madras
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Malayalam	'Nair Pidicha Pulivaal'	Malayalam	Associated Producers, Madras.
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Malayalam	'Randidangazhi'	Malayalam	Neela Productions, Trivandrum.
President's Gold Medal and a cash prize of Rs. 5,000 for the best documentary film	'Radha Krishna'	English	Films Division, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit and a cash prize of Rs. 2,500 for the second best documentary film	'The Story of Dr. Karve'	English	Films Division, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit for the third best documentary film	'Call of the Mountains'	English	Films Division, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit for the best children's film	'Virsa and the Magic Doll'	English	Little Cinema, Calcutta.

TAX PAYABLE ON INCOME OR INCOMES*

(Tax at 1958-59 rates on total incomes)

Income	MARRIED PERSONS		MARRIED WITH ONE CHILD		MARRIED WITH MORE THAN ONE CHILD		UNMARRIED	
	Wholly earned	Wholly unearned	Wholly earned	Wholly unearned	Wholly earned	Wholly unearned	Wholly earned	Wholly unearned
3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,200	6	6	..	..	..	..	66	66
3,600	18	18	9	9	..	..	78	78
4,200	36	36	27	27	18	18	96	96
4,800	54	54	45	45	36	36	114	114
5,000	60	60	51	51	42	42	120	120
6,000	120	120	111	111	102	102	180	180
7,200	192	192	183	183	174	174	252	252
8,400	305	349	296	338	287	328	369	421
9,600	419	479	409	468	400	457	482	551
10,000	457	522	447	510	438	500	520	594
12,000	688	786	678	775	669	764	751	858
13,200	848	970	839	959	829	948	911	1,042
14,400	1,025	1,171	1,015	1,160	1,006	1,150	1,088	1,243
15,000	1,113	1,272	1,103	1,261	1,094	1,250	1,176	1,344
16,800	1,453	1,661	1,444	1,650	1,434	1,639	1,516	1,733
18,000	1,680	1,920	1,670	1,909	1,661	1,898	1,743	1,992
20,000	2,058	2,352	2,048	2,341	2,039	2,330	2,121	2,424
24,000	3,381	3,864	3,381	3,864	3,381	3,864	3,381	3,864
25,000	3,696	4,224	3,696	4,224	3,696	4,224	3,696	4,224
30,000	5,796	6,624	5,796	6,624	5,796	6,624	5,796	6,624

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TAX PAYABLE ON INCOME OR INCOMES*

(Continued)

Income	MARRIED PERSONS		MARRIED WITH ONE CHILD		MARRIED WITH MORE THAN ONE CHILD		UNMARRIED	
	Wholly earned	Wholly unearned	Wholly earned	Wholly unearned	Wholly earned	Wholly unearned	Wholly earned	Wholly unearned
36,000	8,631	9,864	8,631	9,864	8,631	9,864	8,631	9,864
40,000	10,521	12,024	10,521	12,024	10,521	12,024	10,521	12,024
42,000	11,676	13,344	11,676	13,344	11,676	13,344	11,676	13,344
45,000	13,408	15,324	13,408	15,324	13,408	15,324	13,408	15,324
48,000	15,141	17,304	15,141	17,304	15,141	17,304	15,141	17,304
55,000	19,446	22,224	19,446	22,224	19,446	22,224	19,446	22,224
60,000	22,596	25,824	22,596	25,824	22,596	25,824	22,596	25,824
66,000	26,691	30,504	26,691	30,504	26,691	30,504	26,691	30,504
70,000	29,421	33,624	29,421	33,624	29,421	33,624	29,421	33,624
72,000	30,891	35,304	30,891	35,304	30,891	35,304	30,891	35,304
84,000	39,711	45,384	39,711	45,384	39,711	45,384	39,711	45,384
85,000	40,446	46,224	40,446	46,224	40,446	46,224	40,446	46,224
90,000	44,121	50,424	44,121	50,424	44,121	50,424	44,121	50,424
96,000	48,531	55,464	48,531	55,464	48,531	55,464	48,531	55,464
1,00,000	51,471	58,824	51,471	58,824	51,471	58,824	51,471	58,824
1,50,000	89,971	1,00,824	89,971	1,00,824	89,971	1,00,824	89,971	1,00,824
2,00,000	1,28,471	1,42,824	1,28,471	1,42,824	1,28,471	1,42,824	1,28,471	1,42,824
2,50,000	1,66,971	1,84,824	1,66,971	1,84,824	1,66,971	1,84,824	1,66,971	1,84,824
3,00,000	2,05,471	2,26,824	2,05,471	2,26,824	2,05,471	2,26,824	2,05,471	2,26,824
3,50,000	2,43,971	2,68,824	2,43,971	2,68,824	2,43,971	2,68,824	2,43,971	2,68,824
4,00,000	2,82,471	3,10,824	2,82,471	3,10,824	2,82,471	3,10,824	2,82,471	3,10,824
5,00,000	3,59,471	3,94,824	3,59,471	3,94,824	3,59,471	3,94,824	3,59,471	3,94,824
10,00,000	7,44,471	8,14,824	7,44,471	8,14,824	7,44,471	8,14,824	7,44,471	8,14,824
20,00,000	15,14,471	16,54,824	15,14,471	16,54,824	15,14,471	16,54,824	15,14,471	16,54,824
30,00,000	22,84,471	24,94,824	22,84,471	24,94,824	22,84,471	24,94,824	22,84,471	24,94,824

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RATES OF ESTATE DUTY*

PART I

In the case of any property which passes or is deemed to pass on the death of the deceased:

				Rate of duty
(1) On the first	Rs.	50,000	of the principal value of the estate	Nil
(2) On the next	Rs.	50,000	„	6 Per cent
(3) On the next	Rs.	50,000	„	8 „ „
(4) On the next	Rs.	50,000	„	10 „ „
(5) On the next	Rs.	1,00,000	„	12 „ „
(6) On the next	Rs.	2,00,000	„	15 „ „
(7) On the next	Rs.	5,00,000	„	20 „ „
(8) On the next	Rs.	10,00,000	„	25 „ „
(9) On the next	Rs.	10,00,000	„	30 „ „
(10) On the next	Rs.	20,00,000	„	35 „ „
(11) On the balance			„	40 „ „

PART II

In the case of shares or debentures held by the deceased in any such company as referred to in section 20A:

	Rate of duty
(1) If the principal value of the shares or debentures does not exceed Rs. 5,000	Nil
(2) If the principal value of the shares or debentures exceeds Rs. 5,000	7½ per cent

RATES OF WEALTH TAX*

PART I

	Rate of Tax
(a) In the case of every individual:	
(i) on the first rupees two lakhs of net wealth	Nil
(ii) on the next rupees ten lakhs of net wealth	½%
(iii) on the next rupees ten lakhs of net wealth	1%
(iv) on the balance of net wealth	1½%
(b) In the case of every Hindu undivided family:	
(i) on the first rupees four lakhs of net wealth	Nil
(ii) on the next rupees nine lakhs of net wealth	½%
(iii) on the next rupees ten lakhs of net wealth	1%
(iv) on the balance of net wealth	1½%

PART II

In the case of every company:

(i) on the first rupees five lakhs of net wealth	Nil
(ii) on the balance of net wealth	½%

Provided that in the case of a company which has incurred a net loss in any year computed in the manner hereinafter provided and which has not declared any dividend on its equity capital in respect of that year, the rate of tax for the relevant year shall be nil.

The loss referred to in the above proviso shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of sections 8,9, 10 and 12 of the Income-tax Act but without deducting the allowances referred to in paragraph (b) of the proviso to clause (vi) of sub-section (2) of section 10, sub-clause (via) and sub-clause (vib) of section (2) of section 10 of that Act or the allowance in respect of any losses brought forward from earlier years.

Rule 1.—Where the net wealth of an assessee includes the value of any asset on which wealth-tax is not payable under sub-section (2) of section 5, the amount of tax payable by

* Appendix to Chapter XIX.

the assessee shall be an amount bearing to the total amount of wealth-tax which would have been payable on the net wealth had no property been exempt the same proportion as the unexempted portion of net wealth bears to the net wealth.

Rule 2.—Where the net wealth of an assessee not being a company, in respect of any assessment year, includes the value of any shares in a company as defined in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956, the wealth-tax payable by the assessee on his net wealth for that assessment year, computed in accordance with the rates specified above, shall be reduced by the amount, if any, by which the sum of the following, namely:—

(a) that portion of the wealth-tax payable by the assessee computed as aforesaid as bears to the whole amount of the tax, the same proportion as the value of the shares aforesaid included in his net wealth bears to his net wealth,

(b) that portion of the wealth-tax, if any, paid by the company in respect of the same assessment year, as bears to the whole amount of the said tax the same proportion as the paid-up value of the shares included in the assessment of the assessee aforesaid bears to the aggregate paid-up value of the share capital of the company as on the relevant valuation date, exceeds the amount calculated at the rate of 1.5 per cent on the value of the shares included in his net wealth.

Rule 3.—Where an assessee is an individual who is not a citizen of India and who is not resident in India, the wealth-tax payable by him in respect of any assessment year computed in accordance with the rates specified in this schedule shall be reduced by an amount equal to 50 per cent thereof.

Rule 4.—Where the net wealth of an assessee, being an individual who is a citizen of India, or a Hindu undivided family, includes any assets located outside India, the wealth tax payable by the assessee in respect of any assessment year shall be reduced by an amount which bears to the amount of tax that would have been payable by the assessee if the rates of tax had been reduced to one-half of the rates specified in this Schedule the same proportion as the value of the assets located outside India as reduced by the debts located outside India bears to the net wealth of the assessee.

Rule 5.—Where the profits of a company in respect of any year, before deducting any of the allowances referred to in the second paragraph of the proviso to Part II, are less than the amount of wealth -tax payable by it in respect of the relevant assessment year, the wealth-tax payable by the company for such assessment year shall be limited to the amount of such profits:

Provided that the company has not declared any dividend on its equity capital in respect of that year.

RATES OF EXPENDITURE TAX*

In the case of every individual and Hindu undivided family, on that portion of the taxable expenditure:

(*i*)	which does not exceed Rs. 10,000 ;	.. 10%
(*ii*)	which exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	.. 20%
(*iii*)	which exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	.. 40%
(*iv*)	which exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	.. 60%
(*v*)	which exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	.. 80%
(*vi*)	which exceeds Rs. 50,000	.. 100%

AERODROMES**

I. *International Aerodromes*: Bombay (Santa Cruz) ; Calcutta (Dum Dum) ; Delhi (Palam).

II. *Major Aerodromes*: Agartala ; Ahmedabad ; Begumpet ; Delhi (Safdarjung) Gauhati ; Madras (St. Thomas Mount) ; Nagpur ; Tiruchirapalli.

III. *Intermediate Aerodromes*: Allahabad ; Amritsar ; Aurangabad ; Baghdogra ; Balurghat ; Banaras ; Baroda ; Belgaum ; Bhavnagar ; Bhopal ; Bhubaneswar (Cuttac) ; Bhuj ; Bombay (Juhu) ; Chandigarh ; Coimbatore ; Cooch-Behar ; Gaya ; Gorakhpur (Kusmi) ; Indore ; Jaipur ; Junagadh (Kashod) ; Kailashahar ; Kamalpur ; Khowai ; Kumbhiragram ; Lucknow (Amausi) ; Mangalore (Bajpe) ; Mohanbari ; North Lakhimpur (Lilabari) ; Pasighat ; Patna ; Porbandar ; Rajkot ; Rupsi ; Tezpur ; Trivandrum ; Vijayawada ; Visakhapatnam.

IV. *Minor Aerodromes*: Akola ; Asansol ; Bareilly ; Bilaspur ; Chakulia ; Cuddappah ; Donakonda ; Jhansi ; Jharsuguda ; Jabalpur ; Kanpur (Civil) ; Khandwa ; Kolhapur ; Kotah ; Lalitpur ; Madura ; Malda ; Manipur-Road ; Muzaffarpur (Rewaghat) ; Mysore ; Palanpur (Deesa) ; Panagarh ; Panna ; Raipur ; Rajahmundry ; Ramnad ; Ranchi ; Satna ; Saharanpur ; Sheila ; Sholapur ; Tanjore ; Vellore; Warangal ; Udaipur (Dabok).

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NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES*

12-Year Certificates							
Denominations	Rs. 5	10	50	100	500	1,000	5,000
Maturity value	Rs. 7.50	15	75	150	750	1,500	7,500
7-Year Certificates							
Denominations	Rs. 5	10	50	100	1,000		5,000
Maturity value	Rs. 6.25	12.50	62.50	125	1,250		6,250
5-Year Certificates							
Denominations	Rs. 5	10	50	100	1,000		5,000
Maturity value	Rs. 5.75	11.50	57.50	115	1,150		5,750

A single individual can hold certificates up to the value of Rs. 25,000 but jointly with another, he can hold certificates worth Rs. 50,000. The five and seven-year certificates are encashable at any time. The twelve-year certificates can, however, be cashed only on the expiry of a specified period.

CURRENT POSTAL RATES*

Inland Letters

Not exceeding one and a half tolas	..	15 Naye Paise
For every additional one and a half tolas or fraction thereof	..	10 ,, ,,

Post Cards

(*i*) Local	(*a*) Single	..	3 Naye Paise
	(*b*) Reply	..	6 ,, ,,
(*ii*) General	(*a*) Single	..	5 ,, ,,
	(*b*) Reply	..	10 ,, ,,
(*iii*) Letter cards		..	10 ,, ,,

Book Packets (not containing printed book), Pattern and Sample Packets

Up to 5 tolas	..	8 Naye Paise
For every additional unit of 2½ tolas or fraction thereof	..	3 ,, ,,

For Book Packets containing "Printed Books" only

Up to 5 tolas	..	5 Naye Paise
For every additional 2½ tolas or part thereof	..	3 ,, ,,

Registered Newspapers

Newspapers not exceeding 10 tolas in weight	..	2 Naye Paise
Newspapers exceeding 10 tolas but not exceeding 20 tolas in weight	..	3 ,, ,,
For additional 20 tolas or fraction thereof	..	3 ,, ,,

Parcels

Not exceeding 40 tolas	..	50 Naye Paise
For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight	..	50 ,, ,,
Maximum weight	..	1,000 tolas or 12½ seers

Parcels exceeding 40 tolas in weight should be registered

Registration

Registration fee	..	50 Naye Paise per article

Insurance

For articles with insured value not exceeding Rs. 100	..	37 Naye Paise
For every additional insured value of Rs. 100	..	20 ,, ,,
Maximum value for which insurance permissible	..	Rs. 5,000

Air Mail

No extra charge for letters, postcards and letter cards.

For packets a surcharge of 4 naye paise per tola is payable in addition to ordinary postage.

For inland air parcels there is an inclusive charge of 63 naye paise for every 20 tolas or fraction thereof

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FOREIGN POST*

Letters	
Not exceeding 1 oz.	33 Naye Paise
Additional 1 oz. or fraction thereof	20 ,, ,,
Post Cards	
Single	20 ,, ,,
Reply	40 ,, ,,
Printed papers	
For the first 2 oz.	8 ,, ,,
For every additional 2 oz. or fraction of that weight	7 ,, ,,
Registered Newspapers	
For every 2 oz. or part thereof	4 ,, ,,
Business Papers	
Up to 2 oz.	8 ,, ,,
For every additional 2 oz. or fraction thereof	7 ,, ,,
Minimum charge	33 ,, ,,
Sample Packets	
Up to 2 oz.	8 ,, ,,
Additional 2 oz. or fraction thereof	7 ,, ,,
Minimum charge	16 ,, ,,

MISCELLANEOUS*

Money Orders

For every sum of Rs. 10 or part thereof — 15 Naye Paise

Telegraphic Money Orders

The fee for a telegraphic money order includes the commission charged for that amount for an ordinary money order, in addition to the cost of the telegram together with a surcharge of 15 naye paise.

Postal Orders	
For each postal order up to Rs. 5	5 Naye Paise
For each postal order over Rs. 5 and up to Rs. 10	10 ,, ,,
Express delivery	13 ,, ,,
Business reply post card and envelope (yearly permit)	Rs. 10
Post Boxes and Bags	
Yearly	Rs. 15
Quarterly	Rs. 5
Combined post box and bags (yearly)	Rs. 20
Combined post box and bags (quarterly)	Rs. 6

Inland Telegrams

Telegrams sent to or received from places in India, Burma, Ceylon or Pakistan are classed as inland telegrams. The tariff for inland telegrams is as follows:

	Express	Ordinary
Delivery in India		
Minimum charge (8 words)	1.60	0.80
For each additional word over 8	0.16	0.08
Delivery in Burma and Pakistan		
Minimum charge (8 words)	2.75	1.37
For each additional word over 8	0.25	0.13
Press Telegrams: Delivery in India		
Minimum charge (50 words)	1.50	0.75
For every additional 5 words	0.13	0.07

Greetings Telegrams

Greeting telegrams at specially reduced rates may be sent on festive occasions from or to any telegraph office in India.

(*a*) Name and address of the addressee (4 words)
(*b*) Greetings indicated by a number (1 word)
(*c*) Name of sender (1 word)

	Express	Ordinary
For these 6 words	1.00	0.50
For each additional word over 6	0.14	0.07

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AIR FEE : FOREIGN*

Country	Letters	Postcards	Printed papers, business papers, etc.	Aero-grammes	Remarks
	Rs.—nP.	Rs.—nP.	Rs.—nP.	Rs.—nP.	
Aden	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Afghanistan	0—10	0—25	0—8	0—30	
Albania	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Algeria	0—90	0—50	0—30	0—60	
Australia	0—90	0—50	0—30	0—60	
Austria	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Belgium	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Bulgaria	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Burma	0—10	0—25	0—8	0—30	
Cambodia	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Canada	1—30	0—65	0—40	0—75	
Ceylon	*	0—10	*	0—20	*10 nP. in addition to ordinary postage
China	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Cyprus	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Czechoslovakia	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Denmark	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Egypt	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Ethiopia	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Fiji	0—90	0—50	0—30	0—60	
Finland	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
France	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Germany	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Ghana	0—90	0—50	0—30	0—60	
Gibraltar	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Great Britain	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Holland	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Hong Kong	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Hungary	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Iceland	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Indonesia	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Iran	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Iraq	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Ireland	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Israel	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Italy	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Japan	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Jordan	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Kenya	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Korea	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Laos	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Liberia	0—90	0—50	0—30	0—60	
Libya	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Luxembourg	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Malaya	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Malta	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Mauritius	0—90	0—50	0—30	0—60	
Mexico	1—30	0—65	0—40	0—75	
Morocco	0—90	0—50	0—30	0—60	
New Zealand	0—90	0—50	0—30	0—60	
Nigeria	0—90	0—50	0—30	0—60	
Norway	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Pakistan	*	0—10	*	0—20	*10 nP. in addition to usual postage
Philippines	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Portuguese India*	*	0—10	*	0—20	
Portugal	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Rumania	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Saudi Arabia	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Singapore	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	

*Appendix to Chapter XXVII.

Somaliland	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50
South Africa	0—90	0—50	0—30	0—60
South American countries	1—30	0—65	0—40	0—75
Spain	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50
Sudan	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50
Sweden	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50
Switzerland	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50
Syria	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50
Thailand	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50
Tunisia	0—90	0—50	0—30	0—50
Turkey	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50
Ukraine	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50
U.S.A.	1—30	0—65	0—40	0—75
U.S.S.R.	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50
Vatican	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50
West Indies	1—30	0—65	0—40	0—75
Yenam	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50
Yugoslavia	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50
Zanzibar	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50

AIR PARCELS*

Country	For the first pound or part thereof	For every subsequent 4 oz. or fraction thereof
	Rs.—nP.	Rs.—nP.
Aden	5—25	1—00
Afghanistan	5—50	0—75
Australia	12—00	2—50
Behrain	5—50	1—00
Belgium	9—00	2—00
Burma	5—25	0—75
Canada	13—75	3—25
Ceylon	4—50	0—75
China (Peo. Rep.)	16—00	3—25
Czechoslovakia	9—50	2—00
Denmark	9—00	2—00
East Africa	7—75	1—50
Egypt	7—25	1—50
Ethiopia	6—50	1—25
Fiji	13—00	2—75
France	11—00	2—00
Ghana	14—25	3—00
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	9—50	2—00
Germany (Dem. Rep.)	9—00	2—00
Great Britain	10—25	2—00
Holland	8—75	2—00
Hongkong	5—30	1—00
Indonesia	8—00	1—50
Ireland	9—25	2—00
Italy	10—00	2—25
Iran	5—25	1—00
Iraq	7—25	1—25
Japan	7—75	1—50
Malaya	5—50	1—00
Mauritius	9—25	2—00
New Zealand	11—75	2—75
Pakistan	1—00	for every 20 tolas or part thereof
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	8—25	1—75
Sudan	10—00	2—00
Sweden	9—50	2—00
Switzerland	8—75	2—00
Thailand	6—00	0—75
U.S.A.	14—50	3—25
U.S.S.R. in Asia	9—50	1—75
U.S.S.R. in Europe	10—25	2—00
Zanzibar	10—50	2—25

*Appendix to Chapter XXVII

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Coffee production nearly doubled in 5 years

More people drink coffee in India than ever before and yet more is available for export

COFFEE PRODUCTION in India has nearly doubled in the past 5 years. In 1958, the production reached a level of 43,200 tons against 23,565 tons in 1953.

Consumption: Consumption of Coffee in India has increased from 8,000 tons in 1940 to 26,200 tons in 1957. Efforts are being made to spread the use of coffee to the whole of India.

Export: In 1957 over 15,000 tons of Indian Coffee were exported to about 45 different countries of the world including West Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and United Kingdom in Europe and Bahrein Island and Kuwait in the Middle East. Consequently, foreign exchange earnings on coffee have also increased.

Coffee Industry in India has come a long way ahead since the 'thirties' and can now be said to be firmly established, better equipped to weather any future storms than ever before. It is a good foreign exchange earner for the country as well.

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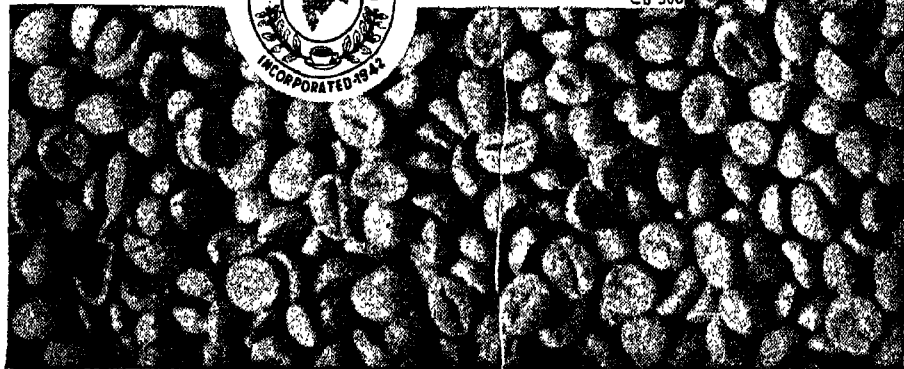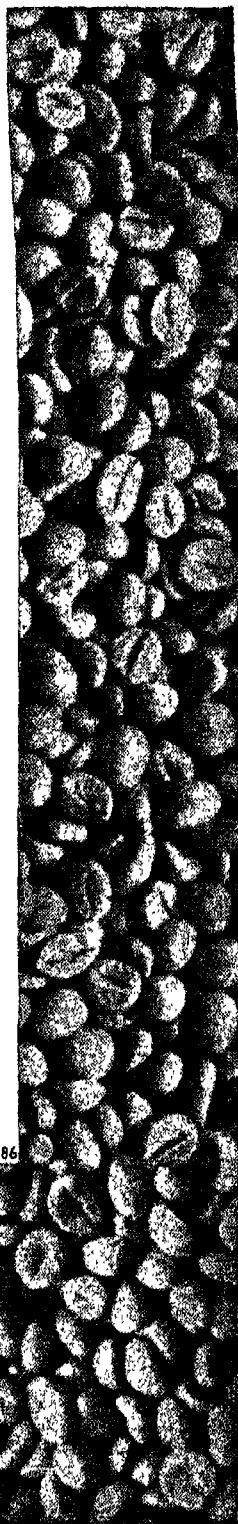
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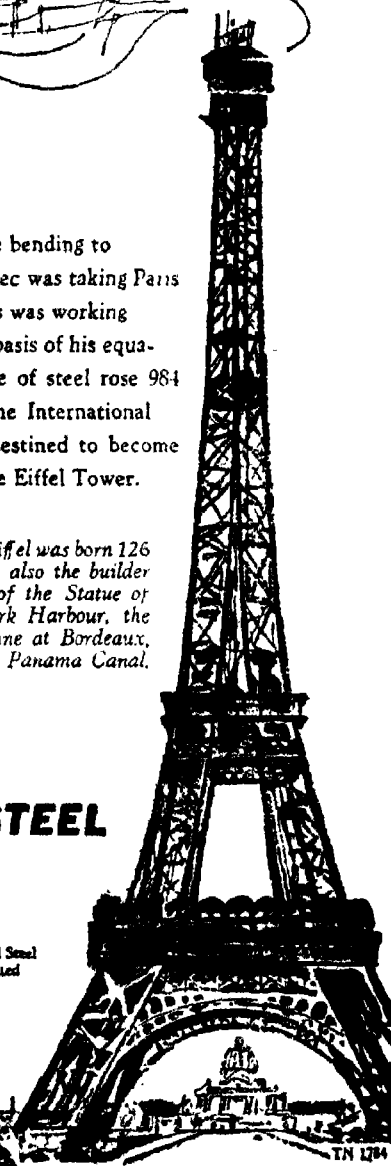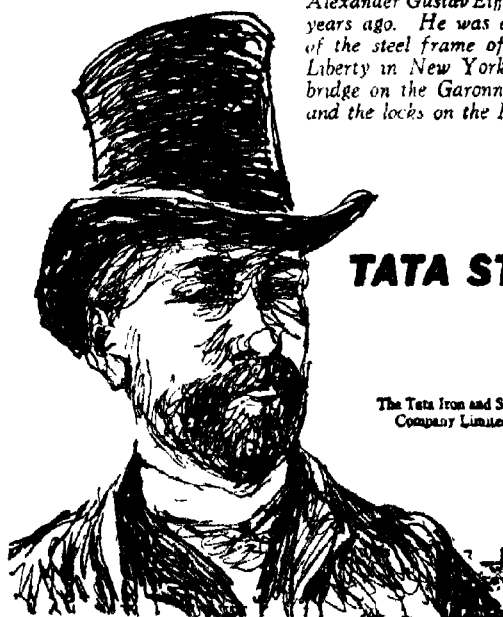
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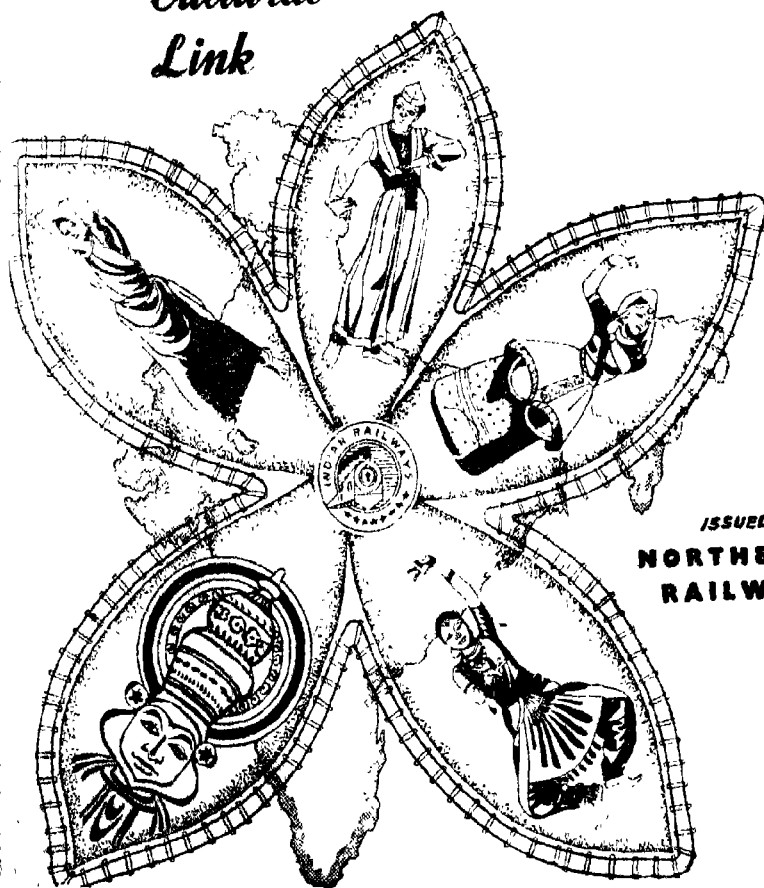
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Look intently at the faceless crowd —
and you will discern the face of the individual.
It may be a face lined with care or lit up
with laughter, serene or sad, young or old. Whether
it belongs to a poet or a peasant, an architect
or an artisan — it is unique! For, no two faces —
nor the personalities they reflect — can
ever be quite the same.
A man has many characteristics which are
in common with all men — and yet, as a personality
he is so different from everyone else.
It is precisely these differences that confer
the stamp of individuality on a person. Nothing can
obliterate the differences — and nothing should!
Try to cast everyone in the same mould, and
it is the mould that gives way.
Even though he may be the smallest unit
in the nation, the individual has the power within
himself to shape the destiny of the nation.
In India today, he is free to choose his words, the
path he treads, the work he does, the beliefs he
cherishes, or the goods he buys. His needs
and hopes, his aspirations and fears, will control
the destiny of a nation. In fact he
mirrors the nation.
That is why he is the focal point of the
big plans for industrial development in the country.
Mighty industrial undertakings vie for his favour.
For, his custom amounts to a vote of confidence in an
enterprise. The survival of an undertaking is
dependent on winning such votes in an increasing
measure. That is also why our efforts are directed
towards serving the individual men and women
and children of India. Through them
we serve the nation.
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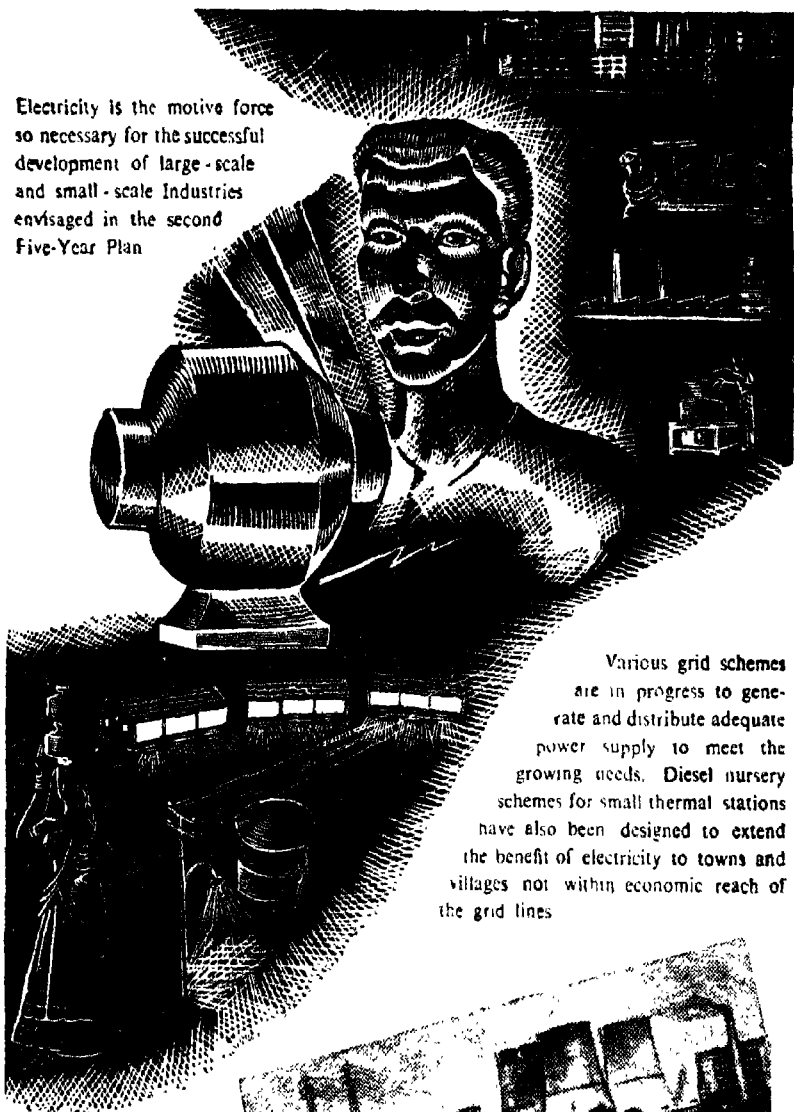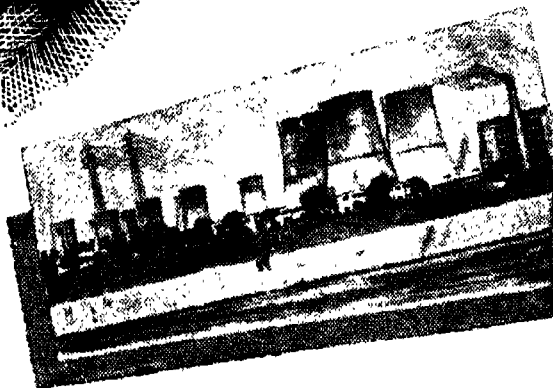
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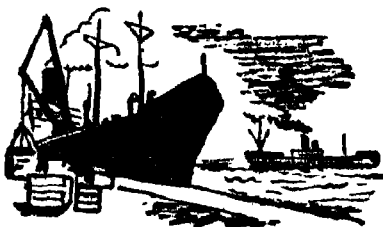
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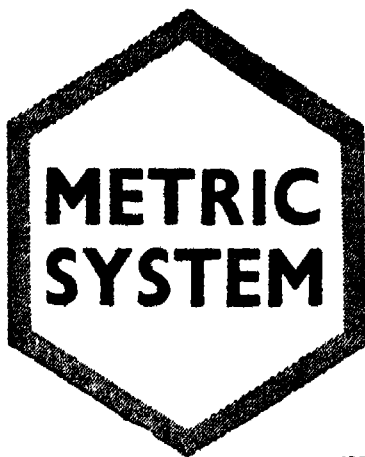
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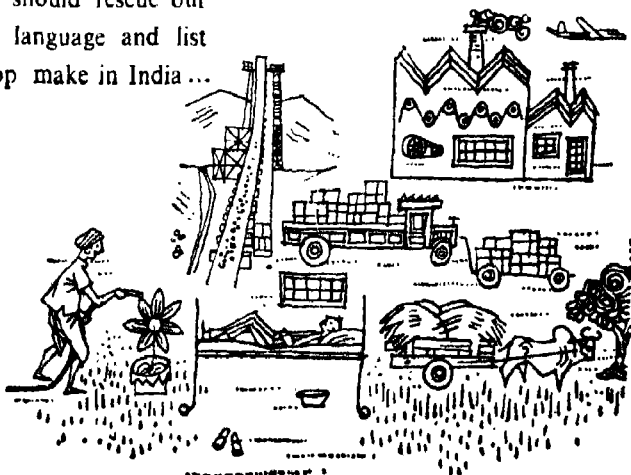
it came out of a tree

A school boy, writing an essay on Dunlop, said: "When Dunlop first came into being it came out of a tree. There were two men walking in the forest one day one man kept throwing his knife in the trees. He came to one tree and through his knife in it and something sticky came out. After a while it stopped coming out and at the bottom of the tree there was a big ball of rubber. After a while they started playing football with it and that is how it came into being. I will now tell you what Dunlop is used for..." At this stage, perhaps, we should rescue our readers from school boy language and list the products that Dunlop make in India ...

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PRINCIPAL TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS AT A GLANCE:

Heads of Development	1950-51	1955-56		1960-61	
	Base Year	Achievements	Increase	Target	Increase in Second Plan
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION:					
Food Grains in Lac. tons. ..	33.91	46.30	37%	60.70	31%
Sugarcane in Lac tons (Gur) ..	4.38	5.57	27%	7.80	40%
Oil seeds in lac tons. ..	1.15	1.49	30%	1.85	24%
Cotton in Lac bales. ..	3.15	6.05	92%	11.20	85%
IRRIGATION AND POWER					
Major and Minor Irrigation in Lac Acres. ..	64.03	80.61	25%	115.42	43%
Electric Power Installed capacity in thousand K.W. ..	68.10	118.90	75%	652.00	440%
ROADS					
Surfaced in thousand miles. ..	3.24	4.30	32%	5.67	32%
Unsurfaced in thousand miles. ..	6.87	7.06	3%	7.66	80%
EDUCATION					
Schools of all kinds (in thousands) ..	6.88	14.40	109%	16.82	16%
Children at Schools (in lacs). ..	9.63	16.43	70%	19.23	17%
HEALTH					
Hospitals (number) ..	666	815	22%	851	4%
Dispensaries (number) ..	522	752	44%	977	30%
Primary Health units & Rural Health Medical Centres. ..	..	13	..	157	1108%
COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES:					
Number of societies ..	15504	21108	36%	31108	47%

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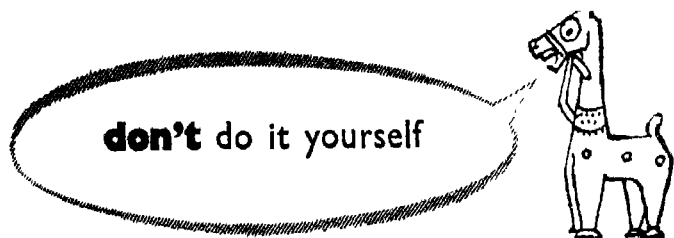
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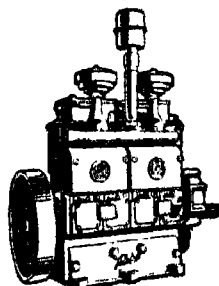
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